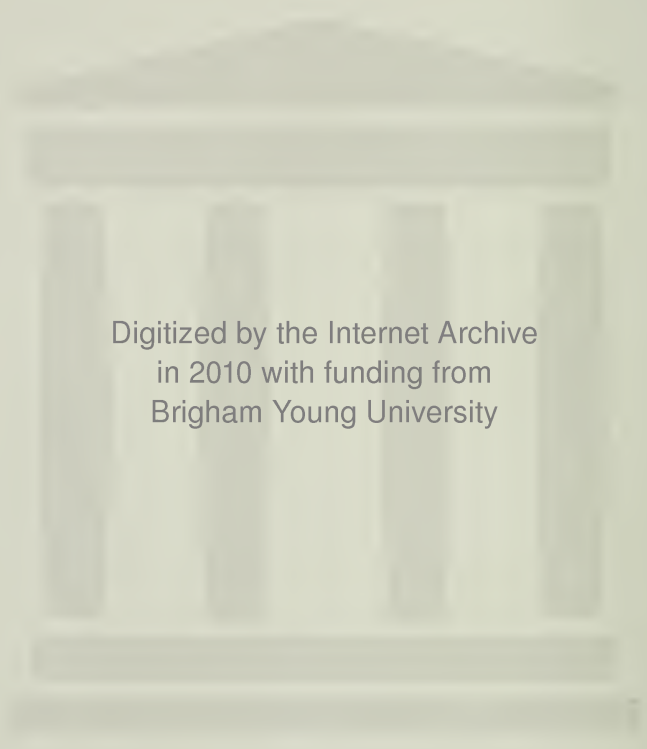


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C. C. Olin, Historian, Indianapolis, Ind.

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1893

A COMPLETE RECORD

—OF THE—

JOHN OLIN FAMILY,

The first of that name who came to America
in the year A. D. 1678. Containing an
account of their settlement and
genealogy up to the present
time—1893.

BY

C. C. OLIN, Historian.

1893 :

BAKER-RANDOLPH CO., PRINTERS,
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BY

C. C. OLIN, HISTORIAN.

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PREFACE.

We shall not be surprised if some will say, "How came you to undertake to put into book form the record and history of the Olin family in America?" We will say that we have done it mostly in the interest of our own people. We are a very numerous family and we do not really expect to interest people to any great extent outside of our own family circle. We have thought that a record in book form would be a good thing to hand down to future generations, as many of our kindred know but little of the early settlers of our name in the United States. Then we came to the conclusion that such a work would be of lasting benefit to us all. Although we do not expect to make a perfect record, we shall try to put it in such a form that our people will see that we have shown no favoritism in any direction; for our endeavor has been to leave none out, but to give all a record standing in their proper place in our history. The field is large, our people are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the two and one-half years that have been spent in gathering this information have been full of interest to us; and we trust that now as the book is finished and in the hands of its friends, they will appreciate the large amount of information thus recorded for their special benefit.

We have endeavored to give a short sketch of our earlier kindred, those whom you might say lived in the seventeenth century, and some of whom were public men in their day and generation.

We have also given short sketches of those of our friends who have given us their portraits for the work. We trust that this information will be valuable to our friends in general. We think we have accomplished our first intention in giving to our people a pretty correct history of the first settlement of the John Olin family in this country in 1678; also showing the

progress of our people in the two hundred years and over of their existence in connection with their children and children's children, even unto the seventh generation and beyond. We have endeavored to give the town, county and State in which our people have resided, and the present post-office address of those who are yet alive, as far as it could be obtained. This alone will be worth the price of the book. All we shall have to do is to turn to the index where the names are arranged in alphabetical order, and thus we will find just where they all live. This, of course, applies to heads of families to a large degree, although we have the names of a large number of unmarried young people, both male and female, who have left the parental home to seek their fortunes, perhaps, in the new portions of our growing country.

The historian wishes to acknowledge the kindness of all those who have assisted him in getting this large amount of information, beyond the records of their own families, whether by personal application or through correspondence.

It certainly has been a great pleasure to him in coming in contact with so many of our kindred in the flesh, who have given him words of encouragement in the work that he has accomplished under so many difficulties. We are very sorry that we have a few families who have shown no interest whatever in this work, but have manifested an utter indifference and strong objections to furnishing any information whatever in regard to their family record, which is to be regretted. But we are of the opinion that the value of such a genealogical publication as this will be highly appreciated by the generations that shall come after us, and perhaps yet unborn.

We are under obligation to the Bennington & Rutland Railroad Co. for information obtained from a small pamphlet entitled, "Summer Home Among the Green Mountains," from which we have quoted in regard to the boundaries of the towns of Bennington and Shaftsbury and their surroundings, including several summer resorts, etc.

We are also under obligations to Geo. S. Nye for favors received in regard to the genealogy of quite a goodly number of our early kindred and a somewhat extended history of the Welsh people in a very early day, even before much was known of England, from the 10th to the 15th century.

RHODE ISLAND.

The Puritans of 1620 came to America to enjoy civil and religious liberty, but our ancestor, John Olin, became a citizen of this country by compulsion. He was arrested on the coast of Wales in 1678 and forced aboard a British man-of-war and was landed in Boston Harbor, where he deserted at the first opportunity and migrated to Rhode Island. This high-handed transaction took place when he was only fourteen years old. He must have been an extraordinary boy to have taken the steps that he did without friends, and but a very little experience in the ways of the world to have run the risk of capture by the ship's officers and crew. No doubt but that he was a boy of extraordinary energy and sagacity, or he would never have attempted to secret himself in a new and sparsely settled country, as New England was at that early day. What an interesting account it would have been to the descendants of this young man if we had the records of the day and month of his landing in Boston Harbor, and also of the time of his arrival in East Greenwich, Rhode Island. In that event, we could celebrate with a good deal of zeal his arrival in a country that gave him shelter and the right to become a loyal citizen, although he was still a minor in the eyes of the law. But no doubt he was a resolute boy and had made up his mind to overcome all obstacles to his progress in the new country in which he was an unwilling subject. No doubt he was very strong for a boy of but fourteen, being tall and well proportioned, as his descendants are that came after him. For all that he felt it a great sacrifice to be taken ruthlessly from his native land, without friends, or even a hope that he would ever see them again, as there was no communication whatever, only through an enemy's country.

Thus we find John Olin in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1678. We have often thought it was a great misfortune to the descendants of this young man that we know so little of his life during the time of his residence in Rhode Island. The record says that he married Susanna Spencer, October 4, 1708, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. His family consisted of two sons, John and Henry, and one daughter, name not given. So John Olin, first, did not have much of a family, having only three children. But his son John, second, who married Susanna Pierce, had five sons and two daughters. Henry, the second son, had four sons and three daughters—Caleb, our grandfather, being one of the four. Caleb was born in Rhode Island in the year 1752, in Old Warwick. He removed to Vermont and was married to Freelove Mitchell, of Block Island. But all this history of our early ancestors will appear in another part of the record, which can be seen at a glance, in the following order:

First, name; second, births; third, marriages; fourth, deaths.

As our early ancestors were born in Rhode Island, we have given a short history of the settlement of the State, its valuable lands and the character of the early emigrants, most of whom had dropped out of the Massachusetts colony and had come into the possessions of the early Puritans who had preceded them from England and Holland.

Rhode Island, situated in Narragansett Bay, a locality too well known to give any minute description of it, is the largest of a cluster of islands; is fifteen miles long and about three and one-half miles broad, and is divided into three portions—Portsmouth, embracing the northern; Newport, the southern extremity, and Middletown, occupying the space between them. In old times only the savage roamed among the plains or along the shores of the Island of Aquindeck, as it was formerly called. But what solitude is there that is not discoverable by the sturdy Anglo-Saxon race?

About 214 years ago, the venerable John Clark and a little band of persecuted brethren entered this then inhospitable and savage desert, rejoicing in it as an asylum of rest from the relentless and intolerable persecution, and unjust and arbitrary

decisions of the Central Court of Massachusetts. These forces induced Mr. Clark and others to select a spot where they might, unmolested, worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

They traveled through New Hampshire and then went southward to Providence, where they were kindly received by Roger Williams, who had previously been banished from the colony of Massachusetts for his peculiar views on civil and religious liberty. Mr. Williams recommended Mr. Clark and his companions to the waters of the Narragansett Bay, and advised them to take up their abode on her shores. He also kindly offered his services in procuring them a settlement, and through his influence with two great "Sachems" of Narragansett, Canonicus and Myantono, whose confidence he enjoyed, a deed of "Aquindeck" and other islands of the bay was procured, in the name of Gov. Coddington and friends, in March 1638. Thus, the venerable men commenced the settlement of Rhode Island. The following is the original charter of the "American Isle of Rhodes":

"We, whose names are underwritten, do solemnly swear, in the presence of the Great Jehovah, to incorporate ourselves into a body politic, and as He shall help, will submit our persons, lives and estates unto the Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and to all those most perfect laws of His, given us by Him in His most Holy Word of Truth, to be guided and judged thereby."

The first settlement on the island was commenced at its northern extremity, where a town was regularly laid out, called at first, "Pocassett," subsequently "Portsmouth;" but so rapid was the increase of the colony during the following summer that it was deemed advisable for their mutual prosperity to commence a settlement on some other part of the island. Accordingly, the next spring Mr. Clark, with several others, removed to this part of the island and commenced a settlement to which they gave the name of Newport. The island itself subsequently, by order of the general court, was called the Isle of Rhodes or Rhode Island, in memory of that celebrated isle in the Mediterranean. The first dwelling in the town was built by Nicholas Easton. All prior dwellings were tents and

wigwams. Both towns were united under the same simple patriarchal form of government, of which Mr. Coddington was chosen magistrate or judge. The last of the original purchasers and proprietors of the island was Henry Bull, Esq., who died in 1693, aged 84 years, and who was once Governor of the colony. In 1784, Newport was incorporated as a city, and the first of that year the first choice of officers was made.

The climate of Rhode Island was most genial, especially so in Newport and its neighborhood, reminding travelers of the soft atmosphere of the Isle of Wight. From this circumstance it has not unhappily been called the "Eden of America." There is generally a difference of ten degrees between the temperature in Boston and Albany and Rhode Island. The air of the Island is almost absolutely sea air; is moist, often replenished with mist; less cold than that of the neighboring continent in winter and less warm weather in summer. The temperature resembles in some degree that of England, whatever the cause. It has long enjoyed this reputation, and is a place of great resort for both health and pleasure seekers. Among the peculiarities of Rhode Island are its visitations of fog. In April these are especially frequent. At such times the regular inhabitants are easily known from strangers by their absence of extra clothing and mufflers. These fogs are white and dense and occasionally last for many days together. They are very salubrious, and "Walking Stewart," the celebrated traveler, says they are "brooms which keep the atmosphere clean." There can not be a doubt but what they purify it.

The constitution of Rhode Island is founded on a charter granted by King Charles I, of England, in 1663. In March, 1790, the United States Constitution was agreed to, and the State of Rhode Island came into the Confederacy. Between the time of the granting of the charter to Rhode Island by Charles I, in 1663, and 1678 (the time that our first ancestor, John Olin, emigrated from Wales to Rhode Island) a severe and bloody war had broken out between the colonists, or "English," as the Indians called them, and the Indians, which lasted for several years. There is no doubt but what the colonists were the aggressors, they wanting all the land in sight without giving the Indians due recompense. But the Indians had one friend

in the person of Roger Williams, who took their part and was a peace-maker under all circumstances.

The Rhode Island colony became very prosperous. Emigration increased and the towns began to grow in size and importance until Newport and Providence became the most important towns between New York and Boston. After a time, the Indian War broke out in all the colonies east of Narragansett Bay. As the Indians were treated in an outrageous manner in the Plymouth colony, the people in Rhode Island had but little in common with them, for the reason that their leader, Roger Williams, was a close friend of the Indian tribes in New England. Therefore, Rhode Island was not a member of the New England Confederacy, and was not bound to take part in any of the hostilities in any part of the Colony of Massachusetts. All of the Rhode Island settlers disapproved of the war, which, from her exposed position, threatened her very existence; and as the people were largely of the Quaker and Baptist element, they did as little as possible in the way of hostilities against their neighbors, the Indians; and thus keeping aloof, the people prospered. This is perhaps where our government found that it was cheaper to feed the Indians than to fight them, which the Rhode Island colony did for a long series of years. But the situation was changed when her own territory became the battle-field. Hostilities became general in the Massachusetts colony and quite a number of the people had enlisted, more for their own protection, than to help the other colonists. The war was continued, and of course the Indians were defeated. But the slaughter was fearful on both sides; the Indians being almost annihilated, while the English troops were great sufferers, being exposed from long marches in an unknown country, through deep snows, and intensely cold weather, it being in midwinter. It was a costly war for the colonists, and if Roger Williams' advice had been followed there would have been no war, as he was a peace-maker among all the Indian tribes in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

During the disturbances at the time of the Revolutionary War, many families living near the coast and waterways moved back into the interior of the country to escape the lawlessness

of the British soldiery and other unpleasant effects of war, and also to take advantage of the opportunities which the "opening up" of a new country always offered.

John Olin, second, was of that number. In the autumn of 1775, a few months after the battle of Bunker Hill, he, with his family, left their old home in Rhode Island and sought a new one among the Green Mountains of Vermont.

A description of their journey and incidents connected therewith, to us, at the present time would read like romance; the greater part of it, however, has passed into oblivion, as the tongue once able to tell those tales has long been silent.

The following scrap of history, relating to these ancestors, was taken from the lips of Ezra Olin, Jr., who says:

"I well remember my grandmother, Sarah Olin. Being unable to stand up to her work, she used to sit and spin with the table at her back; she would stretch her arm as far backward as she could, and when the thread was sufficiently twisted she would reach it forward again as it was wound upon the spindle, and repeating the operation in this way she was able to do quite a day's work. My grandfather was a farmer. In early days he had a little mill which he used to tend, where he ground corn and rye for his neighbors. For a number of years before he died he was a cripple from rheumatism and could hardly get about. He had two staves to lean upon and could get along a little by leaning on them and shuffling his feet ahead; or rather erecting himself on his toes and then sliding one foot about its length ahead of the other. He and his wife lived on a farm a couple of miles east and south of where father lived in Shaftsbury. The last few years of his life his brother worked and carried on his farm for him."

John Olin, third, and Sarah Olin were the parents of nine children.

Thus far in writing the genealogy of the Olin family, we have received aid from Geo. S. Nye, who is one of the kindred of the Ezra Olin branch of the Olin family, and who has in connection with others, published a book relating almost wholly to that branch. And now our mission will be to write up the genealogy of the Henry Olin branch, the second son of John Olin, first. So thus far the history of the two branches

runs parallel, but from this on in somewhat different directions. But we are all of one common parentage, and our interests are mutual, each of us following our nearest kindred to the end, Henry Olin, first, being our predecessor, and Ezra Olin, son of John, third, being their predecessor.

CHAPTER I.

GENEALOGICAL RECORD.

John Olin, the first of the name in America, settled in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1678.—*Vermont Historical Gazette*.

In looking into the history of the Welsh people, from whom the Olins have descended, we find that the race which once occupied the whole island of Great Britain, were a light-haired and fair-complexioned people; active, bold and courageous, and when Julius Cæsar invaded the island B. C. 55, in order to chastise the Britons for aiding a certain tribe in Gaul against the Roman power, he met with fierce opposition, insomuch that it was not until one hundred years afterward before they undertook to proceed with vigor to subdue the country. This undertaking was met with desperate resistance by the native British princes, but finally the south half of Britain was conquered by Vespasian and made Roman provinces in the reign of Claudius, about A. D. 50. These remained in possession of the Romans until about 420, when the Saxons invaded South Britain and subdued it.

Druidism was the religion of the Britains at their conquest by the Romans, but the latter introduced Christianity and Roman literature into the country.

During the disturbances and wars which long agitated the island, many of the native inhabitants retired to the hills and mountain fortresses in the southwestern part, and for centuries maintained their personal characteristics and self-government.

Inspired by the love of liberty, they resisted all attempts at subjugation, and thus we find them in history, living under the government of their own native princes for a number of centuries.

Previous to the spring of 1282, the Welsh had been partially subdued by the English and were in a great measure under their subjection, but at this time the fancied security of the English government was disturbed by a national outbreak of the Welsh. The prince Llewellyn and his wife, Eleanor, whom he had so much difficulty in obtaining, were the rulers. In the struggle that ensued it seemed to be one of much grief; for his wife had died shortly before the last struggle for Welsh independence had commenced. Llewellyn fell in a sudden skirmish at Builth, in the valley of the Wye; his head was sent to Edward, who placed it on the walls of the Tower of London crowned with an ivy wreath, in mockery of a prediction of Merlin, that when the English money should become circular, the Prince of Wales should be crowned in London.

For six months, the last of the unfortunate prince's family held out against the invaders, but being betrayed he was imprisoned in the Castle of Rhuddlan, and on the 30th of September, 1283, was arraigned as a traitor before a parliament summoned to meet at Shrewsbury, and in the high street of the city, David, the brother of the Prince, suffered the penalties of treason. Wales then became a part of the English government.

In preparing this work, it was a very slow and difficult matter to obtain reliable data and information concerning the first generations of the Olin family who made their home in America. A result of the work in collecting those records can be seen in the following pages, which show the progress made, and also the source from whence obtained.

At first, partially traditional, it finally became reliable, as the records are obtained from good authority. Regarding the appearance of the the first Olin on American shores, the Vermont *Historical Gazetteer* records the following :

"John Olin, the first of the name in America, settled in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1678."

From a work entitled, "The Genealogical Record of James Edmonds and his Wife, Cordelia Spear," among whose ancestors were certain members of the Olin family, the following is taken :

“About the year 1690, John Olin, aged fourteen, was pressed on board a man-of-war on the coast of Wales. He deserted at Boston, married at Greenwich, Rhode Island, and had one daughter and three sons, John, Henry and Joseph.” Also, “John Olin came over as a cabin boy in 1690, and deserted at Providence, Rhode Island, being fourteen years old. He was married about 1700. His son John raised four sons, and together with them went to Shaftsbury, Vermont, where he died. Joseph had children, and died in Rhode Island.”

Henry Olin married four wives and raised four sons—Henry, Peleg, Justin and Caleb; and three daughters—Mary, Susanna and Rebekah.

Justin Olin married Sarah Dwinell, whose ancestors fled from France during the persecution of the Huguenots.

From one of the older members of the Gideon Olin family this traditional account was obtained:

“The first one of the family in this country was a boy of Welsh birth who filled the responsible position of ‘powder monkey’ on board a man-of-war. He deserted at Providence, ran off into the woods and changed his name from Llewellyn to Olin.”

From a member of Henry Olin’s family, a brother to Ezra Olin, Sr., the following traditional account was received:

“John Olin, the first of the name to arrive in this country, was a Welsh boy who had been pressed on board a British war vessel. On the arrival of the vessel in Boston Harbor, he was permitted to stroll upon the streets, where he observed a man driving a yoke of oxen hitched to a cart, and never having seen such a strange sight before, he begged permission, which was readily granted, to ride in this odd conveyance. For some unexplained reason his ride into the country was so prolonged that when he did return his vessel had sailed away without him.”

In a Genealogical Dictionary, of New England, by Savage, on page 309, of Volume III, the following record appears:

“Olin, Henry, Greenwich, son of John, of the same place, had, it is said—though his wife’s name is not seen, nor the date of birth of either—Justin and Caleb, both of whom removed, before the Revolutionary War, to Vermont, and the latter, having eight sons, died in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Of

such material few New England families are compelled to build.

"John, West Greenwich, Rhode Island, said to have come in 1678, in his youth from Wales, had by wife, unknown, John, Henry, and perhaps Justin and Joseph, but of the last two in the family, generally no account is rendered, nor is the date of marriage or death of father, or either of the other sons given."

This may be explained by noticing in other records the place where the death of some of them occurred.

From a record now in possession of Mrs. Marsh, of Bennington, Vt., the following was copied:

"John Spencer, Sr., and his wife, Susannah, emigrated from Wales, the names of their children were, first, John Spencer, Jr., second, Michael, third, Benjamin, fourth, William, fifth, Robert, sixth, Abner, seventh, Thomas, eighth, Peleg, and ninth, Susannah, who married John Olin in 1708."

In an old Bible printed in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1729, owned, and taken to Vermont from Rhode Island, by the Giles Olin family, the following record appears:

"John Olin and Susannah Pierce were married in East Greenwich, R. I., on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1734, by John Spencer, Justice.

"Phoebe Olin, their eldest daughter, was born on Sunday at 12 o'clock, the 9th day of November, A. D. 1735.

"Jonathan Olin, the eldest son, was born on Friday at 3 o'clock in the morning, on the 17th day of June, A. D. 1737.

"John Olin, their second son, was born on Sunday at 9 o'clock in the morning, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1739, and died the 7th day of April at 4 o'clock in the morn, 1740.

"John Olin, their third son, was born on Thursday at 10 o'clock in the morn, on the 17th day of September, 1741.

"Gideon Olin, their fourth son, was born Saturday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the 22d day of October, A. D. 1743.

"Giles Olin, their fifth son, was born on Saturday at 6 o'clock in the morning, on the 23d day of March, 1745.

"Barbara Olin, their second daughter, was born on Sunday evening, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1741."

Four Olins came over from Wales. One died, the other three raised families. One of them was Henry, father of Justin, who lived in Rhode Island and died there at the age of one hundred and four years.

Henry was born in 1719, at West Greenwich, R. I., where he died in his ninety-third year. He was married at the age of twenty-one. His son Justin, was born in July, 1739, and was married at the age of twenty-one. All seven children raised families. Mary died in Cambridge, N. Y.; Peleg and Henry died at West Greenwich, R. I.; Caleb died in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.; Susannah died in Shaftsbury, Vt.; Rebecca died in New Galway, N. Y. (From an old manuscript which fell into the hands of James Edmunds, fourth, in 1859. It bears neither date nor signature.)

The Hon. Gideon Olin, of Shaftsbury, Vt., was a cousin to Justin, the son of John, second, a grandson to John, first.—*Historical Gazette.*

Hon. John Olin died in Shaftsbury, Vt. His father was Gideon Olin, a first cousin of Justin Olin. Eight Olin brothers settled in St. Lawrence, N. Y., and all raised families, with one exception. (From Judge Abram B. Olin, of Washington; formerly member of Congress, from Troy, N. Y.)

John Olin, the first of his name and race in America, settled in the vicinity of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, about the year 1700. He was a native of Wales, and is said to have come to this country when but fourteen years of age. We may never become familiar with the circumstances that attended him on his arrival here, or the object that induced him to leave home and native land, and seek one among strangers, in a new and strange country, which at that time was but little known.

Of his personal appearance, tradition tells us that "he was of medium stature," and had "red hair." Like the great majority of his posterity, he was a "tiller of the soil." He selected his home near the headwaters of the beautiful Narragansett, and in sight of its surrounding groves and pleasant prospects he lived and reared his family. He was married in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, to Susannah Spencer, October 4, 1708, by Thomas Fry, Justice. She was a daughter of John and Susannah Spencer, who emigrated from Wales. The

genealogy of two of their children come down to us with unvarying accuracy. How many other children they had is not known for a certainty, or that he was ever married more than once.

John Olin, the first, died in Newport, Rhode Island, June 10, 1725, aged 61 years, which makes his birth occur in the year 1664.

John Olin, second, was married in East Greenwich, R. I., December 8, 1734, to Susannah Pierce, daughter of Jeremiah Pierce. They lived in Rhode Island, where they reared their family, but later in life they removed to Shaftsbury, Vermont, where their four sons were living. The following is the family record of this couple :

1. Phoebe Olin, born November 9, 1735.
2. Jonathan Olin, Esq., born June 28, 1737; died January 9, 1826.

Anna Olin, wife of Jonathan Olin, died November 28, 1811, aged 75 years, 7 months.

3. John Olin, first, born July 1, 1739; died April 7, 1740, aged 9 months.
4. John Olin, second, born September 17, 1741.
5. Gideon Olin, born October 22, 1743; died January 21, 1823.

Patience Dwinnell, first wife of Gideon Olin, died January 30, 1801, aged 58 years.

Lydia Pope, second wife of Gideon Olin, was the mother of five children, viz.: Benjamin, Esther, Nathaniel, Abram and Job S.

6. Giles Olin, born March 23, 1745; died September 1, 1835.

Anna Reynolds, wife of Giles Olin, died February 23, 1838, aged 88 years.

7. Barbara Olin, born September 4, 1748.

During the struggle for independence some of this family took an active part, and were raised to the rank of officers in the American army. They all lived to see their country free and independent, the forest where the red man so long had roamed vanish before the axe of the white settler, and peace

and prosperity perched on those banners so lately stained with patriot blood.

John Olin, second, died January, 1797, aged 83 years.

Susannah Olin, his wife, died February, 1802, aged 87 years.

John Olin, third, second son of John and Susannah Olin, who was born September 17, 1741, was married to Sarah Card in Rhode Island about the year 1764.

John Olin, the third, died September 24, 1821; aged, 80 years. Sarah Olin, his wife, died June 12, 1819, in her 74th year.

They, too, are buried in the cemetery at Shaftsbury Center, north of the church and near the highway, which passes along the west side of the yard.

THE JOHN OLIN FAMILY.

John Olin, 1st, b in Wales, 1664; m October 4, 1708, to Susannah Spencer at East Greenwich, Rhode Island; d June 10, 1725, at Newport, Rhode Island, aged 61 years. Susannah Spencer, daughter of John and Susannah Spencer, who emigrated from Wales and settled in Rhode Island. They had nine children. It was supposed that John Olin and the Spencer family were acquainted in Wales, as they came to this country at about the same time and settled in the same neighborhood. Their children were John and Henry. As far as known they had no others.

John Olin, 2d, b 1714, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, December 8, 1724, to Susannah Price, of East Greenwich. He died September 24, 1797, at Shaftsbury, Vermont.

Henry Olin, second son of John, 1st, b in 1719, at East Greenwich. He had four wives; no dates nor names of any of them. He died in 1823 at East Greenwich; aged 93 years.

John, 2d, who was born in 1714, and married Susannah Price, had eight children, viz., Susannah, b at North Kinston, Rhode Island; Phoebe, b November 9, 1735, at East Greenwich. No other record. Jonathan, b June 17, 1737, at East Greenwich. Married twice. First, Penelope Harrington; second, Anna Johnson. He died January 29, 1826, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. His wife died January 28, 1811. No other record of the family. John Olin b July 1, 1739, at East Greenwich; d in infancy, living only nine months. John Olin, b September 17, 1741, at East Greenwich; m September 10, 1768 to Sarah Card, at East Greenwich; d November 2, 1823, at Shaftsbury, Vermont.

Gideon Olin, b October 22, 1743, at East Greenwich; m May 10, 1769, to Patience Dwinell, first wife. She was born January 25, 1745, at East Green-

wich. Second wife, Mrs. Lydia Myres Pope, was born February 3, 1775, at Pownal, Vermont; m to first wife December 13, 1768, at East Greenwich. Second wife, no time nor place given. He died January 11, 1823, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. His first wife died January 30, 1801, at Shaftsbury; second wife died December 11, 1860, at Belleville, Ohio.

Giles Olin, b March 23, 1745, at East Greenwich; m Anna Reynolds in Rhode Island. He died September 1, 1835, at Shaftsbury, Vermont, aged 88 years. She died February 23, 1838, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. She bore him nine children.

Barbara Olin, b September 14, 1748, at East Greenwich.

John Olin, 2d, raised four sons, viz., Jonathan, John, Gideon and Giles, and together with them went to Shaftsbury, Vermont, where he died during the Revolutionary War.

Henry Olin had four wives; b 1719, at East Greenwich. No dates of births of either of the four wives. He was married at the age of twenty-one. No date given of his marriage. He died at the age of 93, at West Greenwich. He had seven children, four sons and three daughters, as follows: Justin, b July 17, 1739, at East Greenwich; m September 6, 1761, to Sarah Dwinell, at East Greenwich. He died July 7, 1821, at Leicester, Vermont.

Mary Olin, b March 15, 1742, at East Greenwich; m June 6, 1760, to Preserved Richardson, at East Greenwich; no date of death.

Pelig Olin, b May 20, 1746, at East Greenwich; m February 5, 1769, to Phoebe Garber, at East Greenwich; d in Cambridge, New York. No date.

Henry Olin, b October 15, 1765, at East Greenwich; m January 17, 1790, to Louise Richardson, of East Greenwich. He died at East Greenwich. No date.

Caleb Olin, b December 8, 1753, at Old Warwick, Rhode Island; m January 15, 1775, to Freelove Mitchell, of Block Island, Rhode Island. He died August 7, 1838, in Potsdam, New York. Freelove, his wife, died July 25 1834, at Canton, New York.

Susannah Olin, b no date; d in Shaftsbury, Vermont; no date.

Rebecca Olin, b no date; m, no date; d in New Galway, New York.

John Olin, 3d, b September 17, 1741, at East Greenwich; m Sarah Card, of Rhode Island; no date. He died September 24, 1831, at Shaftsbury Vermont.

Sarah Card, wife of John, 3d, d January 12, 1819, in her 74th year.

Paris Olin, b November 14, 1765, in Rhode Island. He died in childhood.

Hannah, b July 8, 1767, in Rhode Island; m to Nathan Green. No date of death.

Sibil Olin, b August 21, 1758, in Rhode Island; m to Arvin Bates. No date.

Sarah Olin, b April 7, 1770, in Rhode Island; m Asa Green. No date.

Ezra Olin, b March 23, 1772, in Rhode Island; m to Ruth Green, 1791, in Shaftsbury, Vermont.

Phoebe Olin, b July 7, 1774, in Rhode Island; m Avery Branch. No date of death.

Henry Olin, b August 12, 1776, in Rhode Island; m to Silence Green. No date; d, no date.

Nancy Olin, b May 4, 1779; m November 8, 1798, to Case Potter, in Shaftsbury, Vermont.

Joseph Olin, b January 9, 1781, in Rhode Island; m Emma Field. No date; d, no date.

John Olin's first family consisted of thirty descendants, including the children of John 2d and 3d. Joseph was supposed to be the son of John, 3d. It is not known whether they had any other children, or whether he was ever married a second time or not.

We found the births, marriages and deaths of most of the above family of Henry Olin in a Rhode Island history found in a Chicago library in 1892. Caleb Olin was our grandfather. He emigrated to Vermont after his marriage to Frelove Mitchell on Block Island in 1775, and in 1814, removed with his son, Dr. Solomon Olin, to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, where he died in 1838, aged 85 years.

VERMONT.

It is said that Vermont is indebted for her independence to three individuals, namely: Thomas Chittenden, Ira Allan and Ethan Allan. Chittenden as Chief Magistrate, Ira Allan, as his Diplomatist and Ethan Allan as its Military Chieftain. One writer says, "We claim Ethan Allan our hero." Certainly, according to history, he was a terror to the enemies of Vermont. About the first trouble the early citizens had was fixing the boundaries of the State; claimants came from New Hampshire, then New York. The latter State was determined to fix the boundary at the Connecticut river, which put the New Hampshire boys on their metal and said "no" very vigorously, and their Governor began to issue "grants" to all comers for land he supposed, and what belonged to them. Then the ire of the New York boys was up and showed "grants" from the King of England. It seems that the New Yorkers went so far as to try to dispossess some of our own citizens right here in Bennington and Shaftsbury. Finally, after a good deal of parlying and threatening of personal violence, the boundaries of the State were firmly established and the State government settled the matter, paying the claimants \$30,000; but Ethan Allan's work was not done at this time. The British soldiers were still holding strong points in and near their western line and Ticonderoga. Allan caught the red coats napping and ordered the fort to surrender at once under the authority and in the name of the "Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." These fellows saw blood in Allan's eye and vamoused the ranch at once and gave him possession. This was a sad blow to the enemies of Vermont. For in a short time their occupation was gone and they took themselves over the lines into Canada in short order. Soon after this, Mr.

Allan wrote to the people of Vermont advising them to form forthwith a State government, for "God's sake he has finally put it into their power to help themselves." Although Ethan Allan was said to hold to infidel opinions on the subject of religion, yet he, like Thomas Paine, had fervent love for human freedom in every sense of the word. But Mr. Allan's troubles did not end, as he went to Canada and undertook to surprise the British garrison in Montreal, but did not succeed; was captured and was a prisoner for more than two years; was sent to England and was treated with the greatest cruelty. He was finally released and returned to Vermont. The news of his arrival spread through the country. The "Green Mountain Boys" flocked around him and gave him a hearty welcome. Cannons were fired in token of gladness, and there was a grand scene of rejoicing and hilarity. He was made Brigadier-General of the State militia, and did good service in helping to sustain law and order in the State. In 1787, he moved his family to Burlington, and on February 11, 1791, he died with apoplexy. On the 16th, his remains were interred with the honors of war. His military friends from Bennington and points adjacent, attended, and the procession was truly solemn and numerous. He was buried in the grave-yard at Winooski Falls.

BENNINGTON, VERMONT.

Thirty-seven miles from Troy, and reached by four daily trains, making close connections with the Hudson river steam-boats at Albany and Troy, and all trains east, south and west, we find nestled among the trees in the beautiful Walloomsac Valley, the village of Bennington, and looking down upon it from an elevation half a mile away, the old historic Bennington, now called Bennington Center.

The population of Bennington is 4,500, with a steady yearly increase, a large number of elegant and costly residences, six hotels, several liverys, and churches of every denomination. Its streets, lighted by electricity, are broad and well-kept; its sidewalks of white marble, are shaded by overhanging elms.

A free library, containing 6,000 volumes, and reading-room with all the prominent daily and weekly papers and magazines, is open day and evening. The graded school located here is excelled by none in the State. There are three banks, forty stores and a large number of manufacturing establishments in a very prosperous condition. Water is brought from mountain streams 300 feet above the level of the streets, furnishing an unlimited supply for fire and domestic purposes.

The State Soldier's Home is also located here, occupying the elegant summer home of the late Seth B. Hunt, of New York City. This beautiful property, containing 200 acres of land and fine buildings, was a donation to the State for a "Soldiers' Home," by the heirs of the late Hon. Trenor W. Park. One hundred veterans of the civil war here find a well-deserved rest. They, in their blue uniforms, may be seen wandering about the beautiful grove, or sitting in its shade watching the magnificent fountain, which, supplied with water from the springs far up the side of Bald Mountain, throws its stream above the surrounding elms, reaching a height of 187 feet, and stands without a rival in America.

The charming Walloomsac river winds its way down to the Hudson through the center of the village. To the spectator standing on its banks and looking in either direction, the rising ground appears to form a perfect ampitheater, its side in the east reaching an elevation of 1,300 feet, at the top of Bald Mountain, from whose summit a view of unequaled magnificence is obtained. On the west, Mt. Anthony looks down upon the little city with most admiring eyes, and upon a panorama of singular beauty. Northwestward, the Adirondacks, dim with the distance of a hundred miles, the Hilderbergs and Catskills to the south; Greylock, Saddle and Bald, and the long Green Mountain wall on the east, Red Mountain, Equinox and Killington away to the north. As we gaze toward the setting sun, the eye is at once arrested by the magnificent stone shaft which appears to pierce the sky as it rises 300 feet from the brow of the hill, where a hundred years ago stood the store-house containing provisions and stores so much coveted by General Burgoyne and his followers, and which General Stark, with his Green Mountain boys, convinced them they

could not have, on the bloody field of Bennington, August 16, 1777.

The Village Improvement Society (incorporated), composed of wealthy and prominent citizens of Bennington, has for its object the improvement of the village in the way of pavements, waterworks, etc., and under its auspices Bennington is rapidly becoming a model inland city. Malaria, mosquitoes and their kindred are here unknown. The drives in and about the village are unsurpassed. Going in any direction you will find the smoothest of gravel roads, and a drive one or two miles out of the village will bring you to an elevation where the eye sees with kaleidoscopic effect a panorama of rare beauty. Roaring Branch, which rises away back in the recesses of the mountains, flows into the Walloomsac within the boundaries of the village. Lovers of mountain trout fishing find rare sport in this stream from its junction with the Walloomsac to the source of the two forks, which, leaving the main stream near the Hotel Glastonbury, lead the charmed devotee of Isaac Walton far into the primeval forest. Starting from its junction with the Bennington & Rutland Railroad, the Glastonbury Railroad soon leaves the open country, and entering the gorge in the mountains, through which Roaring Branch pours its waters, contends with it for a foothold for nine miles, rising at times 250 feet to the mile, and reaching an elevation of 1,600 feet above the valley at its terminus. A frequent scene at the station is a happy party of picnickers—men, women and children, with their lunch baskets, hammocks, fishing rods, etc., loaded upon an open car placed before an engine which is to push them up the winding gorge through scenes wild and romantic beyond description.

Four miles from Bennington, on the line of this road, and also accessible by a good carriage road, a summer retreat called "Camp Comfort" has been opened; several cottages have already been erected, picnic parties frequent it almost daily, and it is destined to become a great resort for health or pleasure-seeking summer idlers.

Lake Hancock, named after one of Bennington's most respected citizens, is situated on the top of the mountain, and has for years been a popular resort for those who desire to

spend a few days or weeks in a most delightful manner away from the city.

Woodford Hollow and Woodford City, situated respectively four and six miles from Bennington on the western slope of the mountain, furnish many attractions for the pleasure-seeker who desires to find good fishing, good board, and a desirable home in the country.

Bennington Center, lying at the foot of Mount Anthony and overlooking Bennington and the beautiful Walloomsac Valley, with its main street so wide and so well adorned with grand old trees and well kept lawns as to constitute in itself a beautiful park, is one of the most charming country villages anywhere to be found, and is every inch historic ground. Here, in the "Catamount Tavern," the first session of the Vermont Legislature was organized and adjourned to the meeting house. The convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States and assented to the admission of Vermont into the Union assembled within its walls. The "Council of Safety" met here during the dark days of the Revolution. Here stood the old store-house, and to protect its contents, General Stark and his brave lieutenants went from its cover to the bloody field of Bennington, and here the dead and wounded were brought the following night. During the revolution it was the most important village in the State, and to-day is a favorite resort for dwellers in the cities seeking the health and pleasure so readily obtainable in this delightful spot. A fine hotel, the Walloomsac, has been a very popular summer home for a large number of people from many sections of the country for many years. Others find homes in the many handsome dwellings, whose beautiful surroundings combine to make this the most desirable summer home in southern Vermont.

NORTH BENNINGTON, VERMONT.

This pleasant little village has a population of about 500. There are three churches, a good graded school, a hotel and a national bank. It is well supplied with stores and markets, and has one of the finest depots in the State. Its manufactories

are quite numerous, and it has several fine public and private buildings, among the latter, the residence of the late Hon. Trenor W. Park. It is situated in the western part of the village and is certainly the finest residence in the county, and excelled by but few in the State. On the highest point of land in the village and overlooking the valley, is another beautiful summer residence, owned by F. B. Jennings, Esq. A home here is so desirable and attractive that some parties in New York make it their winter as well as their summer residence, coming up Friday or Saturday evening and returning Sunday evening or Monday morning.

Paran creek, which takes its name from an Indian, flows through the village and furnishes power for many mills and factories on its banks. Paran lake, five minutes walk from the village, now stocked with gold and game fish, has many boat-houses on its shores, and is a very nice place for boating, fishing or picnic parties. The night before the battle of Bennington, General Stark with his forces bivouaced one mile south of here, at a place now owned by Louis Northouse. The location is still preserved and pointed to with interest. A few rods further south is where the Hessian, Colonel Baum, was brought after he was wounded. He died here and was buried on the banks of the Walloomsac. His countrymen have on several occasions come here to get and convey his remains to their home, but have never been able to find them. One mile further south of this brings us to the place where the great battle was fought, which had so much influence on the destiny of the young republic. Pleasant Hill Cemetery, situated on a hill overlooking the village, contains many fine stones and monuments of artistic design. From this point can be obtained one of the finest views imaginable.

The town of Bennington, with the Bennington battle monument in front and Mt. Anthony in the background, together with the view down the Walloomsac valley toward New York, create a desire to drive over the delightfully smooth gravel roads to these and other places seen from this spot.

Bennington was the first town that was settled in Vermont, west of the Green mountains, and its charter is the oldest in the State, having been granted by Benning Wentworth, then

Governor of New Hampshire, January 3, 1749. Its is rich in agriculture, mining, manufacturing and mechanical production, and for many years the largest and most wealthy town in the State. Its assessment for all purposes, including the military tax, was more than one-fourteenth part of the whole tax of the State. As late as 1830 the population was greater than in any town, except Burlington. Vermont was admitted into the Union January 6, 1791, and although Bennington is situated near the southeast corner of the State, several sessions of the Legislature were held here from 1778 to 1791. Also, the convention which adopted the Constitution of the State. Also the United States Courts, from 1791 to 1796, after which, Rutland was constituted. Our people that came from Rhode Island settled first in Bennington county, and mostly in the towns of Shaftsbury and Bennington. You might say our people pitched their tents and commenced to fell the forest trees, which like themselves, were large and strong. We think that Gideon Olin was one of the first that came here from Rhode Island. His first stopping place was in Shaftsbury, in 1776. He became a military man, holding a Major's commission; during the war was one of the Councilors of the State, from 1793 to 1796. He also represented Shaftsbury in the General Assembly in 1778, and served for fifteen years; was Speaker of the House through seven sessions of the Legislature. Was assistant judge of the Bennington court for 1781, and onward for twenty years in succession, with the exception of '98 and '99. In 1807, '8, '9 and 1810 was Chief Justice. Was Representative in Congress from 1793 to 1797, being two terms. Gideon Olin was one of the firmest supporters of the State, and in the hour of political darkness not a star of lesser magnitude. He possessed great natural talents and intuitive knowledge of mankind, was nobly free in his opinions and decided in his conduct.

He was twice married, his first wife being Patience Dwinnell. From this marriage they raised eight children, two sons and six daughters. His second wife was Mrs. Lydia Myers Pope, by whom he had five children, four sons and one daughter. All of the thirteen lived to quite an old age—the oldest to 88 years and the youngest to 38. Abram B., next to the youngest son, held a very responsible position under President Lincoln,

having been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court in Washington City, which he held until his death, in 1879. All of his children were strong men and women without exception, both mentally and physically, their daughters having married into some of the best families of Vermont and distinguished themselves by rearing large families. Gideon died in January 21, 1823, in Shaftsbury.

It appears by the sketch that I have given of a few of your own townsmen that we have an honored ancestry—men who have been honored by the citizens of Bennington county in days gone by. Their ashes lie near by in your cemetery; but we come here to cherish their memories, to recall their good deeds and try to imitate their good example in helping to build up this their new country, that their children and children's children could grow up and remember their good resolutions in helping to preserve the liberties of a free people. For in those days the State of Vermont was threatened by foreign foes, and our ancestors of this and other States had to buckle on their armor, leave their homes and families to protect the honor and freedom of their country. I find by reading over the history of Vermont that right here there was clashing of arms, for there was such a battle fought and distinguished as the "Battle of Bennington."

At the time many of the inhabitants to the northward had abandoned their homes, and a considerable number had stopped with their families in this town, where they were furnished with the best accommodations that could be afforded them. Some of them were at the home of Eldad Dewey, and were obliged to take lodging upon the floor.

The Olin re-union in Bennington occurred October 1, but August 20, previous, was a great day for Bennington. It appears that the people of Vermont had made up their minds to have a "Battle Monument," and that it should be near where the great battle of the Revolution was fought by her "Green Mountain Boys." In accordance with this idea the people of Bennington decided to form a "Monument Association." In about 1876 a charter was granted by the State Legislature, and officers elected, and from that time to the day of the dedication there was no lacking in energy until the work was accomplished

and the monument dedicated, August 20, 1891. The Monument Association asked the general government for \$40,000, which was reported upon favorably by General Hawley, of Connecticut, one of the select committee of the House of Representatives. Vermont appropriated in all nearly \$40,000; Massachusetts, \$5,000; and New Hampshire, \$5,000. This amount of money was, no doubt, well expended. The monument, as now finished, is an inspiring structure. Located upon quite a high eminence, the elevation of the "State Arms Hill," some 300 feet above the Walloomsac Valley, with Mt. Anthony, 2,000 feet high, one-half mile back of it to the south, presented at the outset conditions that demanded a structure that should have in itself some of the elements of majesty and grandeur that constitute its surroundings, and that should fit in as a component part of the landscape. This must have been the underlying purpose of the architect in developing his plans, and he has succeeded in producing a design that can not fail to be wholly in harmony with the site which has been selected for it and with the spirit of the event which it commemorates.

The monument is located about one mile from the village and nearly in the center of a six-acre tract of land. It is a simple shaft in the form of an obelisk, 301 feet high from foundation to apex, and can be seen for miles around.

The people of Bennington deserve a great deal of credit for the energy displayed in carrying this great work to an early completion. The spirit and energy displayed by the people of Bennington seemed to send a spirit of emulation through the whole State, as there was said to be 50,000 people in the town on the day of the dedication. The dedicatory services were very impressive. The President was there with all his Cabinet, all the State officers of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and took part in the services. President Harrison made a speech full of enthusiasm and good things for those that heard him. Then lastly came the Hon. E. J. Phelps, orator of the day. He said so many good things that were new to the citizens of Vermont that we hope and trust that this valuable oration will be read by all of our Vermont people, as well as those of our people who reside in other States. The oration was an inspiring one, full of patriotism and well suited to the

occasion, not only to celebrate the completion of the monument, but to celebrate the centennial year of the entrance of Vermont into the Union as one of the sister States. Every word of this oration is good reading, but its length will preclude us from inserting it in our history.

SHAFTSBURY.

Shaftsbury is centrally located on the northern border of Bennington county, is bounded north by Arlington, east by Glastonbury, south by Bennington and west by Hoosic and White creek, New York. It lies ninety-seven miles from Montpelier, thirty-one miles east from Troy, New York, forty miles west of Brattleboro. It was chartered August 20, 1761, containing 23,040 acres of land. The original proprietors were sixty-one, few, if any, of whom became settlers, and none of their descendants are now to be found residents of the town. The settlement of the town was commenced about the year 1763. A large colony came from Rhode Island about this time and located in the northeast part of the town, which settlement took the name of Little Rhode Island, and has retained its name ever since, or down to the present time. The town was organized some time before the Revolution and Thomas Mattison was first town clerk, which office he held for forty years, was succeeded by Jacob Galusha and Hiram Barton, the present incumbent, making all the time held by these three men 117 years, or an average of thirty-nine years each. What would our modern office-seeker think of such proceedings as that? What! have to wait forty years for an office? That is too long for the present generation to wait for dead men's shoes, but this is staid old Vermont.

When we were attending the re-union of the Olin family, October 1, 1891, at Bennington, we visited the town clerk's office at Shaftsbury, and through the kindness of the present town clerk, Hiram Barton, we were permitted to examine some of the ancient records. We found that the first deed recorded was March 4, 1789. The first town meeting held was March 4,

1762, for South Shaftsbury. We found other records equally as ancient. This made us tired and we quit. From the office of the town clerk we started out to look up the old farms of our ancestors, and we found them, too, but the buildings had been so modernized that we did not realize our expectations. The land no doubt was good, but in some instances fearful rough; too rough for us Western men to tackle, even if the land was given us free gratis. Most of the people living there now are passed middle life; so, of course, but few young people that are farmers. In a great measure they are like us out West, go to the large towns and cities to seek their fortunes; consequently but few children to educate, and school-houses, you might say, are few and far between.

On our return to Bennington, we said: "Can it be possible that this is the very place where Gideon Olin, John Olin, Henry Olin, Justin Olin, Caleb Olin, and a host of other Olins, William Dyer, and other Dyers, and John Whittiman, came to occupy from Rhode Island, some 120 years ago or thereabouts?" They, no doubt, had a hard row to hoe, and the land was very rough and mountainous; on either side fearful high. But the country was filled up quite fast by emigrants, not only from Rhode Island, but from Connecticut and Massachusetts, and no doubt the inhabitants would compare favorably with other portions of the Eastern States at that time. Vermont, at that time, was very fortunate in enticing a very good class of young men to their State. They were a hardy race of people and they soon became really "Green Mountain Boys" during the French-Canadian wars. They were a power in the American army. Such kind of material as these men were made of were bound to succeed anywhere on God's footstool. So before and after the war, these "Green Mountain Boys," even among these Vermont hills, carved out there own fortunes by subduing the tall forests and bringing into play their great energy in making unto themselves homes in an immeasurably short time. Even after the war had closed these hardy pioneers were called upon by the authority of the State to serve as militia men to act in cases of emergency. A meeting was called, to which Gideon Olin was called to act as Chairman or Moderator, when the following business was transacted:

Fourteen voted unanimously to raise a bounty and our quota of State troops for the ensuing campaign, and that Capt. William Dyer be allowed to collect one dollar in hard money for enlisting. Each man voted to give John Olin and others one dollar for each man that was enlisted and twenty shillings each for collecting said tax; and voted to give twenty dollars to each soldier and twelve shillings for bounty—money, either in cash or pork, or such produce as they had to spare.” The above records from old scraps of paper, worn, soiled, rolled up and laid aside and written when books of records were not in use, bear evidence and conclusive testimony, that in the stirring times of the Revolution, Shaftsbury was not inactive, nor her heroes asleep; but was ready to furnish her quota of men and provisions to feed them. The moral atmosphere was rather too warm for Tories; but four were found in the town who favored the enemy, and these were driven away and their lands confiscated. Such were the “Green Mountain Boys” in a moral and physical combat.

We also visited the South Shaftsbury Cemetery, in which we found the gravestones of a score or more of our Olin kinsmen and their descendants. About the first we recognized were the graves of Gideon Olin and wife, side by side, and I said to myself: Here lies in the silent tomb one of the foremost men in the early settlement of Shaftsbury. Gideon Olin was not wanting in patriotism in the time of the country’s need, as he was one of the first to offer his services to the government. Most of the time during this he held a responsible position as Commissary for most of the State troops during the war, although the Governor had commissioned him as Major at the commencement of the war. We also found the grave of John H. Olin, Gideon Olin’s oldest son, who took an active part in helping to feed and clothe the State troops.

South Shaftsbury Cemetery is really a beautiful place. It is situated upon a slight incline to the east and in full view of the Green Mountains. We sat down and viewed the scene with admiration. We took out our field-glass and viewed the landscape in different directions, and we said: Is not this grand? How could a more beautiful place be found for the burial of the silent dead? We lingered at the enchanted spot for some time

and recounted the trials and hardships of our forefathers in the revolutionary struggle with a foreign foe, and also the hardships incident to the settlement of so rugged a country ; but it was pluck and endurance that accomplished it all. We left the scene feeling that we had an honored ancestry, and their memory will long be remembered by those that are left behind.

Shaftsbury is centrally located, on the northern border of Bennington county. The surface of this town is adapted to farming, as the country is rolling. The scenery is different from that of the others along this valley. The picturesque view is at a distance, and comprises sights of the mountains, west and east. Trumbull, Hall and West mountains are the only elevations of note. The town is well watered ; White creek, in the northwestern part, and Paran creek, formed from a number of tributaries, which runs through its center to the Walloomsac Furnace brook, in the eastern section, and Cold Springs, in the southwestern, are its principal streams—trout fishing being good in all of them.

At Shaftsbury Station there is a post-office, express office, general store and school-house.

At Shaftsbury Centre, which is located one mile from the station, there is a church, post-office and general store.

SOUTH SHAFTSBURY, VERMONT.

South Shaftsbury is the principal village of the town. It has the largest factory for the manufacture of carpenters' squares in the country. Soon after the war of 1812 Silas Hawes obtained a patent for steel squares for carpenters' use, and was the first man in the world to engage in the manufacture of these useful implements. His small business has now grown to be one of the largest in the State, its products reaching nearly all parts of the civilized world. The village contains a church, post-office, telegraph office and a fine school building. It also has many pleasant driveways, picturesque sights, cheerful boarding accommodations among the farmers and residents in the three villages, and good livery turnouts. In fine, the three villages and farming districts of which the town is composed form an attractive place in which to spend the summer.

Genealogy of the family of Justin Olin, who was the son of Henry Olin, he being the second son of John 1.

Justin Olin, b July 17, 1739, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island; m to Sarah Dwinell, September 6, 1761, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island. He died July 7, 1821, at Leicester, Vermont. Sarah Dwinell Olin, b June, 17, 1739, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island; d October 14, 1812, at Leicester, Vermont. She bore him seven children, as follows:

Stephen Olin, b September 9, 1763, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island; m; lived with his wife but a short time and without issue; wife not known; d at Syracuse, New York, in 1840, aged 77 years

Christopher Olin, b August 22, 1765, in East Greenwich, Rhode Island; m Miss Hodges, whose family record can not be found. He died September 14, 1849, at Hartland, Niagara county, New York.

James M. Olin, b October 6, 1790, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m February 26, 1822, to Maria Mathers in Shaftsbury, Vermont, who was born January 29, 1806, in Shaftsbury, Vermont. James died in Wood county, Ohio, of cholera, aged 84 years.

Mary M. Olin Wilmot, b September 1824, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. Her husband's name is Ella Wilmot. They live in Oberlin, Ohio, and have one son and two daughters:

Oldest daughter, Harriet, m C. H. Carrington, of Washington, D. C. Their only son is a minister.

Emily, second daughter, m Dr. Jones, of 1068 Cass avenue, Cleveland, Ohio, who is a practicing physician and surgeon there. They have five children.

Their only son, E. P. Wilmot, now lives in Austin, Texas. He is President of the Austin National Bank.

Francis Manion, b March 2, 1827, at Pike Hollow, New York; m February, 1853, to Caroline Segar, of Barkhamstead, Connecticut. Had two children: Frances H., b December 25, 1855, at Falls Village, Connecticut; m January 26, 1887, to Catherine Hartwell at Southbridge, Massachusetts. E. Clarence, b June 3, 1864, at Falls Village, Connecticut; d June 8, 1880, in Western Massachusetts.

Diantha, b July 28, 1828, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m Hiram Richmond at Liverpool, Ohio; no record of children.

Stephen, b December 18, 1830, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; no record. Lives in Gennesseville, Michigan.

Jeptha, b May 23, 1833; m, no date. Lives in Medina, Ohio.

Edwin, b November 25, 1835; d February 16, 1837, at Shaftsbury.

James M., married the second time to Ann Eliza Mathers, widow of his brother, Peleg; no date of her birth; married October 1, 1856, in Liverpool, Ohio. They had one daughter, Adelaide, b March 4, 1853; place or time not given.

Peleg Olin, b in Vermont, 1802; m February 12, 1824, to Julia Mathers, first wife. Peleg was the son of Christopher Olin and grandson of Justin. No record of her birth; d April 28, 1839. Children:

Marietta, b November 27, 1824, at Pike Hollow, New York; m February 11, 1841, to Sidney Poole at Liverpool, Ohio. Children: Arthur, b March 13, 1842, at Liverpool, Ohio; d March 16, 1843, at Liverpool. Eliza Jane, b April 14, 1843, at Liverpool; first marriage, October 10, 1865, at Assyria, Michigan; second, February 11, 1880, at Assyria, Michigan. Lucy Ella, b March 15, 1845, at Liverpool; m July 17, 1864, to Alfred Frame, of Assyria, Michigan. George, b December 31, 1847, at Liverpool; m September 21, 1873, to Amelia E. Steeger at Kent, Ohio. Edwin, b March 10, 1850, at Liverpool; d July 5, 1853, at Liverpool. Eli, b January 30, 1852, at Liverpool; d February 1, 1852. Martha Ann, b September 27, 1854, at Assyria, Michigan; m October 20, 1875, to Charles Holton, at Assyria, Michigan. Perlearthe M., b November 28, 1864, at Assyria; no other record. Edward, b April 3, 1866, at Assyria; d April 4, 1866.

Eliza, b November 4, 1827, at Pike Hollow, New York; no further record. Jane, b November 6, 1829, at Pike Hollow, New York; d June 23,



I.

Francis H. Olin, M. D., Southbridge, Mass.

Born in Falls Village, Connecticut, February 23, 1855. Son of Francis M. and Caroline S. Olin.

Graduate of Rocky Dell Institute, Lime Rock, Ct., 1870.

Graduate of Sedgwick Institute, Great Barrington, Mass., 1876.

Graduate of University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., July, 1881 (Medical Department.)

Practiced medicine in North Woodstock, Ct., 7 years.

In Southbridge, Mass., 4 years.

Married Catherine F. Hartwell, June 25, 1888, at Southbridge.



II.
Peleg Olin, Shaftsbury, Vt.—Deceased.



III.
Christopher C. Olin, Florence, Wis.

1834, at Liverpool. Josiah P., b March 24, 1832; m March 23, 1853, to Lucretia Simonds at Westfield, Ohio. She was born April 29, 1833, at Westfield. Children: Alfonso C., b March 5, 1854, at Westfield; m August 28, 1888, to Lola W. La Roche at Mt. Gilead, Ohio. Carl L., b June 15, 1858, at Westfield, Ohio. Nellie L., b November 16, 1865, at Westfield, Ohio; m September 10, 1866, to George W. Rodebaugh at Buffalo, New York.

Caroline, b November 1, 1834, at Liverpool, Ohio; d June 8, 1872, at New York City.

Henry W., b August 7, 1838, at Liverpool; m August 17, 1865, to Anna M. Helen at Lawn, Marshall county, Illinois.

Peleg Olin married Ann Eliza Mathers for his second wife August 7, 1839. No date of her birth or death given. Peleg died July 13, 1854; place not stated. Children: Elizabeth, b April 14, 1840; no other record. Christopher C., b December 17, 1842, at Pike Hollow, New York; m October 16, 1862, to Adeline A. Terrell at Liverpool, Ohio. Children: Kittie A., b August 12, 1863, at Liverpool; d April 23, 1870, at Oregon, Dane county, Wisconsin. Emma C., b January 17, 1868, at Madison, Wisconsin. Charles A., b May 2, 1870, at Madison, Wisconsin. Fred E., b May 8, 1872, at Eureka, Kansas. Lulu, b April 22, 1875, at Shiocton, Wisconsin; d October 22, 1876, at Shiocton, Wisconsin.

George W., b April 27, 1844, at Pike Hollow; no other record. Angeline, b February 10, 1846, at Pike Hollow; d July 10, 1854, at Assyria, Ohio. Charles, born April 2, 1848; place not stated; d July 10, 1856. Millard F., b June 25, 1850; no other date. Winfield F., b July 25, 1852; d November 12, 1852.

Peleg Olin was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, 1802. He was the son of Christopher Olin, and he the son of Justin Olin. He was married February 12, 1824, to Julia Mathers. She bore him seven children. His wife died April 28, 1839, and August 7th, same year, he married Ann Eliza Mathers, she being a sister to his first wife, and she bore him eight children, three of whom are still living, namely, Eliza, Josiah P. and Henry, and one from the second marriage, C. C. Olin, of Florence, Wisconsin. Peleg Olin was one of the old Vermont stock, his grandfather being born July 17, 1739, and his father August 22, 1768. So it will be seen that most of the family were born and lived in the 17th century. It will be seen by the portrait that he was a staid, good old man, and no doubt but he was an honest and conscientious man of the old school. Most all of those old Vermonters were honest men—they hardly knew how to be anything else. Their education, their early habits of industry all tended to make good men under all circumstances, and as those Vermonters emigrated to other parts of the country, they carried their principle with them. The influence of such men will be felt in the young and rising generation.

Christopher C. Olin was born in Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio, the 17th of December, 1841, whose parents were Peleg Olin (see portrait) and Anna Eliza Olin (mother, maiden

name, Degraft.) He lived on a farm until he was sixteen years old. He received a college education and graduated at Berea University, and at the age of twenty was married to Miss Adelia A. Terrill. Served three years in the army; was in the battles of Island No. 10, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain; went through the Wilderness with Sherman, and after the war was engaged in teaching school; also singing schools in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Kansas and Wisconsin continually until 1879, when he moved to his present abiding place, and engaged in general merchandise, and has continued in the same until the present time. He has filled many offices of trust in the States of Kansas, Michigan and Wisconsin, such as town and county offices, to which places he was elected by vote of the people or by appointment by the governors. He is a member of F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., A. O. M. W. and has represented each Lodge many times in the Grand Lodge. He has at the present time a family consisting of wife, two sons, twenty-three and twenty years old; one daughter twenty-five years old, and last, but not least, one grandchild four years old, who very closely resembles his "grandpa." (See sketch of Peleg Olin, father of above C. C. Olin.)

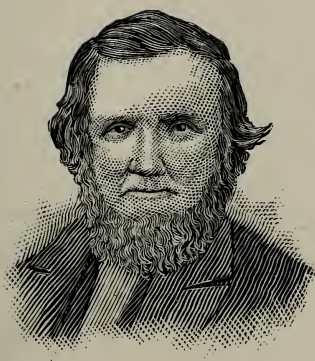
Henry Olin, b May 7, 1768, in Leicester, Vermont; m March 20, 1788, to Louisa Richardson, who was born September 16, 1761, and died October 22, 1814, at Leicester, Vermont. She was the mother of fourteen children. He died August 13, 1837, at Leicester, Vermont, where he settled in 1787.

Sally Olin, b March 22, 1770, in Leicester, Vermont; m James Mack January 22, 1793; d February 27, 1814. Hannah Gibson, second wife of James Mack, died September 24, 1848, at Brandon, Vermont.

James Mack, b March 75, 1770, at Londonderry, New Hampshire; m January 22, 1793 to Sally Olin, at Leicester, Vermont, who was born March 22, 1770, at Leicester, Vermont. He died October 17, 1849, at Leicester. She died February 27, 1814, at Leicester. They had three children, Clara, b June 15, 1804, at Leicester; m Ezekiel Sweet, of Hinesburg, Vermont. No date of marriage. She died in 1886, at Madrid, New York. Thomas Jefferson, b August 10, 1819, at Leicester, Vermont; m June 30, 1836, to Ursula Winchell, at Leicester, Vermont. Susan, b October 1, 1813, at Leicester; d July 11, 1890, at Leicester, Vermont.

Thomas Jefferson Mack, b August 23, 1809, at Leicester, Vermont; m June 29, 1836, to Ursula Winchell, at Leicester, Vermont, who was born October 10, 1816, at Ticonderoga, New York. They had six children.

Orlando, b April 17, 1837, at Leicester, Vermont; m August 8, 1867, to Delia M. Dewy, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; no date of birth. She died May 6, 1873, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, leaving one daughter, Eva A. Mack; no record. James E., b December 21, 1838, at Leicester, Vermont; d May 5, 1841, at Leicester, Vermont. Sarah M., b August 30, 1842, at Leicester; m October 18, 1862, to A. H. Merrill, Tomah, Wisconsin. Had one child, Wm. A., b June 23, 1863, at Eagle, Wisconsin; no other record. Alice M., b July 18, 1844, at Leicester, Vermont; m June 6, 1869, to Levi Shell, of Tomah, Wisconsin. Alice M. died January 16, 1878, at Sibley, Iowa. She



OO.

Thomas Jefferson Mack, Tomah, Wis.

left two children, Alice M., b March 18, 1870, at West Salem, Wisconsin. Mabel K., b August 27, 1875, at Sibley, Iowa; no other record.

Kate M., b April 14, 1849, at Leicester, Vermont; m November 23, 1870, to Wm. Shell, at Tomah, Wisconsin; d May 28, 1886, at Prairie Du Sac, Wisconsin. She bore him six children. Alice S., b September 17, 1871, at Prairie Du Sac, Wisconsin. Agnes M., b January 28, 1873, at the same place. Wm. R., b December 19, 1876, at same place. Mark L., b October 6, 1878, at same place. George T., b May 10, 1880, same place. Frank O., b April 28, 1884, at same place. Kate M., d May 23, 1886, at Prairie Du Sac. January 9, 1889, Mr. Shell married Jennie Farnum, of Tomah, Wisconsin. Mr. Shell was born in Madrid, New York, June 19, 1837.

After the death of Sally Olin Mack, James Mack married Mrs. Hannah Gibson, she being his second wife and born June 1788, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts. She bore him six children. James M. Mack, b October 8, 1817, at Leicester, Vermont; m October 21, 1846, to Betsy M. Parks, of Leicester, Vermont. She died July 3, 1879, at Leicester, Vermont.

John, b March 26, 1820, at Leicester, Vermont. He died July 3, 1879, at Leicester, Vermont. Hannah P., b June 11, 1821, at Leicester, Vermont; m December 6, 1838, to Archelas Goddard, of Rutland, Vermont; no issue. John L., b April 30, 1824, at Leicester; m June 15, 1851, to Sarah C. Morton, at Middlebury, Vermont. She bore him six children. Herbert J., b April 12, 1852, at Leicester; m October 9, 1864, to Emeline Names, at Otho, Iowa. Syrus E., b November 29, 1854, at Leicester, Vermont; not married. George W., b November 12, 1856, at Leicester; m April 27, 1881, to Mary V. Pearsoil, of Elkhorn, Iowa. She bore him five children. Lilly L., b September 1, 1882, at Elkhorn, Iowa. Grace E., b August 1883, at same place. Clara, b January 8, 1890, at same place. Harrison, b June 8, 1890, at same place. Lizzie V., b February 19, 1892. Harrison died August 7, 1890, at same place.

Louisa A., b February 15, 1858, at Leicester, Vermont; not married. James B., b July 21, 1865, at Otho, Iowa; d March 24, 1876, at Otho, Iowa. Edwin James, b October 28, 1868, at Otho; not married.

Children of James M. Mack, by second wife, who was born October 8, 1817, at Leicester, Vermont: James Julian, b December 12, 1847; d March 25, 1864, at Alden, Iowa; was not married. Edgar Eugene, b June 14, 1850, at Leicester, Vermont; m September 13, 1875, to Ellen B. Ayres, who was born May 1, 1876, at Spring Rapids, Iowa. Gracie E., April 20, 1878, at Spring Rapids, Iowa. George E., b February 28, 1880, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Frank W., b October 24, 1882, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Burt M., b October 8, 1884, at Storm Lake, Iowa. Baby daughter, b August 15, 1890, at Storm Lake, Iowa.

Frank P. Mark, b January 5, 1856, at Swinton, Vermont; m January 27, 1877, to Mary A. Bobby, at Moner, Iowa, who was born December 6, 1853, at Battersea, Southern England. They have three children: Julia Vennis, b July 29, 1878, at Newell, Iowa. Bessie May, b January 22, 1881, at Newell, Iowa. Mabel Alice, b February 25, 1887, at Newell, Iowa. Fred W. Mack, b September 24, 1860, at Swinton, Vermont; m March 19, 1888, Providence, Iowa, to Maud Lilian Henry. They had one daughter, Hellen Arabella, b April 2, 1890, at Newell, Iowa; no other record.

Frank M. Mack, b December 16, 1861, at Swinton, Vermont; m April 5, 1880, to Maggie Plendeth, Tomah, Wisconsin. They have one son, Fay A., b March 14, 1887, at Tomah, Wisconsin. There are children of James Mack by his first wife.

Ezekiel Sweet, b February 24, 1788, in Hinesburgh, Vermont; m July 29, 1822, to Clara Mack, who was born November 27, 1780, at Leicester, Vermont, and was the daughter of Sally Olin, who was the daughter of Justin Olin, of Vermont, who married James Mack. Clara Mack bore him eleven children: James M., b June 6, 1823, in Hinesburgh, Vermont; m Lucy Gould April 29, 1829, at Parishville, St. Lawrence county, New York; she died July 2, 1869, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; had no family.

Henry O., b November 18, 1825, at Hinesburgh, Vermont; m July 10, 1854, to Harriet Hoyt, of St. Lawrence county, New York. Children: F. A., b July 28, 1862, at Madrid, New York; m January 2, 1887, to Emma Waite, at Antwerp, New York. They had one child, Arthur H., b April 9, 1890, at Washington, New York. Herbert E., b July 28, 1872, at Madrid, New York.

Daniel, b August 39, 1827, at Hinesburgh, Vermont; d in infancy.

Sarah S., b March 27, 1829, at Hinesburgh, Vermont; m July 5, 1850, to Daniel A. Olin, Madrid, New York. She died May 15, 1851, at Waukesha, Wisconsin. She bore him one daughter, Ada Belle, who was born September 3, 1851, at Waukesha; m William Storey October 13, 1871, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; had two children. They live at Ouray, Colorado.

Charles C., b July 17, 1831, at Heinsburgh, Vermont. He has been unfortunate, in being placed in an insane asylum; has been confined for several years. He had a family, but it is not known by his friends where they are. His life has been a blank, and most likely he will die where he is now confined.

John E., b June 8, 1833, at Heinsburgh, Vermont; m May 8, 1871, to Rittie M. Marble, at Independence, Iowa, who was born July 2, 1843, at Syracuse, New York. She bore him two children: Daisy B., b February 19, 1873, at Longton, Kansas. Bessie B., b June 23, 1875, at Longton, Kansas; no other record.

Mary Ann E., b November 6, 1834, at Heinsburgh, Vermont; never married; d September 15, 1869, at Madrid, New York.

Levings M., b May 13, 1837, at Heinsburgh, Vermont; m June 28, 1860, to Sarah M. Howard at Franksville, Wisconsin. She was born April 5, 1854, at Franksville, Wisconsin. She bore him four children: Emory A., b Nov. 22, 1862, at Linden, Wisconsin. Warren H., b August 22, 1864, at Linden, Wisconsin. Arthur L., b January 9, 1868, at Linden. Lottie C., b May 30, 1883, at Linden; no other record.

Augustus M., b June 8, 1839, at Heinsburgh, Vermont; d March, 1855; unmarried.

Norman E., b July 20, 1842, at Heinsburgh; m April 15, 1864, to Diana Barkly, of Tomah, Wis. She was born June 31, 1845, at Williamsburgh, Canada. She bore him three children: Carrie E., b May 8, 1868, at Lincoln, Wisconsin. Edgar C., b June 18, 1876, at La Grange, Wisconsin. Jessie L., b July 24, 1880, at La Grange, Wisconsin; no other date.

Abigail Olin, b April 1, 1772, at Leicester, Vermont; m Amos March, of Canton, New York; d January 10, 1830, in St. Lawrence county, New York.

Freelove Olin, b June 12, 1774, at Leicester, Vermont; m James Edmunds, 3d, of Providence, Rhode Island; no date given. She died August 20, 1843; no place given.

THE EDMUNDS FAMILY.

James Edmunds, third, married Freelove Olin, daughter of Justin, for his third wife. Mr. Edmunds was born February 16, 1762, at Providence, Rhode Island; d May 19, 1864, at Hartland, Niagara county, New York. Freelove, b June 12, 1774; no date of marriage to Mr. Edmunds. She bore him six children:

James, fourth, b February 15, 1806, at Clarendon, Vermont; m September 23, 1830, to Cordelia Spear, at Macedon, New York; d February 9, 1861, at Louisville, Kentucky, aged 55 years. They had five children.

Franklin B., b June 16, 1834, at Macedon, New York; d in infancy.

James S., b June 1836; d April 8, 1836.

James, b July 16, 1837, at Hamilton, New York; no other date.

Edward B., b June 18, 1839, at Hamilton, New York; no other date.

Infant son, b September 10, 1840; died in Hamilton, New York; no date.

July 16, 1844, James, fourth, married for his second wife Mrs. Almira Warring Stewart, his first wife, Cordelia Spear, having died May 8, 1840, at Hamilton, New York. His second wife bore him two children: Julia, b July 19, 1845, at Hamilton, New York; no other record. Cordelia Spear Edmunds, b April 8, 1850, at Jeddo, New York.

George Edmunds, son of James, third, m Abigail Olin, daughter of Christopher Olin, and they raised two children.

The Edmunds family of America was quite famous. They were of Scottish descent, and went to England. We present in connection with the record of the family of James Edmunds, fourth, a sketch of his life. It seems he was a very successful educator of young men in his day.

James Edmunds, third, who married Freeloze Olin for his third wife, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 16, 1762; moved with his father, James Edmunds, second, to Clarendon, Rutland county, Vermont, in 1775. He was in the Revolutionary war, drafted for three months, but on account of his large family was excused, and James Edmunds, third, took his place. It appears that the Edmunds family were of Scotch descent, and the first one that emigrated to America was Reuben Edmunds; and after he came to America he took part in King Phillip's war. He was a slim man, but very active. He never took an Indian alive, but killed all he took. He was a Quaker preacher, and also a good lawyer.

James Edmunds, fourth, the oldest son of Freeloze Olin Edmunds, was born February 15, 1806, in Clarendon, Rutland county, Vermont. He removed to Hartland, Niagara county, New York, in 1815. After becoming of age he taught at Lima, New York. Among his pupils was Henry J. Raymond, afterwards celebrated as an editor. He cleared a farm in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county, New York, about 1832, where he afterwards resided at long periods and for brief periods throughout his migratory life. He began early to take an extraordinary interest in the cause of Biblical instruction and ministerial education. In 1834 he was appointed financial agent of the Baptist Educational Society of the State of New York, established at Hamilton, Madison county, and in 1836 he was promoted to be steward, register and general agent. He was made one of the original corporators of Madison University in 1846. In 1849 he was chosen justice of the peace in Orleans county,

and in 1851 was elected justice of the sessions. He was for some time engaged in raising an endowment fund for Rochester University. In 1850 he was one of the founders of the American Bible Union, and in 1854 he was made corresponding secretary of the branch association at Louisville, Kentucky. Here he died February 9, 1861, literally worked to death, having been actively engaged in promoting the cause of religion for more than a quarter of a century. For his great success as a financial agent he will be long remembered by Baptists in every section of the country. More Baptist preachers owe their educational facilities to him than to any other man in the land. During thirty-five years he never neglected an opportunity to build up and encourage Sunday-schools. His death was mourned by thousands of warm personal friends in every section of the land. He was married September 23, 1830, in Macedon, New York, to Cordelia Spear, who was born September 27, 1808, in Macedon, New York, and died May 8, 1849, in Hamilton, New York. Their family consisted of seven children, but most of them died at an early age.

On July 16, 1844, Mr. Edmunds was married to his second wife, Mrs. Almira Warring Stewart, who was born June 19, 1809. She bore him two children: Julia Edmunds, born July 19, 1845, in Hamilton, New York; Cordelia Spear Edmunds, born April 8, 1850, in Jeddo, New York. Mr. Edmunds received his education at Henrietta, New York.

George F. Edmunds, of Burlington, Vermont, now United States Senator from that State, was one of the Edmunds's referred to.

Mary Olin, b November 20, 1778, at Leicester, Vermont; m Otis Walker; date not given; d in Whiting, Vermont; date not given.

Henry Olin was born in Shaftsbury May 7, 1768. He was a son of Justin Olin. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Dwinnell. His father, as well as his grandfather, Henry, was a native of Rhode Island, in which State, at East Greenwich, his grandfather, John Olin, the first ancestor of the name in America, settled in 1768. Hon. Gideon Olin, of Shaftsbury, was an uncle of the subject of this sketch.

Judge Olin settled in Leicester about the year 1788. His father died in Rhode Island. His early literary advantages

were but moderate. On account of his unweildy size and awkward manners, the people of his adopted town were not at first much prepossessed in his favor, but his native wit, shrewdness and sound sense soon rendered him a general favorite. He was chosen a member of the Legislature in 1799, and was twenty-one times re-elected. He was first chosen an Assistant Judge of the County Court in 1801, which office he held eight years, and that of Chief Judge fifteen years, making twenty-three years of uninterrupted service upon the bench. He was chosen State Councillor in 1820 and '21; a member of Congress in 1824, to complete the unexpired term of Hon. Charles Rich, deceased, and three consecutive years, from 1827, Lieut. Governor of the State. His popularity at home rose so high that at one election he had nearly the unanimous vote of his fellow townsmen for Governor. In politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat and a modern Whig, and in religion a zealous Methodist, but became such in the latter part of his life, so says one that knew him well.

He moved to Salisbury in the spring of 1837, and died there on the 18th of August following. His ashes repose in the town in which he spent most of his life, and in whose affairs he bore a far more conspicuous part than any other man has ever done. His father, mother and first wife are all interred near him.

Judge Olin was twice married. First in 1788, to Lois Richardson, one of a family of twelve children, who all lived to mature age, and were all members of a Baptist church, in the east part of Cheshire, Mass. By her he had nine children, two sons and seven daughters, who reached mature age, and two sons who died in infancy. Among the former were the celebrated Dr. Stephen Olin, and Mrs. Moses Wright, mother of Rev. Moses Emory Wright, who was born and reared in Leicester, graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in 1853, and was a minister of the Northeast Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Judge Olin's second wife was a Widow Barnum, whose maiden name was Polly Sanford.

In his physical proportions, the Judge was almost gigantic. He was the oracle of the community, and his conversation the

charm of any company in which he happened to be. "When passing a neighbor's house on a summer's day," says a fellow-townsmen, "he would stop his wagon in the street, or under some convenient shade, which would at once be surrounded by the family, men, women and children, and, without alighting, he would tell them a few favorite stories and pass on. Many a man has thus been beguiled to his day's work; many a woman has suffered her nearly cooked dinner to spoil, and many a child forgotten its playthings. While his hearers were bursting with roars of laughter, the Judge would remain composed, and apparently asleep; but as the laughter began to subside in others, it began to operate in himself. There would be an opening of the eyes, broad, beaming with fun, then an internal shaking of the body by two or three long suppressed convulsions, which did not move the muscles of his face, and the matter ended."

He was likewise possessed of a retentive memory, which enabled him, by reading and observation, to repair many of the deficiencies of his early education, of a clear perception of right, and ardent love of justice, and unbending rectitude, qualities which account for the esteem in which he was held as a Judge and legislator. He was a man of strict morality, and very useful as a peace maker among his neighbors, thus preventing many a petty lawsuit, and neighborhood quarrels, of which he had great abhorrence.

In addition to what has been written in regard to Gov. Olin and his son Stephen, I will add a few anecdotes as related by James M. Mack, who was a nephew of the Governor, and was born and reared in Swinton, Vermont, and was well acquainted with the family, although much younger at the time.

NEWELL, Iowa, April 15, 1893.

C. C. Olin, Esq.:

Now, in regard to the sketch of Henry Olin, it is in the main correct, as stated in my letter to you, that he was six feet two inches in height. His last wife has been dead nearly or quite twenty years. She was a widow, with four sons and a daughter. Aunt Polly was an excellent neighbor, always kind in sickness, as I can testify, as I have been sent for her many a time by my mother when any of the family were sick, and

although a large, fleshy woman, and well advanced in years, she was always willing, night or day, to attend and do what she could. Please excuse this tribute of affection to a departed friend. The family were now all Methodists, with the exception of Uncle Olin, as I call him, because the older children did. He was not a member of any church. The preachers usually came there when they first came on the circuit and the Judge would sometimes sit up all night (when he found a foeman worthy of his steel or time) arguing with him. He would take the Universalist or Baptist or some other creed, in order to find out whether they were fitted for their calling, and he would tell his son, Richardson, in the morning, what he thought of them. He said just before his death that he was willing to trust himself in the hands of a just God.

Our families only lived about eighty rods apart. In good weather he was almost a daily visitor, walking for exercise ; and when I was a little boy, James, as he called me, must sit on his knee, and he would count my ribs and tell stories to make me laugh. Most of them I have forgotten, of course. There was one that he used to tell that he enjoyed, and that amused me. It was while he was at the capital of the State as a representative or holding some higher office, that he was at his hotel in company with other dignitaries, that he was complaining of the bellyache. A little boy stepped in front of him and asked him if all his great belly ached at once. Another one that I remember of him was that while holding court at Middlebury, our county-seat, as Judge, in one of his rulings, he had offended a young attorney (S. S. Phelps, afterwards United States Senator and father of the late Minister to England, E. J. Phelps). Phelps was very much incensed and was very impudent. The Judge apparently took no notice of his abuse, his face as expressionless as usual. Phelps did not understand this, and at the hotel he asked Olin how he could take his abuse and not notice it. He knew that he was saucy and impudent. Olin said when he was a little boy his father had a little dog that on moonlight nights used to sit outside the house and bark at the moon for hours at a time. After waiting for the Judge to go on with his story the attorney wanted to know what it had to do with his case. The Judge replied : " The moon kept on shining." Olin was no oyster.

But a few words of his, would frequently answer a long speech, and silence his opponent. He had however, one unfortunate habit, too common at the time as well now, that of sometimes taking too much strong drink; and once when brought home and helped into the house, his good Christian wife laid the bible in his lap, he threw it across the room exclaiming, "D—n the bible." His family were, with perhaps one or two exceptions, quite large persons, not famed for beauty; as Stephen expressed it, they had the Welshman's beauty.

And now a few words as to Stephen Olin, I can add but little to your sketch. He was a man of large frame, six feet four inches in height, but not fleshy. He was twenty years my senior, so of course I know nothing scarcely of him but what I have heard from others while in college three miles from home. He was a leader among the students pretty well and full of frolic and fun. It was said a party of them, one dark night, took an old horse up into the second story of the college building and hitched him to the door of a professor's room. No one except the parties knew how it got there. After he went south, his brother, J. Richardson, a good man whose memory I shall always revere as my Sunday-school teacher, but far inferior to Stephen in intellect, experienced religion. When Stephen received the news he wrote back to have an old horse called Dobbin fitted up for his brother on the circuit. In a short time word came back that he was converted and was preaching; his sister wrote back that old Dobbin was all ready for him to ride. His father was very much disappointed, as he had intended him for the law. He was indeed a remarkable man, with an intellect in proportion to his physical structure. But he had to contend with poor health after leaving college. He came back to Vermont with his wife, a beautiful Southern lady, and stayed, I think one summer. I remember hearing him preach when he was so weak he could hardly stand. When he finished his sermon, one of the most powerful of sermons ever preached in our town, he tried to please his wife by holding an umbrella over her to protect her from the scorching rays of the sun, thinking it might be a benefit to her health. This is about all I can write you in regard to Henry and his

son Stephen. The facts in regard to the rest of the family you can get from the survivors of Miss Clarinda Olin, McLean, Illinois.

James M. Mack, the son of James Mack from his second marriage, was born October 8, 1817, at Leicester, Vermont. He married October 21, 1846, Betsey M. Parks, of Leicester. She bore him six children, who were all born in Leicester. Mr. Mack came West after 1866 and settled in Iowa. His children are married and live in the State of his adoption. Although he is seventy-six years old he is vigorous and hearty, and like all other "Green Mountain Boys," he is likely to live a good many years yet. His second son, Edgar Eugene Mack was born in 1850 at Leicester, and since coming West has developed into a pretty vigorous politician, having been chairman of the State Republican Central Committee for the last two years, and is now State Senator in the county where he resides, Buena Vista, his residence being at the county-seat, Storm Lake. He being one of our kindred by marriage, we have kept watch of his career, and we find that his influence is always on the right side of all questions affecting the welfare of the people which he was elected to serve. He can make a good speech also, and enforce his opinions in such a way that the people whom he serves have confidence that he is an honest and fair-minded servant of the people of the State. No doubt he will be heard from often in the role of a representative of the people of the biggest corn-growing State in the Union, and as he is a young and a growing man, he may be called to represent his district in Congress, or the people of Iowa may want him for Governor in the near future.

Thomas Jefferson Mack was born August 23, 1809, at Leicester, Vermont, he being a son of James Mack, who married Sally Olin, March 22, 1770, at Leicester, Vermont. He married Ursula Winchell, of Ticonderoga, New York, October 9, 1836. She bore him six children, all of whom married and have raised from one to six children each. Mr. Mack, after 1851, came west and settled in the town of Eagle, Wisconsin. But after a few years residence there he moved to Tomah, Wisconsin, where he now resides upon a small farm just outside the village. He is now in very poor health, having suffered a paralytic stroke. He is in his eighty-fourth year and disabilities and age are against his ever again being a well man. We

called on him last July, but the condition of his health was such that he could not enter into conversation with any degree of comfort or ease on account of his inability to hear or converse intelligently with anyone. Mrs. Mack is still alive and takes care of her house although she is seventy-eight years old. Both of these people have made themselves useful in the world, inasmuch as they have raised up a family of six children and have seen them all married and have had children, although several of them are dead. When we made our visit to see our friend, Mr. Mack, at Tomah, we would have been glad to have been enabled to get more information in regard to the family. (See portrait of Mr. Mack in our record book).

Grandchildren and greatgrandchildren of Justin Olin:

Susan Olin, b 1789, at Rutland, Vermont; m Russell Benton in Pike, Wyoming county, New York; no date.

Jacob H. Olin, b 1791, in Vermont; m Anna Dale. He died in Vermont in 1830.

Justin D. Olin, b 1794, in Vermont; m Polly Tiffany; no date.

Abigail Olin, b 1796, in Vermont; m George Edmunds in Vermont; no date. She died June 5, 1861, in Hartland, New York.

James M. Olin, b October 6, 1769, in Vermont; m Maria Mathers February 26, 1822.

Peleg Olin, b 1802, in Vermont; m October 1, 1836, to his second wife, Ann Eliza Mathers. He died July 13, 1854, at Leicester, Vermont.

Zervia Olin, b June 10, 1804, at Rutland, Vermont; m July 6, 1828, to James Withy at Rutland, Vermont. She bore him seven children, as follows: Larry, Orrin, Elias, Norman, Henry, William, Susan. No dates of births or deaths.

Christopher Olin, Jr., b November, 1806 in Vermont; m Patty Grimes at Pompey, New York; no dates.

Norman N., b February 22, 1808, in Pike, New York; m Caroline Bachelor, of New York. Had no issue.

Sally Olin, daughter of Henry, b September 28, 1789, at Leicester, Vermont; m May 30, 1816, to Rev. Moses Emory Wright at Leicester. She died May 1, 1833, at Leicester, Vermont.

Rev. Moses Emory Wright was born at Leicester, Vermont, May 23, 1828. He was reared a farmer, but prepared for college, entering at Middlebury, Vermont, in 1849. After one term there, he was transferred to the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, of which Stephen Olin was then the President. Graduating in 1853, he taught for a brief period in Newark, New Jersey, and later in Brunswick county, North Carolina. He then entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as a member of the New England Annual Conference, and is yet in active service. His daughter and only surviving child, Helen Cove Wright, graduated in 1885 at the New England Conservatory of Music, in Boston Massachusetts, in 1877, at the College of Music, Boston University and in 1888



IV.

Rev. Moses Emory Wright, Whittingsville, Mass.



V.

Edwin Olin Wright, Lynn, Mass.—Deceased.

received from the latter the degree of Bachelor of Music, the first and hitherto the only woman thus promoted in that institution. For more than five years she has been the organist of a large chorus in Boston.

Edward Olin Wright, M. D., son of the above was born in Grafton, Massachusetts, November 26, 1860. Fitted for college at Beverly, Massachusetts; graduated from College of Liberal Arts in Boston University, June 8, 1882; was for the next two years with Codman and Shurtleff, makers of surgical and dental instruments. Graduated from school of medicine, Boston University, June 6, 1888. Spent the following year in the two great hospitals of Prague and Vienna, matriculating at the Royal University of Austria. Settled in Lynn, Massachusetts, in the autumn of 1889. In a year and a half had gained a large practice. Suddenly died of heart failure, induced by over exertion, January 1, 1892.

Rev. Moses Emory Wright, b November 5, 1789, in Vermont; m February 25, 1816, to Sally Olin at Leicester, Vermont. He died October 7, 1842; no place stated. Sally died March 1, 1833; no place stated. He married his second wife Polly Olin, who was born September 28, 1790, at Leicester, Vermont. Sally Olin bore him eight children:

William F., b January 3, 1817, at Leicester, Vermont; m November 10, 1845, to Electa Whitwood at Leicester, Vermont. She bore him five children.

Kate E., b August 11, 1847, at Leicester, Vermont; d July 1, 1867, at Mount Hope, Illinois.

Catharine E., b January 18, 1849, at Leicester, Vermont; m September, 1, 1875, to S. J. Ewing at McLean, Illinois; had two children. Mr. Ewing was born in Kentucky; d March 4, in McLean, Illinois.

Kate E., b January 7, 1876, and Nathan E., b March 1, 1879, both in McLean, Illinois.

W. H. Wright, b February 13, 1851, at Leicester, Vermont; m February 3, 1881, to Elizabeth E. Gardner; no place stated.

C. B. Wright, b May 17, 1854, at Leicester, Vermont; m October 20, 1889, to Alma E. Yeakil; without issue.

Mary E., b July 11, 1860, McLean, Illinois; m March 4, 1886, to Elmer Cotton; no place stated.

Henry Olin, b March 1, 1818, at Leicester, Vermont; d September 8, 1825, at Leicester, Vermont.

Betsy B., b October 8, 1819, at Leicester, Vermont; m Rev. J. B. White, b May 10, 1810. Mr. White died at Greenville, Illinois, Feb. 12, 1887.

Sarah B., b January 11, 1822, at Leicester, Vermont; m to Ralzo M. Manly, who was born June 9, 1859, at Poultney, Vermont, and married to Sarah B. Wright August 16, 1848, at Leicester, Vermont. She bore him four children.

Catherine S., b October 25, 1850, at Randolph, Vermont.

William M., b February 2, 1855, at Northfield, Vermont.

Ralzo M. Manly, who was born in Danby, Vermont, June 16, 1822, graduated from Wesleyan University in 1843, married Sarah B. Wright, of Leicester, Vermont, who was born August 16, 1848. He was Principal of Orange County German School, Randolph, Virginia, and of Northfield

(Virginia) Academy, of Poultney, Vermont; Principal of Terry Conference Academy at Poultney, Vermont; President of New Hampshire Conference Academy and Female College from 1848 to 1862; from 1862 to 1866 Chaplain first of the New Hampshire Volunteers and then of the First United States Cavalry (colored); from 1865 to 1870 Superintendent of Schools for the State of Virginia, until the Freedmen's Bureau; in 1867 founded the Normal School at Richmond, Virginia; since 1884 Professor of Rhetoric in Wesleyan College, Massachusetts.

Stephen Olin Wright, b May 29, 1824, at Leicester, Vermont; d March 24, 1831; no record further.

Harry O., b December 9, 1825, at Leicester, Vermont; d September 27, 1827; no other record.

Rev. Moses Emory, b May 23, 1828, at Leicester, Vermont; m March 2, 1855, to Jennie E. Cone, who was born February 17, 1837, at West Granby, Connecticut, who bore him two children.

Edward Olin, b November 26, 1860, at Grafton, Massachusetts; d January 1, 1892, at Lynn, Massachusetts.

Ella Cone Wright, b July 28, 1863, at Dudley, Massachusetts. See sketch of father and son in the record, including portraits of each.

Mary Ann E., b February 21, 1833, at Leicester, Vermont; d October 20, 1835, at Leicester, Vermont.

Ralzo W. Manly, b January 9, 1859, at Poultney, Vermont; m Mattie Seats September, 1881, of Emporia, Kansas; no other record.

William M. Manly, m Edith Martin October, 1880, at Council Grove, Kansas.

Elmer Cotton, m Mary Ann E. Wright, who was born July 1, 1886, at McLean, Illinois.

Ottis S. Russell, who was born May 20, 1845, at Baltimore, Maryland, married Catharine S. Manly, who was born October 23, 1880, at Randolph, Vermont; no issue.

Otis H. Russell, under President Johnson's government, was made Collector of Internal Revenue; under Arthur, Post Collector, and under Ben Harrison, Postmaster of Richmond, Virginia.

Polly Olin married Rev. Moses Emory Wright after the death of her sister, who married Mr. Wright February 25, 1816, at Leicester, Vermont, and raised his children to maturity. She then married, after the death of Mr. Wright, Eben Conant, and spent the last days of her life in Geneva, Illinois. Mr. Conant lived to be 93 years old. She survived him some years, dying at the age of 87 years, October 18, 1877.

William Adams, b February 21, 1781, at Shaftesbury, Vermont; d March 28, 1846; no place; m Malintha Olin October 30, 1830, at Leicester, Vermont; b December 3, 1792, at Leicester, Vermont; d, no date. She bore him six children:

Mary A., b August 21, 1821, at Leicester; m January 17, 1844, to Ralzo Z. Mason, who was born June 17, 1819, at Leicester. She bore him four children.

Caroline A., b August 5, 1845; no place.

Olin R., b June 27, 1848; no place; d October, 1851; no place.

William A., b October 19, 1857; m a Mrs. Green, who lives in Denver, Colorado; no date. They had one child, Caroline Mason Green; no other record.

Mary A. Olin Mason, d November 3, 1852, at Leicester.

Samuel, b January 19, 1823, at Leicester; d October 20, 1838, at Leicester.

Henry O., b July, 18, 1824, at Leicester; d December 2, 1879, in Leicester.

Charlotte P., b July 13, 1827, at Leicester, Vermont; m February 12, 1851, to Richard Hainlin at McLean, Illinois, who was born December 11, 1828; no place; d, no time, no place stated. She bore him seven children:

Charles D., b September 6, 1854; d February 8, 1864.

Susy M., b April 9, 1856; d April 2, 1863; no other record.

William P., b December 16, 1857; d October 21, 1863; no other record.

Samuel W., b December 23, 1856; no other record.

Henry O., b February 9, 1861; d August 19, 1871.

Caroline M., b December 27; no other record.

Mary M., b January 17, 1867; no other record.

Harriet, b November 11, 1832; m February 18, 1850, to Samuel Arrant, of Kansas.

Caroline M., b December 21, 1832, at Leicester Vermont, m Samuel M. Arrant, February, 1849, who died December 31, 1872; no place; she bore him eleven children:

Henry O., b December 9, 1850; no other record.

Harriet E., b May 14, 1852; died August 18, 1860; no other record.

William R., b February 16, 1854; no other record.

Arthur J., b October 10, 1856; no other record.

Marcellus M., b August 21, 1857; no other record.

Viola C., b June 21, 1860; no other record.

Mary R., b October 1, 1861; no other record.

Charles H., b February 2, 1864; d November 20, 1889; no other record.

Edgar S., b September 1, 1866; no other record.

Jessie M., b March 5, 1870; no other record.

Melvin B., b June 9, 1871; no other record.

Henry Olin Arrant, b December 2, 1850; m 1873 to (not known). They had four children, and are now living, but no dates of births or deaths; names as follows: Walter S., Horace H., Fred M. and Ella M. Ella is now living in Omaha, Nebraska. Henry Olin died December 21, 1879; time and place not given.

Rev. Jonathan Merriam, b November 5, 1791, in Vermont; m Achach Olin, May 19, 1824, at Leicester, Vermont. He died October 23, 1846, and his wife December 26, 1880. She bore him five children, Sarah, b July 5, 1825; d May 14, 1828. Henry M., b July 28, 1828; m October, 1854, to Amanda J. Britt. He died December 25, 1856. Julian, b June 30, 1830; d March 23, 1831. Mary Ann E., b September 14, 1832; d 1842.

Jonathan Merriam, Jr., b November 1, 1835; m June 6, 1858, to Betsey Barland. They had one child—Alice M. Betsey Barland died and he married Susie C. White. She bore him six children, Henry M., Mary W., Mable, Alice O., Nellie E. and Ralph. On account of conflicting dates in the record furnished, we omit dates of the births, marriages and deaths.

Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., LL. D., son of Governor Henry Olin, of Vermont, b March 3, 1797, at Leicester, Vermont; m April 10, 1828, in Georgia, to Mary A. E. Bostwick, who was born January 26, 1810, at Milledgeville, Georgia. She died May 7, 1839, at Naples, Italy. His second wife, Julia M. Lynch, b December 14, 1814, in New York city; m Oct. 2, 1843. She bore him two children: Stephen H., b April 22, 1847, at Middletown, Connecticut; no other record. Lynch Olin, b, no date; d July 29, 1851, in infancy. Stephen H., m, no date; had two children, Alice, b, no date; Julia Lynch, b, no date. A sketch of the Rev. Stephen Olin and his wife will be found in this work.

Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., LL. D., son of Henry Olin, was born in Leicester, Vermont, March 3, 1797. He was graduated

from Middlebury College in 1820. At the close of his collegiate year his health was very much impaired, so much so that he was for a long time confined to his room. All of the classmates of Stephen Olin recognized in him a mature mind. He was always at the head of his class, and was selected by them to deliver the valedictory. But he had to be excused from this on account of his poor health. This was a great disappointment to him, for while a student he was remarkably ambitious to excel. His aspiring soul could not brook a subordinate position. His ambition, according to the estimate of the man of the world, was not dishonorable and groveling, yet it was evidently intense and soul-absorbing. In a letter written by him to a friend he said that once he would have been willing to have traded a seat in heaven for a seat in Congress. But he was always willing to bestow all due praise upon his literary competitors. This resulted, no doubt, from the nobleness of his nature. He considered it, moreover, the true policy of one who could strike for an elevated reputation. It is a poor policy, he used to say, to degrade an opponent, to thus claim superiority. Raise him as high as you can, and then if you soar above him, in the estimation of others you have gained for yourself something that is creditable. Mr. Olin was regarded by all of his college mates as the master spirit—the strong man of the college. Not one in any of the classes, in the general estimation, could compare with him. He towered above them all in mind as he did in gigantic stature, which often led to the remark that Olin would yet be in Congress—he will yet have fame in the state and nation.

But God's thoughts were above ours. A constitution that seemed to be invulnerable broke down and was almost utterly ruined at the close of the senior year. He was not even able to be present at the commencement exercises, but was several miles away from the college, at home sick, gloomy, disappointed, his future prospects all in darkness, his life threatened by slow disease. This was a time for the manifestation of sympathy and friendship. And some of the members of his class resolved to see him before the sun of that commencement day went down. They visited his father's home, several miles away from college. They found him in his sick-room, confined to his bed,

feverish and feeble and declining. They gave him the first account of the commencement, with the first schedule, which he had not before seen. They finally left him, thinking that this was the last visit they should make to their beloved classmate. But Dr. Olin had a mature mind, and never gave up the idea but that he should live and yet be on his feet again, although his physicians and friends gave him but little encouragement. He had made up his mind to go South and try a more temperate climate, and as the time was now out—he had set the time within three weeks—he was to start for South Carolina. And as he had imbibed Methodist views, on his arrival in Charleston he connected himself with the South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church. At this time he had not even a license to preach, but he found a newly projected seminary in Abbeville District, South Carolina, where they wanted a teacher. From this time on he will be his own biographer.

I made my way up the river, he said, to the location of the academy, which I found to my surprise and astonishment to be almost bare of houses. I saw a man at work with his coat off and his sleeves rolled up, whom I found to be a trustee of the institution. On inquiry as to where the academy was, I was pointed to a log cabin, and I began school in it. The door was hung on a couple of sticks and the windows were miserable. I drew my table to the wall, where I was supplied with light that came in between the logs. This was, however, only a temporary provision, and a new building was already progressing for myself and pupils. The school over whose infant destinies I presided became a most prosperous institution. The academy was removed after a while two miles from its original site, to a place that was then called Mount Ariel, and was subsequently adopted by the South Carolina Conference as its school. It is now in successful operation. A number of Southern ministers have received their education there.

I boarded in the family of a Methodist local preacher. One day while I was sitting in my room reading, after the toils of the day were over, I overheard the mother of the family in an adjoining room ask the son whether the new teacher opened the school with prayer. On receiving a negative answer, she expressed her surprise and regret that one born and brought up

in New England should fail to comply with a custom which she thought was universal in the North. I carefully thought over the subject thus brought before me. The result of many deliberations was a determination to comply with what I found to be the wishes of the people. But I knew not how to pray. This strange want of familiarity with even the outward form of devotion may be accounted for by the history of my childhood. My mother, resting in the belief that the language of prayer should only be uttered by those whose hearts have been touched by the spirit of God, had never taught me to pray. Her theory condemned me, after a prayerless youth, to years of distance from that Savior who said, "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not." I retired to a neighboring grove and there composed and rehearsed the prayer with which I intended to open the school the next day. And day after day I did in the presence of my pupils offer prayer, which did not come even from the surface of my careless and indifferent heart. I began the religious exercises of the morning by reading a chapter in the Bible, and that I might do this intelligently and sometimes comment upon it, I read it in private, with the aid of Clark's Commentaries. The forcible appeals and pointed truths contained in these helps to a better understanding of the sacred writings made a lodgment in my mind. In one of the evening meetings for prayer in the house where I lived I was asked to pray, but I declined, feeling that my formal prayers were out of place there. This incident increased the disquiet I already felt. On one occasion, while repeating my prayer in my seclusion, I became deeply affected. I had virtually recognized the divine goodness, the reality of which now struck my mind with great force. A train of new emotions at once existed within me. I wept, and could not help weeping. A sense of wretchedness stole over me which daily gathered strength. I spent my leisure hours in reading the Bible and other religious books—my nights in prayers and tears. One day, after praying, as I had done for weeks under the spreading branches of a large tree—still known among my friends as the memorable spot in my religious history—I had risen from my knees with a heart bowed down with insupportable agony, when the answer came from above—the darkness passed away, and a new and heavenly light shone about.

The change was sudden and powerful, even producing no slight physical effect. It was like a shock of electricity stirring my whole frame, and filling my soul with divine emotion. The effect of my conversion was profound and imbued my whole character, pervaded my whole being, and habitually revealed itself in my whole life by the deepest humility and the purest charity. Hitherto, I had intended to make the law my profession. I was at the time under engagement with a lawyer in a neighboring town, with whom I was about to commence legal studies. Deciding without difficulty what should be my future employment, I passed from under the shade of the tree which had witnessed my prayer, with the conviction that if I was destined to live for eternity, the law was not my appropriate place. I started the next day to make known my determination to my legal friend, but tarried on the route over night. When I awoke in the morning a terrible conflict of a soul almost overwhelmed me. Doubt of the genuineness of the preceding day's experience that suggested this purpose to change the professional plan of my life seemed absurd. What honors and emoluments might not be sacrificed? Might not my supposed change of heart be a delusion? It was a fearful and yet a sublime crisis in the history of my young and struggling spirit. But the great God prevailed. The overwhelming emotions of eternity bore down upon the struggle. If I was mistaken in this matter, what was the other? What is all of life but a mistake—a farce. I fell again upon my knees, another agony of prayer ensued and again the divine answer overpowered my spirit, and swept away all my misgivings, determining my destiny for all time and all eternity. I rose up, pursued my course, broke off my contract with my friend, the lawyer, and became a Methodist preacher.

ABBEVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA, September 21, 1821.

Yesterday, after a long season of darkness and sorrow, it pleased God to manifest his saving grace to my soul. O, Lord, the riches of Thy goodness are unsearchable. Accept me as one of Thy hired servants. Seal me in the way of life ever-

lasting and keep my feet from falling. Oh, bring me to see Thy face in peace.

STEPHEN OLIN.

Never in the memory of the oldest Methodist had so powerful a preacher burst with so sudden a splendor and tremendous effect upon the Methodist church, and in a very short time he had calls from all parts of the South, as he had a reputation at once as being one of the foremost divines in the Southern States.

In 1824, Dr. Olin joined the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist church and was stationed at Charleston. In 1826, he was elected Professor in Franklin College, Georgia. In 1828, he was ordained as an elder of the M. E. church. In 1832, he was elected as Professor of the Randolph Union College in Virginia. In 1834 he was complimented with the degree of D. D., conferred simultaneously by these colleges. In 1845 Yale college made him a Doctor of Law. In 1837 he traveled over portions of the Old World, and afterward published an account of his travels in two large volumes, which were very favorably received. In 1842 he was elected President of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut. There he died August 16, 1851. He was married April 10, 1827, to Mary E. Bostwich, of Georgia. She died without issue. His second wife was Julia M. Lynch. She bore him two children, one of whom died in early life. Stephen H., the surviving son, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, April 22, 1847. Is now a prominent attorney in New York City. Is married and has two children, but no record of his wife nor children has been received.

Dr. Olin as a boy at home in the family circle, before he had made much of a reputation as a student, but nevertheless in early life, showed the good qualities of heart and intellect, which by study and the reading of rare books and the literature of the day became famous as an orator and preacher.

The house in which Stephen Olin was born was pulled down. But its site is pointed out from the commodious dwelling now situated on the place. It commanded a noble view. On entering the hall the parlor was on the right, Judge Olin's sitting-room

on the left, and back of these, extending nearly across the width of the house, was the dining-room. Judge Olin always sat in an arm chair, uniformly placed in a favorite corner of his room, between the fire-place and the window. Books at that time were not very plentiful in Vermont, but he had such as he could obtain, with the newspapers of the day, on the table by his side. Judge Olin directed his son's reading, and took great interest in the cultivation of his expanding powers. The influences playing upon the boy were not unfavorable to his physical and mental development. Stephen Olin's boyhood was spent in a secluded Vermont home. No iron road ran through that remote valley; no shrill whistle echoing through the mountains gave to those dwellers in rural homes intimations of the stir, the gatherings, the quick life, the accelerated movements of the population of cities. They were far away from great centers, which did not as they now do, report themselves daily, transmit daguerrotypes of their busy, bustling scenes to the quiet village and the lonely farmhouse. Did that tall, uninformed boy ever long to pass that mountain barrier and play his part in the battle of life? There are but few records of his boyhood to which we can look for answers to this and kindred questions. He was the fifth child among nine children who attained the age of maturity. His parents having two sons before his birth, he was the first boy who survived the period of infancy, and he was consequently a great darling. With his ardent temperament and strong points of character he was not an easy child for a mother in feeble health to control, and he soon became master of the house whenever his father was called away from home on official duties. The will of the father, however, whose discipline in his large family was perfect, was always law to the boy; and as soon as he began to reason he became amiable, obedient to both his parents and a great comfort to his family. He was never known to be unemployed. Ardent, and persevering, he yielded to no discouragement in any undertaking while exertion was possible. When but eight years old his father sent him on business, alone and on horseback, to Pawlett, Vermont, a distance of forty miles. An old gentleman who lived in the neighborhood, on analyzing the points of difference between him and his brother, Richardson, who was three years younger, said: "Richardson

did right because he did not wish to do otherwise, but Stephen did right because he thought it best." These few brief hints are significant. Perfect filial obedience, intense love of study, ardor, industry, reverence, and a determination to do right from principle, are valuable elements of character, and will shape no ignoble destiny.

The winter he was seventeen years old he took charge of a school in a village two miles from his home, and his departure from home for the first humble essay of those educational labors which were to be the great business of his life was an event of great interest to the family. It is said that he early manifested a great respect for religion and its institutions, and that he regularly attended the Methodist prayer meetings and the preaching in his father's neighborhood. The entire rejection of Calvinism from his creed was one result of his attendance on the ministrations of those itinerants whom he afterwards designates as "men running to and fro in the wilderness, setting the woods of New Hampshire and Vermont on fire."

Dr. Stephen Olin's second wife was no doubt a remarkable woman. She was married to the doctor in 1843, and as he was then the President of Middleton University, Connecticut, they made that their home until the death of the doctor.

Mrs. Julia M. Lynch-Olin was born December 14, 1814, in the city of New York. Her father was Judge James Lynch, of New York. Her mother, Janet M. Tilliston; granddaughter of Judge Robert Livingston. Most of her youth was spent in the city of New York. In early life she became a Christian and was confirmed at the age of sixteen by Dr. Anthon, in St. Stephen Church. She afterward united with Ascension Church under the rectorship of Rev. Bishop Morton Eastburn, of New York City.

Through the courtesy of Stephen H. Olin, son of the doctor, we have received a small volume called "A Memoir of Mrs. Julia M. Olin," with an account of a "Memorial Service" at St. Paul M. E. Church, May 15, 1877. This volume is full of interesting matter in regard to the active Christian life of Mrs. Olin. After the death of Mr. Olin, she found ample work to do in Christian activity and benevolence among the young. It appears that she became active in establishing institutions of

learning in a field up the Hudson at Rhinebeck that became very prosperous; and "Glenburn" became the center of activity for miles around; while before, the country was almost destitute of Christian privileges, now the whole scene is changed and the youth and children of the neighborhood take great delight in helping to build up Sabbath-schools and places where the gospel can be preached to the destitute in the immediate neighborhood and surrounding country. This work was continued for years by Mrs. Olin and others. And not only did she set influences at work which made such a reformation at Rhinebeck up the Hudson, but her work in the great city has had its influence for good. She was President of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, from its organization in 1869, and Secretary of the Female Bible Society from 1854; had official relations with the New York Ladies' Home Missionary Society, operating at the "Five Points," for twenty-six years. This interest increased in this mission to the end of her days, and her last work with the pen was the preparation of the report.

The resolutions passed by the societies on the occasion of her death testify their high appreciation of her service. Mrs. Olin was not only a hard worker in the benevolent societies of New York, but she was also a contributor to the "Western Christian Advocate," "Ladies' Repository," "Methodist Quarterly Review," and the "Heathen Woman's Friend."

In an address made by the Rev. E. B. Otheman, at the memorial service, he said: "Such was the earnest, hopeful and constant spirit, thoroughly devoted to the cause of Christ, of intelligent catholic temper, of practical readiness for the nearest work, while possessed of a world-wide missionary zeal all too fully portrayed in the brief sketch which has closed its earthly labor and vanished in that quiet, quick way in which death cuts our friends evermore from our eyes." The illness which seized her at her residence in New York was brief, and suddenly interrupted the usual course of activity. Mrs. Olin's death occurred May 1, 1877. The funeral took place at St. Paul's M. E. Church, New York, on Monday, May 5, 1877.

Stephen Henry Olin, the well known Secretary of the University Club, whose face is familiar in the Century, Lawyers', Players' and down town clubs as well, is known in military cir-

cles as Lieutenant-Colonel Olin, being Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff of the 1st brigade, N. G. S. N. Y. Mr. Olin was born in Middletown, while his father was president of the university, on the 22d day of April, 1847. Since his father's death, in 1851, Mr. Olin has lived in New York. He graduated from Wesleyan University in 1866, and attended the Albany Law School, from which he graduated in due course.

In Wesleyan he was a member of the Phi Nu Theta. After some years' practice at the bar, he became a member of the firm of Olin, Rives & Montgomery. The remaining partners are also college men, Mr. Rives being a distinguished alumnus of Cambridge and Columbia, and member of the latter's Board of Trustees, and Mr. Montgomery a graduate of the C. C. N. Y. Like his father, Mr. Olin is a representative man of the university. He has been President of the Wesleyan Alumni Association, and is now a trustee of the university and of the Astor Library.

He is one of the best known lawyers in the city of New York, and has always taken a lively interest in anything that pertains to college life or university development. (See portrait.)

Freelove Olin, daughter of Governor Henry Olin, was born October 21, 1798, at Leicester, Vermont; m George Palmer January 15, 1824, at Leicester, Vermont, who was born August 1, 1799, at Leicester, Vermont. Children :

Charlotte, b October 11, 1824, at Leicester, Vermont; died September 19, 1826, in infancy.

Henry Olin, b June 26, 1829, at Leicester, Vermont; d June 24, 1850, at Leicester; unmarried.

James, b June 16, 1829, at Brandon, Vermont; m Jane Ewing March 25, 1858, at McLean, Illinois. She bore him five children: Charlotte, b December 29, 1858; m March 13, 1877, to John Wagner, who was born in 1851 at Mentz, Germany; they have one daughter, Imo, b August 16, 1879, in McLean, Illinois. Marcellus E., b September 14, 1860; m November 19, 1882, to Laura Fields, at McLean, Illinois; no other record. Alma, b March 3, 1864, at McLean, Illinois; died May 3, 1867. John O., b February 10, 1869, at McLean, Illinois; m June 9, 1892, to Laura B. Wood at McLean, Illinois. Henry M., b December 2, 1870, at McLean, Illinois; unmarried.

David G., b September 1, 1837, at Brandon, Vermont; m October 2, 1863, to Parlee M. Young, of Butler county, Kentucky, who was born March 26, 1840. They have three children: Clara, b July 16, 1865, at Mt. Hope, Illinois; d September 4, 1866, at Mt. Hope, Illinois. George S., b August 17, 1868, at Mt. Hope, Illinois; m December 19, 1890, to Almira J. Trot at Chicago, Ill. Charles D., b June 24, 1869, at Mt. Hope, Illinois; unmarried. David G. Palmer's first wife died January 29, 1882, at McLean, Illinois, and on May 1885 he married Elizabeth Rundell, of Bloomington, Illinois. They live in Chicago.



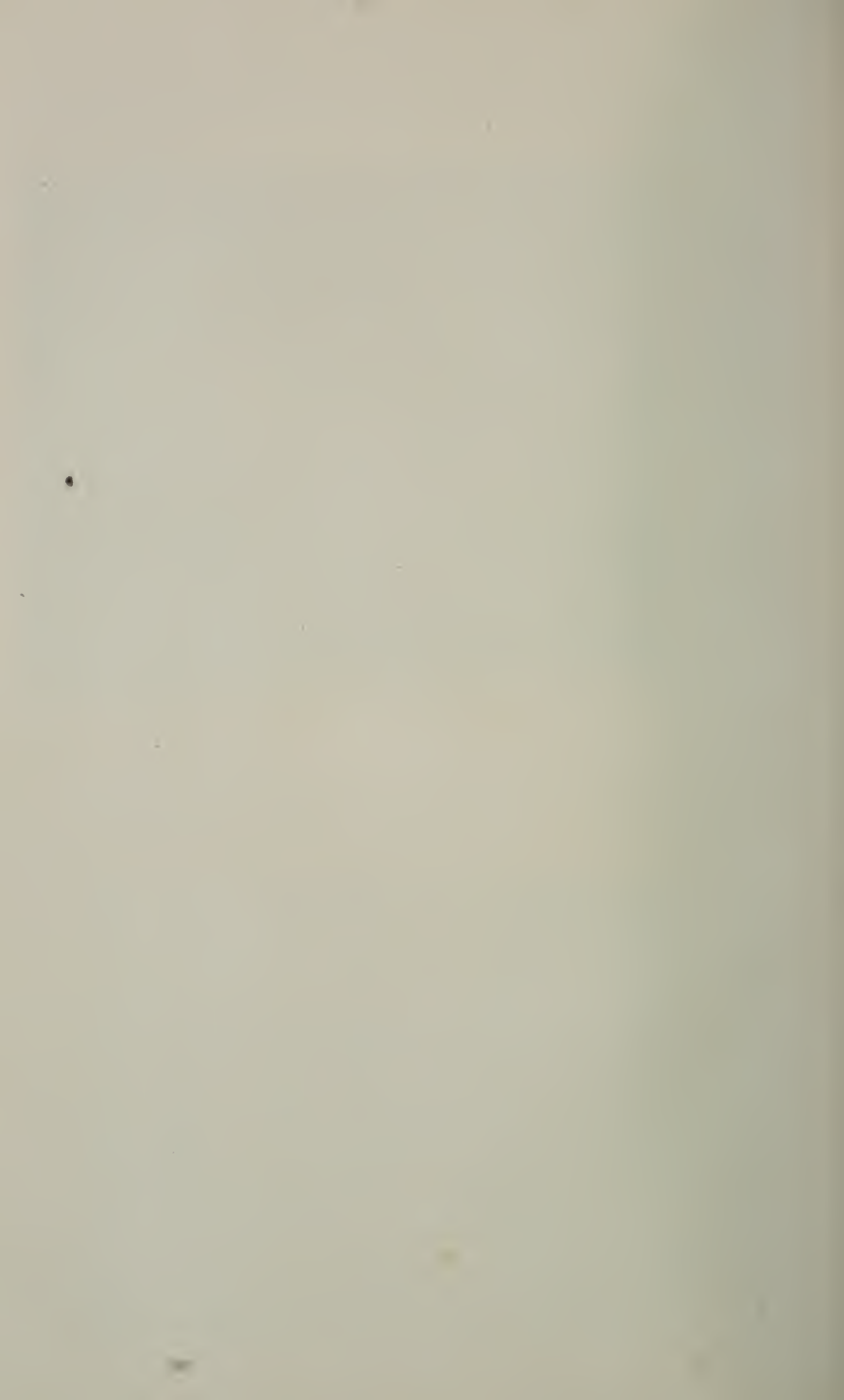
VI.

Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., I.L. D.—Deceased.
President Middletown University, Conn.



VII.

Hon. Stephen Henry Olin, New York City.



We have upon this page the names of three daughters of Governor Henry Olin, who are still alive. See the portrait of the second and youngest. The oldest has no portrait, as she is too feeble to sit for one. The three sisters are younger than the Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D., the next older brother.

Freelove was married to George Palmer January 15, 1824, at Leicester, Vermont. Lois's first husband was Deacon John Morse, to whom she was married January 24, 1849, at Mt. Hope, McLean county, Illinois. Mr. Morse died in 1852. Lois was married to her second husband, Bollin Britt, in November, 1853, in Hittle township, Tazewell county, Illinois. Mr. Britt d January 1, 1856. Clarinda Olin is a maiden lady, and was born July 8, 1805, at Leicester, Vermont. The three sisters came to Illinois (Clarinda in 1836, Freelove in 1842, Lois still later) a good many years ago, and have been living with friends, who are quite numerous in McLean and adjoining counties in Illinois.

All three of these ladies are able to move about the house, but are generally found at home just waiting for the time when they will be called to part with earthly friends and go to seek a better country. The oldest, Mrs. Freelove Palmer, remembers a good many things that transpired in Vermont before her removal west. Her intellect is still unimpaired. She talked intelligently of the early settlements of Vermont and of some of the inhabitants who have since been quite noted. For instance, she knew Stephen A. Douglas when a mere lad. She gave him his first lesson in the infant class in school, he then being not more than four years old. She says Stephen was a bright boy, and always had his lesson. In fact, she says it was not much of an effort for him to commit to memory any ordinary task that might be placed before him. She knew Mr. Douglas for years, and always prophesied that he would make his mark in the world, which, as we all know, he did. Stephen's father died while he was quite young, and he had to depend a good deal upon his own energies to get up in the world.

The public life of Governor Henry Olin was of such a nature that it brought him into close relations with the best minds of Vermont, which was a great advantage to his children. All three of his daughters showed by their conversation and knowl-

edge of public men that they had kept abreast of the times for the last forty or fifty years, and seem to-day to be much interested in the passing events of the day. Their eyesight is somewhat dimmed, of course, but they could all read enough to keep up with the current news of the day, and felt interested in the general prosperity of the country.

Lois Britt lives five miles from the oldest and youngest sisters with a nephew, Colonel Jonathan Merriam, Atlanta, Illinois. I made her a short visit and found her quite smart and in tolerable good health most of the time, although she is eighty-seven years old. Clarinda, the youngest, has been a teacher for a number of years. In fact, she was a teacher when she left Vermont, and taught most of the time in the commencement of the rebellion. At that time she was teaching in Quincy, Illinois, in a female seminary, but soon after the war commenced, the government needed the building in which the school was held, for hospital purposes, and of course the school had to be closed; but Miss Olin took a position as hospital nurse, and remained there until the close of the war. Since that time she has been living with her oldest sister at the house of James Palmer, nephew of her oldest sister. My visit to Illinois, and the homes of the old ladies, was a great treat to me. We had heard so much about Governor Henry Olin, of Vermont, and his son Stephen, who had been famous as a great preacher. Stephen Olin traveled extensively in Europe and published an extensive account of his travels, which were very interesting.

We made up our minds to make a visit to the last then living children of Governor Olin. On our way we passed through a splendid farming country all the way from this city to McLean county, Illinois. We had passed over this route a few years before, as far as Bloomington, Illinois, but on this visit I was surprised at the improvement that had been made in so few years in the farming lands through which we passed. The town had grown to large proportions, so that we hardly knew where we were. But I was not prepared to see such a fine agricultural country south from Bloomington. I have traveled a great deal in the West, and I will say that the south part of McLean county surpasses anything that I have ever

seen. All of the farmers seem to be well fixed; have large and elegant buildings well-stocked with imported breeds of horses, cattle and hogs. Consequently the farms are held at high figures. And well they might be, and the farmer who sells out with a view of getting better land further on will be sadly disappointed. On my arrival at McLean I stopped at the home of our cousin, Mrs. Charlotte Palmer-Wagner, whose husband has a pleasant home in the village, and as Mrs. Wagner had a horse and carriage at her command, we improved the time in seeing the country and making the acquaintance of our kindred in the neighborhood, which was very numerous, and all originally from Vermont. Governor Olin was a brother of our grandfather, Caleb Olin, who was born in Rhode Island, 1753. So we had reason to be interested in the family of Governor Olin. It was with a good deal of regret that we took our departure, as we met so many of our kindred that were interesting people, and whom we were glad to meet for the first time.

It was really a treat to come in contact with such old and faithful women. They are just waiting for their time to come (one has within a few weeks passed from earth) when they shall be at rest and enjoy the society of those of their friends who have gone before them, especially the youngest, Miss Clarinda, who has been in the West since 1836. In a letter to me a year or so since she said :

“I wish I could comply with your request and write up the recollections of my native town. When I think of the old farm and its surroundings, the scenes then familiar are still as clear in my mind as though photographed on canvas and unrolled before me. The farm though hard to cultivate and less productive than here in the West where I have spent more than half of my life, seem full of interest and I should enjoy it as a child if I could visit the nooks and corners, the hills and ledges as of old, and wade in the brooks and gather shells, climb the rocks and gather the flowers that grow in their crevices. That would give me unbounded pleasure.

“But the faces that I then knew and the dear friends are not there; but it seems to me that I shall remember and know many of them where the multitudes that no man can number, stand before the throne of God.

“I have two sisters still alive with me here in Illinois : Mrs. Freelove Olin-Palmer, who is in her 95th year, Lois Olin-Britt, who is in her 87th year. (Now deceased.) I, being the youngest, am in my 85th year. We are all in as good health as might be expected for persons of our age. My health is very good in many respects. I am glad to be able to get about the house and garden, go where I please and pick up something to do. So you see I need not be idle ; and still I soon get tired if I work long at the same thing. However, these impediments do not worry and make me unhappy. I feel grateful that I can take care of myself and do a good many little things to help others. I will further say that I enjoy life. The Twenty-Third Psalm is expressive of my hopes and feelings. ‘The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want.’ ”

IN MEMORIAM.

Mrs. Lois Britt, *nee* Olin, was born in Leicester, Vermont, April 23, 1805, and died at the home of her nephew, Jonathan Merriam, in Atlanta, October 20, 1892, at the age of 87 years, 5 months and 27 days. She was one of a family of nine, seven daughters and two sons, all of whom except two aged sisters are now deceased. She came to Illinois in 1845 ; was twice married, first to Deacon John Morse, of Mt. Hope ; her second husband being Bowling Britt, of Armington, Illinois. She made her home with her brother-in-law, Rev. Jonathan Merriam, and after his death, in 1846, with his widow and two sons, except about six years of her married life, for a period of 47 years.

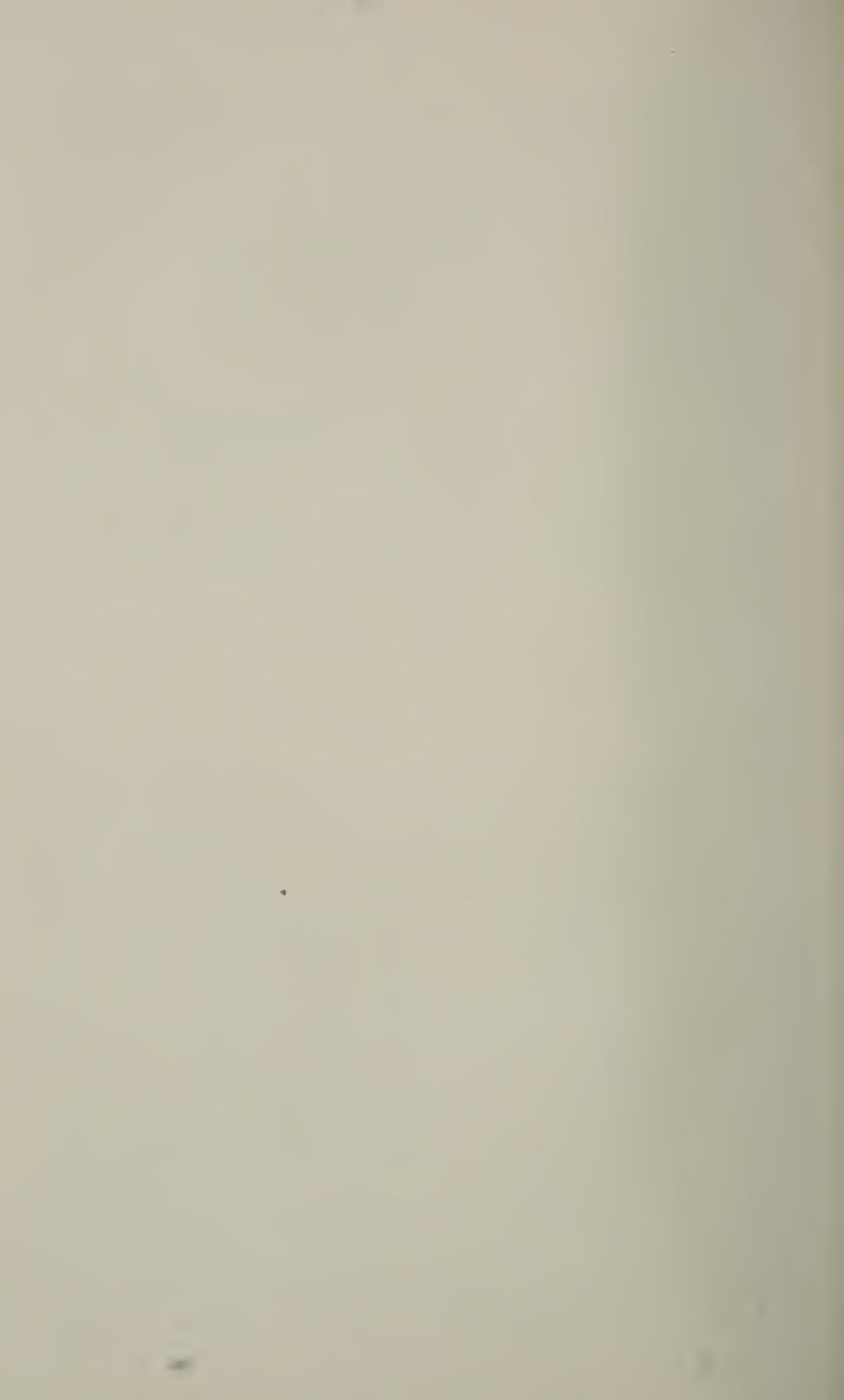
In early womanhood she was converted and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which denomination she re-



VIII.
Mrs. Lois Olin-Britt, Atlanta, Ill.—Deceased.



IX.
Miss Clarinda Olin, McLean, Ill.



mained a steadfast member, taking much interest in all the great benevolent and educational enterprises of the church and contributing liberally of her means to the same. Conscientious and punctual in the discharge of every duty, self-reliant and independent in thought, unassuming in manner, kindhearted and true to her convictions of right, she was an example worthy of imitation.

She belonged to a representative family, one that influenced widely because of the moral and intellectual qualities which they possessed. Her father, Judge Henry Olin, was a member of congress for many years, and later Lieutenant Governor of his State—Vermont.

For many years she had been a great sufferer, which she bore with Christian fortitude and patience during her long invalidism. At the midnight hour, the 20th inst., the wheels of nature stood still and her spirit took its flight to Heaven.

On Sabbath morning, October 23, a large audience gathered at the Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, to pay tributes of respect. The casket was covered with beautiful flowers, the contribution of admiring friends. Her pastor, Rev. M. M. Davidson, read a biographical sketch and Rev. W. S. Calhoun, a former pastor, delivered an appropriate address, which was followed by an impressive address by Rev. E. J. Thomas, an old acquaintance of the deceased.

After viewing, for the last time on earth, the face of this saintly one, her body was borne to the McLean Cemetery and placed at rest until the resurrection morn. D.

BENNINGTON, January 1, 1893.

“*Mr. C. C. Olin.*

DEAR SIR: My great-grandfather was John Olin, one of the four brothers who settled in Shaftsbury. The brothers were Gideon Olin, Jonathan and Giles; their sisters were Phebe and Barbara. My grandmother's maiden name was Sarah Olin. She married Asa Green. Her brothers, Ezra, Joseph and Henry. Her sisters were Hanna, Sibyl, Phebe and Nancy. Ezra lived in Perry, New York. He had fourteen children. Of the fourteen brothers and sisters all reached middle life and raised families aggregating one hundred and fourteen grandchildren.

Ezra married Ruth Green, who was my grandfather's sister, as you see. They are double cousins to me. Their children were John, Samuel, Betsy, Arvin, Ruth, Maria, Nancy, Asa, Phillip, Ezra, Paris, Herman and Truman. Paris married my grandfather Green's sister's adopted daughter. Hannah Olin married Nathan Green, who was brother to my grandfather Green. Sibyl married Arvin Bates. Nancy married Cassy Potter. Phebe married Silas Branch. Perhaps this last name is not spelled right. Sarah Olin, who was my grandmother, married Asa Green. His children's names were Hannah, Gideon, Anna, Amy, Susan, Patience (who was my mother), Russell, Laura, Phillip, Ruth.

Henry Olin's children were Peleg, Sarah, Almenda D., Anson, John, Horace.

Joseph Olin's children's names were Katie, Betsy, Miranda (a maiden lady who lived with her father), Adams, Sarah and Hannah.

Sibyl's, who married Arvin Bates, children's names were F. Elkanah, Betsy, Minerva, Philemon, Polly and Archibald.

Nancy Olin, was married to Cassy Potter. Their children's names were Emma and Russell. I do not remember the names of Phebe's children. I will now give you the names of my grandmother, Sarah Olin's children, when and who they married, so that you can see where my mother's name comes in. The oldest one, Hannah, married John Holly. Gideon married Betsy Harrington. Anna married Ira Oatman. Amy married David Galusha. Susan married Uriah Stone. Patience (my mother) married Eliphant Buck, and her children's names were Emily, a maiden lady, Luthina, who married Orlando C. Monroe and moved to Racine, Wisconsin, Harriet, who married Columbus Huling, now living at Bennington, Vermont. (You met him here at the reunion last October, 1891.)

David, who married Charlotte Olin, a cousin of his. Eliphant married Emily Taft. Laura, who died when thirteen years old. Clarissa, who married Otis Howard, now living in Russiaville, Kansas. Araminthe, who died when eighteen years of age. Prisilla (myself), who married Dennis Blackmar. (You remember taking dinner with us in October, 1891.

My great grandfather Graves' name was Robert. He had four sons, whose names were Caleb, Jesse, Nathan and Asa, who was my grandfather. He had five daughters, whose names were Anna, Viollie, Hannah, Betsey and Ruth, who married Ezra Olin. Betsey married a man by the name of Hurstings. Their son was the one who was a long time making a silk baloon, and went up in it, and was never heard from after. Mollie married Silas Ransom. They had no children of their own but adopted two girls. One married a senator in Washington and the other married Paris Olin.

John Olin was the oldest of Ezra Olin's family. When he was twelve years old he fell from a chestnut tree and broke his skull. Dr. Dorr, of Hoosic, trepanned it with a twenty-five cent piece, and he lived to be about ninety years of age.

Sam Olin kept a hotel in Schenectady, New York, became quite wealthy, went to Ohio, married, lived and died there.

Arvin Olin lived near his brother in Ohio. He died a few years since, aged about eighty years. Ruth married a man by the name of Stellan. She died in Ohio, where she lived.

Asa Olin married Roxy Green. Maria is married and living in Ohio. Nancy lives in Ohio. Phillip married and went there to live also.

My grandmother Green died in 1828, aged eighty-six years. My mother, Patience Buck, was born in the year 1800, and died January 13, 1887; aged eighty-seven years. She was one of the oldest inhabitants of the town and was well known and highly respected throughout the county of Bennington. Was married to Eliphallent Buck at the age of sixteen years, and the number of years of her married life was seventy years. She had lived all of those years on the farm where they lived when they went to housekeeping, near the old Ezra Olin homestead, where you went with the excursionists from Ohio in 1891. She was kind and charitable in disposition, generous in hospitality; a Christian at heart and in daily life. Her name will long be held in grateful remembrance by all who had the pleasure of knowing her.

Very respectfully yours,
 MRS. PRISCILLA PATIENCE BUCK-BLACKMER.

Through mistake, the family of Jonathan Richardson Olin, son of Governor Henry Olin, was not entered in its proper place, and we append it here :

Jonathan Richardson Olin, b March 2, 1800, in Shaftsbury, Vermont ; m March 2, 1831, to Anna Smith, of Saratoga, New York. His first wife having died, he married Lucy M. Smith, his first wife's sister. She died in 1891, at Dixon, Illinois.

The first chapter of our book is finished. It contains the history of John Olin, the first ; his two sons, John, first and second ; Henry Olin, of Rhode Island ; Governor Henry Olin, of Leicester, Vermont ; Rev. Moses Emory Wright and son (Rev. Moses Emory Wright, Jr.) ; James Mack, Ezekiel Sweet, Rev. Jonathan Merriam, Rev. Stephen Olin, D. D. LL. D., and family ; Stephen H. Olin, his son, and the Edmunds family.

Our second chapter will contain the history of Hon. Gideon Olin's family and the different branches: the Dyer family, the Whittemore family, including Judge Abram B. Olin, and sketch written by the Hon. Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, New York, and Giles Olin, brother to Gideon Olin.

CHAPTER II.

GENEALOGY OF HON. GIDEON OLIN AND FAMILY.

Hon. Gideon Olin, b October 22, 1743, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island; m December 10, 1768, to Patience Dwinnell, of East Greenwich, Rhode Island. She was born June 25, 1745; d November 11, 1843, at Shaftsbury, Vermont.

CHILDREN—HON. JOHN H. OLIN AND ANNA BOWEN, HIS WIFE.

Hon. John Olin, b October 12, 1798, at East Greenwich; m to Anna Bowen, who was born March 24, 1778, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, and died in 1864, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. They had nine children.

Aristiss, b November 28, 1799, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m September 26, 1821, to Rev. David Chassell, of Fairfield, New York. She died October 31, 1829, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. He died June 10, 1870, at Holland Patent, New York. They had eleven children: Lucinda O., b November 5, 1822, at Fairfield, New York; m August 15, 1860, to George H. Thomas; no record of death. Olin, b August 31, 1825; d April 19, 1848; no other record. William, b March 4, 1829, at Fairfield; m June 4, 1857, to Frances A. Jones, at Pike Hollow, New York. He had two children, Edward D., b May 25, 1858, at Holland Patent, New York; unmarried and lives at Lamar, Iowa. Norval W., b April 17, 1860; m December 31, 1891, to Louisa V. Trueax, at Eldorado, Iowa; now living at Sundance, Wyoming. Olin B., b February 2, 1862, at Holland Patent; m September 1, 1891, to Ella Bucking, and lives at Sundance. Arabella A., b March 3, 1864; lives in Des Moines, Iowa, and is a stenographer. Harry J., b October 30, 1868, at Holland Patent; unmarried and lives at Gillett, Wyoming. John L., b September 8, 1871, at Iowa Falls, Iowa.

Patience Olin, b February 8, 1802, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m December 17, 1829, to Colonel Jacob G. Huntington, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. He was born November 1, 1800, at Shaftsbury, and died December 21, 1865, at Shaftsbury. They had four children: Edwin, b July 25, 1832, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; no other record. Annie A., b July 3, 1835, at Buffalo, New York; d October 3, 1865, at Buffalo. Algernon O., b October 26, 1837, at Buffalo, New York; m January 21, 1864, to Sarah E. Niles, at White Creek, New York. They had six children: Alice S., b February 22, 1865, at Shaftsbury; m March 7, 1882, to Martin L. Niles, at White Creek, New York. He was born May 28, 1861, at Shaftsbury. They had four children: Susie A., b September 23, 1884. Mabel L., b May 28, 1886; d July 23, 1886, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. Mabel S., b March 20, 1887. Floyd H., b May 7, 1890; no other record.

Mary G., b September 16, 1866, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m October 19, 1877, to Herbert B. Bottom, of Shaftsbury. They had one child; Raymond H., b November 22, 1888, at Shaftsbury.

John G., b June 1868; no other record. Sidney O., b March 4, 1871; no other record. Charles H., b June 27, 1873; no other record. Irene b., November 3, 1875; no other record.

John Milo, b February 13, 1804, at Shaftsbury; m November 15, 1830, to Mary Bowen, of Clarendon, Vermont. She died March 27, 1863, at Shaftsbury; no other history.

Marion, b March 18, 1806, at Shaftsbury; m November 10, 1825, to George Wallbridge, at Bennington, Vermont. She died October 30, 1889; place not stated. They had four children: Olin G., no date of birth; m February 9, 1854, to Anna H. Ryckman; no other record. Joseph N., b September 17, 1828, at Bennington; m June 8, 1852, first wife, Harriet Squairs, of Burkley, Massachusetts. Second wife, September 1, 1855, Francis Stephens, of same place; no other record. Augustus, b April 10, 1833, at Troy, New York; m October 10, 1859, to Florence C. Vale, of Berkley; no other record. Fannie E., b December 1, 1835; place not given; m October 26, 1864, to John Ellerly, of Brooklyn, New York; no other record.

George W. Wallbridge, b September 11, 1826, at Bennington, Vermont; m June 4, 1885, to Carrie E. Bardon, of Brooklyn, New York, who was born May 18, 1861, at Lawrence, Massachusetts. They have two children: Lester B., b August 20, 1886, at Brooklyn. Rodney O., b June 19, 1888, at Brooklyn.

George G., b May 18, 1830, at New York city; m February 9, 1854, to Anna H. Rightman, of Berkley, who was born March 18, 1830, in New York city. They had nine children: Mary E., b November 27, 1854, at New York city; d March 15, 1855, at same place. Augustus C., b March 3, 1856, at New York city; d August 20, 1892, at Centre Island, Oyster Bay, New York. George O., b September 11, 1857, at New York city; no other record. Robert R., b April 9, 1859, at New York city. John H., b October 31, 1860, at New York city; no other record. Frederick K., b January 10, 1863, at Brooklyn, New York. Francis E., b July 5, 1865; no other record. Amy L., b May 18, 1867, at Brooklyn. Charles C., b November 7, 1872; no other record.

Augustus Clark Wallbridge, b March 3, 1856, at New York city; m May 30, 1878, to Catherine Pierce, of Brooklyn, New York. She was born April 5, 1856, at Lawrence, Massachusetts. He died August 20, 1892, at Oyster Bay, New York. They had four children: George H., b March 27, 1879, at Brooklyn; no other record. Helen I., b April 13, 1880, at Brooklyn; no other record. Anna R., b November 14, 1881; no other record. Ethel C., b May 13, 1886; no other record.

Francis E., b July 5, 1864, at Brooklyn; m January 26, 1880, to Edith Hazen, of Brooklyn. She was born in Ulster county, New York. They had two children: Edith, b December 29, 1888, at Burkley, New Jersey. Dorothy, b July 6, 1890; no other record.

Algernon Sidney Olin, b September 17, 1808, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m November 5, 1843, to Elizabeth Kimball, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. He died December 1, 1868, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. She was born in New York; d December 2, 1884, at Bardstown, Kentucky. They had seven children; Caroline, b May 10, 1845, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. Died in Shaftsbury; no date given. Sarah, b June 15, 1847, at Shaftsbury; no other record. Albert Sidney, b July 6, 1849, at Shaftsbury; m Betty Shelby, of Greenville, Mississippi; no other record. Mary E., b May 15, 1851, at Shaftsbury; d at Shaftsbury; no record. Amy L., b April 4, 1852, at Shaftsbury; d December 29, 1871, at Bardstown, Kentucky. Sophia J., b January 23, 1853, at Shaftsbury. Stephen C., b July 14, 1855; m in New York city; no other record.

Frederick Taft Kidder, b at Alstead; no date; m August 27, 1834, to Caroline Olin, of Shaftsbury, Vermont, who was born May 15, 1815, at Shaftsbury. He died in New York city; no date given. She died August 20, 1875. They had four children: Ally S., b July 19, 1840; m June 28

1866, to Josephine Harvey; no other record. Frederick H., b July 8, 1842, at Shaftsbury; d July 8, 1848; no other record. James E., b February 19, 1844; d July 6, 1848. Harriet A., b March 2, 1846; d July 30, 1848.

August S., b July 19, 1840; m January 28, 1866, to Josephine Harvey, of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. They had one daughter, Gertrude, b February 10, 1871.

Augustine Wallbridge, b April 10, 1833, at Troy, New York; m October 10, 1859, to Florence C. Vale, at Brooklyn, New York; no record of birth or death. They had five children: Joseph B., b August 6, 1860, at Brooklyn; d December 25, 1861; no place given. Florence V., b June 19, 1862, at Brooklyn; m October 10, 1885, to William J. Batty. They had two children: William E., b August 5, 1886, at Brooklyn, New York. David Ellary, b February 25, 1885; no other record.

Augustine M., b December 23, 1867, at Brooklyn; no other record. Marion C., b August 29, 1874, at Brooklyn. Blanch H., b June 26, 1879; no other record.

Joseph Wallbridge, b September 17, 1828, at Bennington, Vermont; m first wife, Harriet Squires, who was born June 8, 1852, at Bennington, no record of her marriage. Second wife, Florence Stephens, m June 28, 1876, Brooklyn, New York. First wife died September 1, 1850; no place given. Had two children by second wife: Margaret, b July 26, 1877, at Brooklyn; no other record. Fannie E., b December 1, 1885.

Julius Norton, b in Bennington, Vermont; m May 5, 1841, at Bennington, to Sophia B. Olin, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. She was born May 7, 1819, at Shaftsbury; d 1891, at Brooklyn, New York. He died October 5, 1861. They had two children: Alice C., b August 14, 1847, at Bennington; unmarried; d July 25, 1865, in Cleveland, Ohio. Eliza M., b November 23, 1843; d October 29, 1889, at Canandaigua, New York.

John Lang Cassell, b in Scotland; m September 15, 1803, to Cornelia Olin, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. She was born August 27, 1807, at Shaftsbury, and died July 7, 1871, at Shaftsbury. They had one daughter, Carrie Isabel, b June 22, 1841, at Cleveland, Ohio; m to Charles G. Atwood; no date given. They had two children: Isabel, b June 8, 1874, at Cleveland, Ohio. Charles C., b September 3, 1879, at Cleveland, Ohio; no other record.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF HON. JOHN H. OLIN, OF SHAFTSBURY, VERMONT.

“Hon. John H. Olin, was a son of Hon. Gideon Olin and Patience Dwinnell. He was born on Fire Island, just off the Coast of Rhode Island, and pertaining to that State. His parents removed to Vermont in his early childhood. He remembered hearing the cannonading at the battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, in which his father took part. His father had buried the family silver, china and other valuables in a brass five gallon kettle when he went to join the forces, and

he told his wife if she heard a battle to take her children and go to his brother's, five miles east of his log house (this house was near the large one afterward built, where Gideon Olin lived and died, and where Benjamin F. Olin, he was a half brother of J. H., lived. The place was owned by the family for over 100 years, Shaftsbury, Vermont), and remain there till the result was known. After the cannon ceased firing, his wife took her babe in arms and one child behind her on the horse, and with the others walking beside her, she started for the house of the brother, Giles Olin. Before she reached the place a messenger met her with news of the success of the American army and her husband's safety, so she returned to her home. As Gideon Olin was a prominent man and a warm patriot he was not safe in his own house, even after the battle, as there were many Tories living in that section, so he was obliged to sleep many times in the straw of his hog pen, wearing an old drab overcoat, having received friendly notice that they were prowling around to kill him.

"John H. Olin was educated with reference to the study of law at Williams College, Massachusetts. He, however, at his father's request, abandoned the law and became a farmer. He married Anna Bowen when both were quite young. They had nine children, Aristiss being the eldest. They were all born between the years 1799 and 1819. Their names were Aristiss, John, Milton, Algernon, Sidney, William Milo, Patience, Cornelia, Marian, Sophia Brown and Caroline. Sophia Brown died in March, 1892. She was the youngest and last of the family. John H. Olin and Anna Bowen-Olin lived together very happily over sixty-three years. He died at the age of eighty-seven, and she died four or five years later, also aged eighty-seven. The children were all very well educated, married and settled in homes of their own.

" Respectfully yours,

" WILLIAM CHASSELL,

"*Per F. A. Chassell.*"

THE DYER FAMILY.

We give the following history of the family, which came to this country fifteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims on Plymouth Rock. The first who were spoken of were William and Mary, who were cousins, but married soon after arriving in the country. The Dyer family, like many others in that day, bore the discomforts of the western wilderness, in order to enjoy the blessings of religious liberty.

Mary Dyer united with the Quaker Church and became very prominent in maintaining its principles. About the time the Dyer family came among the Puritans of New England, Roger Williams, originally from Wales, and a graduate from Pembroke College, Cambridge, had made his appearance and taken a decided stand against many of the views of the founders of Massachusetts, who came to secure freedom for the exercise of their own religious opinions, but were zealous in putting down all those who differed with them. He believed in religious freedom, not only for his own opinion, but for those of others. He did not believe in people attending church unless they wished to do so; nor to be obliged to help sustain a certain church, whether they were in sympathy with its doctrines or not. Roger Williams talked so boldly against the established laws, that the Massachusetts magistrates decided to send him back to England. Williams heard of this and fled in midwinter to his home in Salem, and kept in hiding for more than three months, and suffered in body and mind to an untold degree. This was in January, 1636. It has already been shrewdly said that "When the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock they fell upon their knees, and shortly after fell upon the aborigines." Roger Williams, however, pursued a different course; he sought the friendship of the Indians, which he maintained in all his intercourse with them, and thereby won their esteem and confidence. He finally crossed Narragansett Bay with five companions in an Indian canoe, and the first landing place he called Providence, and then acknowledged his gratitude to God that there were no white settlers in that region. He obtained his first deed of land from the Indians, which

bears the date of March 24, 1637. He was kind to them and did everything in his power to keep their confidence, and he says, "It was not price and money that could have purchased Rhode Island, but it was obtained by love." But many came in process of time from Boston, being banished from the colony for their Quaker views and dealings with their fellow-men. The leader of this emigration was Rev. John Wheelwright and his sister-in-law, Mrs. Anna Hutchinson, who were afterward cast out of the church because of their Quaker views. All this time William and Mary Dyer had not remained silent spectators. They warmly espoused the cause of Wheelwright and Anna Hutchinson, and when the latter was expelled or cast out of the church, Mary Dyer walked out with her in the presence of the whole congregation. The brave woman even then was not afraid to "show her colors." William and Mary Dyer with others bought land in Rhode Island, and "ten coats and twenty hoes" were given to the Indians to vacate the lands and five fathoms of "Wampum" to the local "sachem." Thus was the first English settlement made in Rhode Island. A compact was formed by these noble men and women on the 7th day of March, 1638, as follows:

"We, whose names are underwritten, do hereby solemnly, in the presence of Jehovah, incorporate ourselves into a body politic, and as He shall help, will submit our persons, lives and estate unto our Lord Jesus Christ, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords, and to all those perfect and most absolute laws of His given us in His Holy Word of Truth, to be guided and judged thereby."

This civil compact was signed by all the faithful, including William and Mary Dyer.

William Dyer was chosen the first clerk of the colony. William was held in such esteem by his neighbors and friends that they set off seventy acres of land to him and for his special benefit and his heirs forever; and an additional twelve acres for his traveling about and looking after the interests of the colony; making in all eighty-two acres. The heirs of William Dyer no longer than 1883, found an old burying ground at the east end of Narragansett Bay, now called Newport, and

which is protected by a high fence, and is literally appropriated to the heirs of William Dyer forever, this transfer being made more than two centuries ago.

At the first general court of election held in Newport in 1640, William Dyer was elected secretary. In a short time William Dyer and others were sent to England to negotiate with King Charles II in regard to land titles in Narragansett, his wife, Mary Dyer, accompanying him. This was July 8, 1652. After his grants of land were awarded the colony, William returned home, leaving his wife, Mary, behind him with his relatives. During the five years of Mary's sojourn in England she became a Friend and was a minister of that society to the forbidden port of Boston. All Quakers were looked upon at this time as "heretics," as they were called. The Puritans became very much alarmed; so much so, that they had a day of public humiliation appointed in all the churches mainly on that account. A stringent law was enacted for their suppression, and two years later their doctrines were made a capital offense. Imprisonment, whipping, banishment, mutilation and death was inflicted upon them. Such was the most miserable state of affairs when Mary Dyer, in 1657, returned from England. She had no knowledge of what had been done in Massachusetts, but was at once thrown into prison. Her husband, who had not adopted the faith of the Friends, came from Rhode Island and succeeded in obtaining her release and had leave to take her home with him on condition that he should not lodge her in any town of the colony and not permit her to speak with any one on the way. What a meeting for the long parted husband and wife, and how humiliating. After spending some time in her Newport home Mary returned again to visit Massachusetts, to carry comfort and cheer to her fellow captives; thus believing that she went at the divine call. But she was again imprisoned and on her arraignment before Gov. Endicott, she gave no other answer but that she denied our law and came to bear witness against it and could not choose but come. As Mary Dyer could not be conquered, Gov. Endicott pronounced the sentence of death upon her.

After Mary Dyer had heard the sentence, she only replied by these significant words: "The will of the Lord be done." And when Gov. Endicott impatiently exclaimed, "Take her away, Marshal," she added, "Yes, joyfully I go." She told the Marshal that it was unnecessary for him to guard her to prison. "I believe you, Mary Dyer" he answered, "But I must do as I am commanded."

A few days before Mary Dyer's death, her husband, in great anguish of mind, he being wholly ignorant that she meditated the fatal step, wrote to the general court of Massachusetts, once more imploring its clemency. His entreaties would have moved a stone to pity, but it was too late. These were indeed bitter days for William Dyer and his family. Thus ended one of the most unholy, revolting, wicked and puritanical murders that was enacted in the 16th century. And we ought to be ashamed of our country that such things could have taken place and been carried out by our Puritan ancestry. There were many other instances of most revolting cruelty practiced on persons not residents of Rhode Island, and which continued until Charles II, of England, peremptorily forbade any further murders to be perpetrated in the name of God by those infuriated zealots. An English writer has said: "The most important fact concerning Mary Dyer, is that of her murder having been the motive of the wonderfully liberal charter granted by Charles II to the province of Rhode Island, making it the first spot of earth on the globe wherever religious toleration and absolute freedom of worship were established by law."

What influence the Dyer's may have possessed at court is not known, but it is possible to account for the interest taken in her fate by Charles II from the fact that Mary had probably descended from Sir Ludvick Dyer, Baronet, of Stoughton, Hampshire county, whose patent bears date of 8th of June, 1627.

Arnold, in his history of Rhode Island, says of the Puritans in estimating their character, we are too apt to judge them by the light of the present day. They formed a colony for their own faith without any idea of tolerating others. For doing this they have been charged with bigotry, fanaticism and

folly. Every epithet has been applied to them that can be employed to express detestation of the conduct of men acting under a sober condition of truth. Regarding their conduct from the stand-point of the 19th century, all this may be just. The like proceeding in this age would deserve the severest sentence of condemnation ; but not so two hundred years ago. The bigotry of the Puritans was the bigotry of the times. In every act they illustrated the spirit of the age. From this point of view we must forgive them for the bitterness of a persecution which brought the life of Mary Dyer to an untimely end on the 1st of June, 1660. It has been said of her that she was one of those rare spirits who are predestined to become martyrs and saints to the faith they profess. Yes, and that is just what Judge Jeffreys said in the persecutions of the Puritans in England before they emigrated to this country. He, Jeffreys, killed, burnt at the stake, cast into prison, thousands of them, and the only way they saved their lives was to emigrate to Holland. There they were protected from persecution for humanity's sake.

The tragic death of the wife and mother must have greatly saddened the lives of William Dyer and his family, but unfortunately our account of them is very meagre. It is unfortunate that the town records were either carried off or destroyed by the British, for with them was lost the only source of information regarding the glory of anti-revolutionary Newport. The loss of these valuable documents prevents us from having much knowledge of the marriage, birth or death of members of the Dyer family. William Dyer, after the death of his wife, continued his public services and was chosen Solicitor for the colony, but he soon resigned and gave up his papers to the council, as he wanted more quiet in his advancing years. His children were beginning to leave him for other homes, so that in a few years the children of William Dyer could be found in various parts of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Some of them settled in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, where John Olin first stuck his stake on arriving in America. The town was founded in May, 1677. Five thousand acres of ground were granted to fifty persons in consideration of services ren-

dered in King Phillip's war, who thus became proprietors of the town and founders of the new settlement of East Greenwich.

The Dyer family became quite numerous in Rhode Island during the years from 1677 to 1791, and many of the children born were given the same names as had been done before that period of time, such as William, Samuel, Henry, Randolph, Daniel, Elizabeth, Mary, Lydia, etc. Henry Dyer, son of Edward Dyer, was born at North Kingston, Rhode Island, July 12, 1759. On the 19th of March, 1787, he married Sarah Coy. Soon after his marriage he emigrated to Shaftsbury, Vermont, and there the following children were born: Monroe, Rufus, Dennis, David, Daniel, Lewis, Herman, Anna, Olive and Lydia. Daniel Dyer, spoken of as being the son of Henry Dyer, it seems must have been born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, instead of West Greenwich, Rhode Island, as he married Susannah Olin, March 19, 1789, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. She was the eldest daughter of Gideon Olin who was born in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, October 22, 1743, and emigrated to Shaftsbury in 1776, and was one of the foremost men that gave his services to the United States government during the Revolutionary War. He held a Major's commission in the army. Was one of counsellors of the State from 1793 to 1796. Susannah Olin, wife of Daniel Dyer, was a remarkable woman, and one of note in her time, and whose character may be judged from the fact that she rode on horseback unattended a distance of over a thousand miles to collect silver-ware and gold beads from her friends for the purpose of securing the then enormous bail of \$15,000 for the return of Matthew Lyon, of Rutland, incarcerated for violation of the notorious sedition laws. Daniel Dyer's family consisted of eleven children, nine of whom survived and were married, and their descendants now number over one hundred persons, who are living in at least twenty-five States of the Union. A large number of them have made envious reputations in the different walks of life, which will be mentioned under the proper heads under biographical sketches.



X.

Jay Dyer, Galena, Ohio.



XI.

Mrs. Lydia Dyer-Briggs, Clarendon, Vt.

GENEALOGY OF SUSANNAH OLIN AND DANIEL DYER.

Susannah Olin, b November 9, 1767, at East Greenwich, R. I.; m March 19, 1787, to Daniel Dyer, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. He died September 8, 1845, at Clarendon, Vermont. No date of her death. She bore him eleven children :

CHILDREN—GIDEON DYER AND ELIZABETH (1) REYNOLDS AND JANE (2) RUGG.

Gideon Dyer, b September 28, 1790, at Hancock, Massachusetts; m February 12, 1812, to Elizabeth Reynolds at Petersburg, New York. Second wife was Jane Rugg. He died in 1860 at Pittsford, Vermont. His first wife died at Salisbury, Vermont. His second wife bore him seven children. Sarah A., no date of birth, marriage or death. Elizabeth, the same. Reynolds, the same. Olin G.; b December 5, 1822, at Clarendon; no other record. Loraine, no record. Adelle, no record. Arabella, b May 15, 1847, at Salisbury, Vermont; m Edward Edgerton; d April 9, 1886, at Chicago.

JONATHAN DYER AND HANNAH DWINNELL, HIS WIFE.

Jonathan Dyer, b January 6, 1792, at West Greenwich, Rhode Island; m October 15, 1818 to Hannah Dwinnell at White Creek, New York. He died February 26, 1875, at Galena, Ohio. She died April 17, 1859, at Galena, Ohio. She bore him six children.

Jay Dyer is the grandson of Daniel and Susannah Dyer, born in Clarendon, Vermont, November 30, 1819. Graduated from the Norwich University, at Norwich, Vermont, in the class of 1838, and in 1839 was in the employ of the State of Illinois as Assistant Engineer to make a survey of the Illinois river with a view of improving the same for navigation. In 1850 he crossed the plains to the gold fields of California, returning to and remaining in Ohio until the summer of 1861. Was then mustered into the army as Captain of Company I, 32d Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. He served seven months in the campaign among the mountains of West Virginia, when he resigned by reason of disability, since which time he has been on a farm raising stock and practicing surveying a portion of the time. Mr. Dyer was married October 4, 1847, to Hortense Norton, of Litchfield, Connecticut. She bore him two children :

Mr. Dyer and both of his sons live in Galena, Ohio. We should say by the looks of the portrait accompanying this sketch that Mr. Dyer had kept up the record of the Dyer family in all particulars excepting one, and that is that he has not been very industrious in raising as large a family as some of his brothers and sisters.

JAY DYER AND HORTENSE NORTON, HIS WIFE.

Jay, b November 30, 1819, at Clarendon, Vermont; m October 4, 1847, to Hortense Norton, at Litchfield, Connecticut. They had two children: Alfred Clayton, b August 22, 1858; m September 1, 1887, to May White at Hammondsport, New York. Daniel N., b January 20, 1862, at Galena, Ohio; m November 9, 1887, to Cora Estella Cook, at Harlem, Delaware county, Ohio.

William Nichols, b August 12, 1821, at Clarendon; m March 12, 1847, to Josephine Norton, of Litchfield, Connecticut. They had three children: Emma D., b at Johnstown, Ohio. Jay Dyer, b at Plain City, Ohio. Nora M., b at Paris, Kentucky.

Rolla Dyer, b September 21, 1851, at Delaware, Ohio; m November 6, 1879, to Ada B. Smith. She died November 4, 1880. Then he married Nettie Ryant. She was born June 27, 1854; m July 10, 1884. They had three children: Ada, b November 4, 1880, at Delaware, Ohio; she was a child of the first wife. Second wife's children: Edward R., b May 31, 1885, at Delaware, Ohio. Rolla E., b November 4, 1886, at Delaware, Ohio.

DANIEL H. DYER AND PHILA REVERSTOCK, HIS WIFE.

Daniel H. Dyer, b January 29, 1797, at Clarendon, Vermont; m March 26, 1820, to Phila Reverstock at Shrewsbury, Vermont. He died May 16, 1870, at Iowa City, Iowa. She died in 1882 at Iowa City. She bore him nine children: Susan, b April 17, 1821, at Franklin, Vermont; m March 29, 1839, to Ezekiel Clark at Lexington, Ohio; she died August 25, 1849, at Iowa City. Phila M., b January 9, 1823, at Clarendon, Vermont; m March 28, 1843, to Isaac R. Watson at Lexington, Ohio. Arra B., b August 28, 1825, at Clarendon; m July 5, 1854, to Dr. W. W. Weddel, at Lexington, Ohio. She died May 5, 1875, at Atalissa, Iowa.

Loduskey, b August 29, 1827; d February 21, 1829, at Lexington, Ohio.

Allen V., b July 29, 1829; d March 4, 1847, at Lexington Ohio.

Henry H., b April 9, 1831, at Clarendon; m November 22, 1853, to Zula Jane Wescott, at Mansfield, Ohio. He died November, 24, 1881, at Hoopes-ton, Illinois.

Charles J., b August 4, 1835; d September 24, 1860, at Denver, Colorado.

Daniel, Jr., b January 14, 1841; m first wife, Anna A. Hays, b January 29, 1842, at Joliet, Illinois. Second wife, Mary A. Lewis, b September 29, 1847. Third wife, Julianthe V. Hardy.

Cashus, b May 2, 1844; died June 21, 1844, at Lexington, Ohio.

Daniel N., b January 14, 1841, at Lexington, Ohio; m January 29, 1862, to Anna A. Hardy at Joliet, Illinois; m second wife, Mary A. Lewis; no date, at Joliet Illinois; third wife, Julia C. Harding; no other record. First wife died June 29, 1870, at Atalissa, Iowa. Second wife died December 27, 1886. He had five children: George L., b October 9, 1868, at St. Louis, Missouri. Florence J., b August 20, 1874, at same place. Emily P., b April 14, 1879. Edward, b April 11, 1881, at same place. Marion, b February 5, 1886.

Anna Dyer, b January 26, 1799, at Clarendon, Vermont; m Enoch Smith September 25, 1825, who was born March 22, 1800; d November 2, 1889, at Clarendon. Anna Dyer died September 3, 1875, at Clarendon. Children: Arima D., b March 31, 1830, at Clarendon; m March 14, 1860, to Emma J. Kneeland at Spencerport, New York. They had two children: Alfred K., b September 9, 1861, at Fulton City, Illinois. Anna, b November 25, 1867, at Clarendon; m May 3, 1888, to David N. Haynes.

Lydia, b March 18, 1832, at Clarendon; m June 1, 1856, to Frank Smith, at Clarendon. She died December 25, 1889, at Clarendon.

Alonzo, b September 22, 1834, at Clarendon; m January 15, 1858, to Mary P. Barney, of Shrewsbury, Vermont. He died September 4, 1886, at Randolph, Nebraska.

Charles, b May 18, 1837, at Clarendon; m November 1, 1867, to Augusta Barr, at Mansfield, Ohio. He died October 15, 1889, at Carrollton, Vermont. No issue from the three children.

Patience L. Dyer, b August 6, 1801, at Clarendon; m October 15, 1836, to Alonzo Huntington, of Shaftsbury, Vermont. She died in Chicago in 1861. They had five children, two of whom died in infancy in Chicago. Harry A., b, no record; m to Miss Tucker in Chicago, and lives in Paris, France. Jay G., b in Chicago; d at the age of 20 at Brattleboro, Vermont. Fannie, b in Chicago; m Benjamin Wilson at Chicago in 1880.

Elizabeth M., b January 26, 1804, at Clarendon, Vermont; m May 6, 1830, to Calvin G. Roberts. She died Sept. 8, 1873, at Port Byron, Illinois. Mr. Roberts is still alive.

CHILDREN—CALVIN GILBERT ROBERTS AND ELIZABETH M. DYER, HIS WIFE.

Susan A., b March 31, 1831, at Wallingford, Vermont; d November 8, 1832.

Charles G., b September 7, 1833, at same place; m June 10, 1858, to Emma Spencer, his first wife, at Du Page, Illinois; m to second wife, Mae A. Ross, February 22, 1869, at same place; d May 4, 1892, at Clinton, Iowa. Mae A. had two children: Eva M., b June 10, 1871, at Du Page, Illinois; no other record. Arthur F., b April 29, 1873, at same place; d May 31, 1878, at St. Clair, Iowa.

Susan S., b October, 1835, at Wallingford, Vermont; m May 3, 1862, to John Mitchell, of Du Page, Illinois. They had six children: Frances E., b February 19, 1863, at Du Page, Illinois; m December 20, 1882, to Carl Drake at Burkley, Illinois; no other record. Gilbert R., b April 1, 1865, at Du Page, Illinois. No record of marriage, but he had two sons: Roy C., b November 8, 1883, at Artesia, Illinois. Fay, b at Bonner, Kansas; no other record.

Charles H., b November 26, 1867; no other record. Julia E., b June 11, 1870; d February 7, 1883, at Artesia, Illinois. Sidney A., b November 8, 1872; no other record. Robert D., b December 17, 1875; no other record.

Julius D., b March 4, 1839, at Wallingford, Vermont; m December 15, 1864, to Cornelia Bishop at Northfield, Illinois. They had six children: Carl Bishop, b March 27, 1868, at Chicago, Illinois; d July 27, 1868, at Chicago. Gracie, b August 30, 1869, in Chicago; d March 21, 1871, in Chicago. Clarence D., b August 31, 1875, at Chicago; no other record. Jessie, b April 2, 1873, at Chicago; no other record. Alfred E., b October 31, 1875, at Chicago; d March 10, 1885, at Bozeman, Montana. Henry H., b November 6, 1888, at Chicago.

Sidney O., b April 20, 1840, at Manchester, Vermont; m June 11, 1873, to Martha J. Ramsey at Paxton, Illinois. They had three children: Jay G., b August 9, 1874, at Artesia; no other record. Roy C., b September 15, 1876, same place. Grace, b November 27, 1880, at Artesia, Illinois.

Daniel, b April 26, 1843, at Manchester, Vermont; is a bachelor and lives at Hastings, Nebraska. Anna M., b July 13, 1846, at Manchester, Vermont; m January 5, 1871, to Charles W. Stewart; no place given; d July 12, 1884, at Gilman, Illinois. They had five children: Susie, b January 20, 1872, at Artesia, Illinois; no other record. Marie, b in 1875; d in infancy at Artesia. Eva M., b April 1, 1877, at Gilman, Illinois; no other record. Charles G., b September 12, 1880, at Gilman. Francis, b July 22, 1882, at Gilman.

Eva L., b May 17, 1852, at Chicago, Illinois; d October 5, 1852, at Du Page, Illinois; no other record.

PHILIP BRIGGS AND LYDIA L. DYER, HIS WIFE.

Philip Briggs, b June 17, 1800, in Clarendon, Vermont; m October 6, 1834, to Lydia Dyer, of Clarendon, Vermont, who was born April 10, 1806, at Clarendon. He died December 2, 1857, in Topeka, Kansas. Mrs. Briggs is still alive, 87 years old. She bore him six children:

Harriet L., b February 8, 1836, at Clarendon; m November 1, 1855, to George Crossman, who was born February 11, 1836, at Clarendon. She bore him four children: Calvin D., b September 30, 1856, at Clarendon; d March 2, 1884, at Mondovia, Wisconsin. Charles G., b January 11, 1859, at Clarendon. Minnie T., b July 11, 1860, at Springford. Harriet L., b August 30, 1887, at Mondovia, Wisconsin.

Josephine M., b May 7, 1838, at Clarendon; m November 7, 1860, to Jesse L. Billings. She died May 31, 1888, at Rutland, Vermont. She bore him three children: Jesse D., b Sept. 11, 1861, at Rutland. Seymour, b May 22, 1868, at Rutland. Avery D., b April 6, 1872. No other record of either.

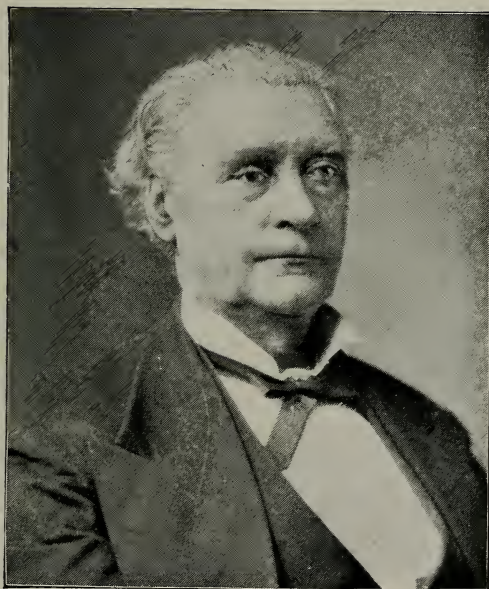
Mary A., b August 13, 1840, at Clarendon; m May 31, 1859, to Aretus Newton. He died August 14, 1886, at Mondovia, Wisconsin. She bore him five children: Stella E., born January 2, 1862; d December 31, 1862, at Clarendon. Georgia O., b November 2, 1863; d December 2, 1864, at Clarendon. Mary L., b November 30, 1865. Harry A., b March 16, 1868. Lydia J., b November 19, 1878.

Lydia D., b July 27, 1842; unmarried; lives on the farm with her mother, who is now in her 87th year. This Dyer farm has been in the family for over 100 years. Mrs. Lydia D. Briggs was born there.

Susan O., b August 20, 1845, at Clarendon, Vermont; m May 2, 1864, to Charles Ewing. He died in 1891, at Chippenhook, Vermont. She bore him four children: Infant, b February 21, 1865; lived but a few days. Stella D., b Nov. 17, 1868, at Clarendon. Walter C., b April 1, 1875. Ernest J., b March 1, 1879; no other record.

Minerva A., b September 30, 1852; m October 7, 1874, to Stephen B. Round, at Clarendon. No children.

Charles Volney Dyer, one more of the historic men who helped to make Chicago, passed away April 24, 1878. In the death of the venerable Dr. Dyer, one of the oldest and best known pioneers in the city disappears. He was born at Clarendon Vermont, on the 12th day of June, 1808. His father, Daniel Dyer, was one of the old, sturdy, Green Mountain Boys, who did right gallant service in the days of the Revolution. His mother was Susannah, the daughter of the Hon. Gideon Olin, and sister of the Hon. Judge Abram B. Olin, of Washington, D. C. She was a woman of some note in her day, and whose character may be judged from the fact that she rode on horseback, unattended, a distance of over one thousand miles to collect silver-ware and gold beads from her friends for the purpose of securing the enormous bail of \$15,000 for the release of Matthew Lyon, of Rutland, Vermont, incarcerated for the violation of the notorious sedition laws.



XII.

Charles Volney Dyer, Chicago, Ill.—Deceased.

For the first fifteen years of the life of Mr. Dyer he lived on his father's farm in summer and attended the district school in winter. At this age he went to the Castleton (Vermont) Academy, where he fitted himself for a higher course of study.

He entered college at Middlebury, from which he graduated with honors in the middle course in 1836. He began the practice of medicine at Newark, New Jersey, where he achieved enough local success to make him ambitious for a broader field in which to try his talents and exercise his industry.

Like other aspiring young men of his time he cast longing eyes toward the new West, and finally resolved to take the trip and trust his fortune with the destinies of Chicago, where he arrived in August, 1835.

He married Miss Louisa M. Gifford, of Elgin, in 1837. The couple were blessed with six children, three of whom survive.

Dr. Dyer upon his arrival was appointed surgeon of old Fort Dearborn, at Chicago, and from that time his practice grew to such an extent that he had money to invest. With the infinite faith in the future that has characterized Chicago, he purchased a large amount of real estate, then outside of the corporation.

Among other spots once his property is the lot now occupied by the First National Bank building, which he sold to the government—the old post-office—for \$46,000.

In 1854 he had acquired a competence and retired from the practice of his profession and determined to pass the remainder of his life in the care of his considerable property.

Dr. Dyer was a Democrat when he first came to Chicago, and was elected by the Legislature to the office of Judge of the Probate Court of Cook county in 1837.

He soon became a leading Abolitionist of the first water, and to say that he was not very radical on all questions relating to human slavery would be putting a low estimate upon the idea of his right of the poor bondsmen in Chicago.

Dr. Dyer supported Mr. Birney for President in 1844, when there were but few Liberty party men in Illinois. But they had an underground railroad, and many of the passengers called

upon Dr. Dyer and the late James H. Collins, who were understood to be the proprietors, passing through those that were fleeing from their task-masters in the South to the land of freedom in Canada.

While these men stopped with the doctor he tried to make them useful by setting them to work, but he said they were more fond of preaching than cutting and splitting wood. The doctor used to carry a large ebony gold-headed cane (now in the collection of the Chicago Historical Society), which was presented to him by his admirers, as it was said, for enlightening the slave-catcher after the manner in which Minerva was freed from the skull of Jupiter. The doctor was very proud of this token, which he regarded as Jacob's staff for freedom.

About the time he received this present—1846—a runaway slave was arrested and taken before the late Justice Kersheval, a native of Kentucky, who had issued a warrant for his arrest under the old fugitive slave law. J. H. Collins appeared for the defense, and moved to quash the writ, which was done. While new papers were being prepared for the re-arrest of the slave, Dr. Dyer was left alone with the handcuffed slave for a moment. He struck off the irons and bade the man jump for dear life. In a moment the others returned, and on inquiry for the slave the doctor said, "He has sunk into the bosom of the community." This was the kind of timber that such men as Dr. Dyer and J. H. Collins were made of in the anti-slavery agitation in the Northwest from 1840 to 1856.

At an anti-slavery convention held in Chicago, it was resolved to start an anti-slavery paper in Washington, D. C. Dr. Dyer was made chairman of the committee, and selected Dr. Baily, a noted abolitionist and writer, as editor, with John G. Whittier and Mr. Phelps as assistants. This was the beginning of the "*National Era*," one of the most noted anti-slavery papers ever published in the United States.

In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him judge of a "mixed court" for the suppression of the African slave trade, an international tribunal, holding its sessions in Sierra Leone, Africa. In consequence of this very appropriate honor he spent two years abroad. When not in Africa, he traveled quietly with his fam-

ily in Switzerland, Germany and Italy. He chanced to be in Rome when the sad news of the death of Lincoln fell on the world, and he was chosen to make an address in memory of his dear friend.

In religious belief the doctor was a follower of Swedenborg, having embraced the tenets of the Scandinavian views of this philosopher in 1854. Soon after this, he and his wife, in connection with the Hon. J. W. Scammon and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Wheeler, founded the New Jerusalem Society of Chicago.

The great fire in 1871 and the panic greatly straightened Dr. Dyer's circumstances, and his early pecuniary means were nearly exhausted at the time of his death. He was a very peculiar man in the fullest sense of that expression. No one who has ever known him well could ever forget him. He loved a joke so well, that if he had had the chance, like Hood, he would have made his pun even to his last breath.

It is impossible to do his varied character justice in a brief notice like this. But he will always be remembered in the Northwest as one of those vigorous men who braved the perils of the old patriarchs to build an empire upon a wilderness, and who held the most profound political convictions, not for personal glory, but that he might fulfill the promise of American freedom and raise a fallen race to the plane of humanity.

CHARLES V. DYER.

Born June 12, 1808, at Clarendon, Vermont; m November 7, 1837 to Miss Louisa Gifford, at Elgin, Illinois, who was born September 20, 1812, at Shurburn, Vermont. He died April 24, 1878, at Chicago, Illinois. She died April 5, 1875, at Chicago. They had six children:

Sarah, b August 23, 1838, at Chicago; d August 27, 1838.

Stella Louisa, b November 22, 1841, at Chicago; m Mr. Loring, of Chicago. They had six children: Mary Louisa, b April 11, 1868, at Chicago; no other record. Alice, b March 21, 1869; no other record. Helen, b October 10, 1870; no other record; Martha W., b July 7, 1872, at Chicago; d July 21, 1872, at Chicago. Stella G., b March 3, 1875; no other record. Florence R., b August 27, 1876.

Charles and Mary—twins—b March 26, 1844, at Chicago, and died December 30, 1844, at Chicago.

Charles G., b December 29, 1845, at Chicago; m Miss Anthony, of Indiana; no date. Louis M., b September 30, 1851, at Chicago; m to Miss McMillan, of London, England; no date. Both sons reside in Europe.

GEORGE R. DYER.

George R. Dyer, b June 3, 1813, at Clarendon, Vermont; m January 8, 1841, to Elizabeth Howe Kimball, at Elgin, Illinois, who was born December 16, 1818, at Grafton, New Hampshire. She died August 14, 1881, in the Indian Territory. She bore him six children.

Belle R., b June 9, 1842, at Du Page, Illinois; m Nicholas Newton Green, at Joliet, Illinois, June 6, 1866. Mr. Green having died, she married Dr. Lee, of Cherry Vale, Kansas; no date. Mrs. Green had one daughter, Mabel, who is now living in Kansas City with an aunt, Mrs. A. A. Whiting. She was born March 3, 1868, at Joliet, Illinois.

George D., b October 21, 1844, at Plainfield, Illinois. He was killed in battle Nov. 13, 1863, at Pilot Knob, Missouri. Buried at Joliet, Illinois.

Susan Olin Dyer, b Nov. 25, 1846, at Plainfield, Illinois; m February 22, 1871, to Drufus D. Schemerhorn. No children. Died February 20, 1872, in Coffeyville, Kansas.

Daniel Burns Dyer, b March 21, 1849, at Plainfield, Illinois; m November 15, 1870, to Ida M. Casey, at Mound City, Illinois. She was born April 20, 1849, at Mt. Vernon, Illinois. They had four children: George R., b September 21, 1871, at Baxter Springs, Kansas; died September 19, 1873, at Joplin, Missouri. Florida, b April 14, 1873; d August 2, 1873, at Joplin, Missouri. Clarence, b July 23, 1874, at Joplin; d July 23, 1874, at Joplin. Newton R., b August 24, 1876, at Baxter, Springs, Kansas; d November 4, 1879, at Baxter Springs.

Lizzie L., b September 1, 1852, at Plainfield, Illinois; m March 8, 1888, to John F. Lyons, of Chicago. He was born December 14, 1835, at Hartford, Pennsylvania. Have one child, Lucille, E., b April 9, 1890, at Chicago.

Ada May, b February 4, 1854, at Plainfield, Illinois; m February 11, 1875, to Augustus A. Whiting, at Joliet, Illinois. They now live at Kansas City. Have one son, Daniel Dyer, Whiting, b October 13, 1884, at Chicago.

GEORGE RANDOLPH DYER.

The subject of this sketch was born June 3, 1813, at Clarendon, Vermont. As a youth he showed a quick mind and made rapid progress with his studies, which were completed at the Rutland Academy. Born, one of the many sons of Daniel Dyer, an eminent, amiable and accomplished gentleman, and who was justly celebrated for his eccentricities. He came from a family of soldiers, his father having fought in the Revolutionary War, at the battle of Bennington, under Gen. Stark, while two brothers distinguished themselves in the war of 1812. After the close of the Revolution, his father was commissioned Major of Massa-



Col. George R. Dyer, Kansas City, Mo.

XIII.



Mrs. Elizabeth H. Dyer, wife of George R. Dyer, Kansas City, Mo.—Deceased.

XIV.



XV.

Mrs. Bell R. Dyer-Lee, of Kansas.



XVI.

George D. Dyer, son of George R. Dyer.—Deceased.



XVII.

Mrs. Susan Olin-Dyer-Schemmerhorn, Kansas.—Deceased.



XIX.

Mrs. Lizzie Lydia Dyer-Lyons, Chicago, Ill.



XX.

Mrs. Ida M. Dyer-Whiting, Kansas City, Mo.



chusetts State Militia, by Governor John Hancock, and the commission is now in possession of his son, George R., he being the youngest son of nine children. His early years were spent upon the old homestead in Vermont, where, under the inspiring influence of the rugged scenery, he acquired a practical knowledge that did much for him in after years. Mrs. Susannah Olin, daughter of Hon. Judge Gideon Olin, was his mother. Judge Olin and Dr. Stephen Olin, the talented jurist and the worthy divine, belonged, and were in direct line related to the subject of this sketch, as was also the famous Judge Harrington, who insisted that the only basis for holding slaves under the Vermont law was a bill of sale from the Almighty.

At the age of twenty-one, single-handed and alone, he drove a horse to the West and at once entered upon a successful business career.

Arriving in the West, in 1835, he explored the shores of Lake Michigan in a birch bark canoe, and at that early day was so favorably impressed with the future of the then great West, the country surrounding Milwaukee and Chicago, that he determined to make it his home.

Imbued with these convictions, he invested largely in Milwaukee and Chicago, but preferring a pastoral life, he sold out and settled permanently on a farm near Plainfield, Will county, Illinois, in 1841, after marrying Miss Elizabeth Howe Kimball, of Elgin, Illinois.

Miss Kimball was the daughter of the first settler of Elgin, and that beautiful city occupies the site of their old homestead. She was a lady of fine natural endowments, loving, tender, patient, gentle, an exquisite creation of the finest sentiment. A helpmeet in every way to a man whose capital was energy and industry. A portrait of her will be seen in the Olin history. Six children were the result of this union, four of whom still live: Belle R., now Mrs. Lee, Daniel Burns, Lizzie L., now Mrs. John F. Lyons, and Ida May, now Mrs. A. A. Whiting. Geo. D. died in 1863, and Susie Olin, Mrs. Scherm-erhorn, died in 1872.

At that date, physically, Mr. Dyer was six feet, two inches tall and well proportioned. His figure was erect, bearing dis-

tinguished, and a striking figure. His strong characteristics, distinguished self-reliance, intellectual head, prominent forehead, pleasant eyes with an expression on his countenance beaming with kindness, courtesy and benevolence, a bright mind and big generous heart marked him at an early age as a leader of men.

The East was good enough, and he was glad to have been born there, but in the West he thought the achievements of the East could not only be duplicated but surpassed.

He took active part before settling at Plainfield in organizing the territory of Wisconsin. He was a leading citizen, and in 1856 his friends and neighbors made him sheriff of Will county, Illinois, a position he filled most acceptably. He was one of the first and most active members of the Republican party, and although nearly alone, true to his freeborn instincts, he educated his neighbors to agree perfectly with Lincoln and Lovejoy, his personal friends, whom he adored, that slavery must be held in check at all hazards and at all costs, and must eventually be abolished. He kept a station of the underground railroad while fleeing blacks were hurried to safety. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit of freedom, he has proven no unworthy son of an illustrious father.

Indifferent to the opinions of others when he satisfied himself that he was right, a lover of nature, and devoted to the works of Robert Burns, his voice was always raised to combat error and uphold the right.

He believed that no wrong like human slavery could permanently withstand the pressure brought to bear against it, when that sentiment seemed to derive its source from all human nature, supported by the teachings of God, and no one rejoices more at the downfall of the sad problem of human iniquity, misery and degradation.

The outbreak of the Rebellion lured him from the pursuits of peace. He was thoroughly fitted for the responsible appointment tendered him by President Lincoln. He served his country faithfully and well through the entire period of the war. His two sons followed him to the war, and showed the same dash and impetuosity, the same impatience—distinguished marks in the character of their father.

The eldest, Geo. D., was Captain of Company C, 29th Missouri Volunteers at the age of seventeen, and died in the service from disease contracted in the swamps around Vicksburg. The younger, Daniel B., was captured in the battle of Pilot Knob, Missouri, and was held a prisoner for two weeks by General Sterling Price's army in 1864, before making his escape.

After the war, he returned to his beautiful and extensive stock farm in Illinois, where he remained for a few years, when he removed to Joliet and engaged in the hardware business.

His belief in the West made him alternately rich and poor. He sold out in 1870, and has since been living with his children.

Lincoln, Lovejoy and Long John Wentworth were his intimate friends, and it is said that he has about as many stories to tell as were told by Lincoln. His brother, the late Dr. Charles Volney Dyer, of Chicago, had a wide reputation in the same line. The associates of his boyhood have been dropping out of mortal ken to the silent land during the past half century, until now there are few left.

Now looking into his genial face and furrowed brow and mild expression of his eye, it is not difficult to understand the enthusiastic devotion of the men who have had the pleasure of meeting him and hearing his counsel, or listening to his inexhaustible stores of anecdotes.

In spite of eighty years since he first saw the light of day in the old Green Mountain homestead, he retains the mental powers of his middle age. He is probably acquainted with more people than any man who is not in active public life. If he meets a man and speaks with him, he never forgets him or the circumstances under which they met. He remembers the people he has met in different places and can recall incidents that happened to the minutest particular.

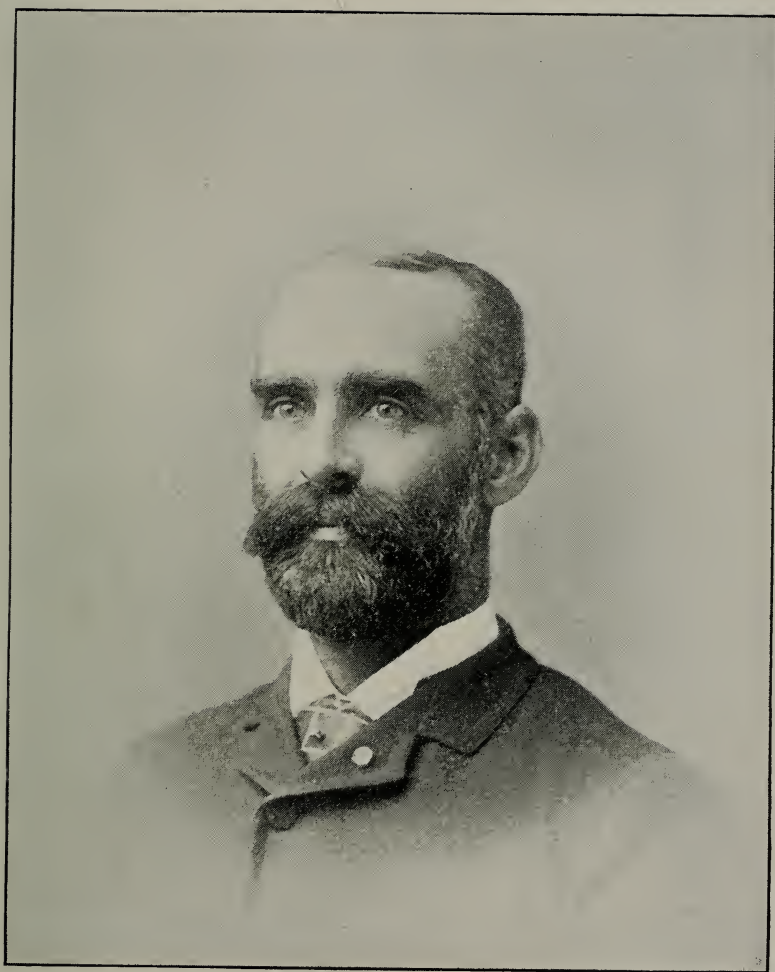
In the closing years of his life, and when he finally passes to his long sleep from the scenes and struggles of this life, his name will long be remembered. In the bustling and pushing young city of Kansas City, he is spending the closing years of his eventful life. He is still full of the spirit of adventure that leads men to push on to the new fields and conquer them.

COL. D. B. DYER.

During the past two years a considerable number of new names have been added to the list of street railway presidents and managers, and in quite a number of instances the gentlemen thus interested have become so through their railway investments in other cities than their homes. Such was the case with the subject of this sketch, Col. Daniel Burns Dyer, president and general manager of the Augusta (Georgia) Railway Company.

The life and experience of Col. Dyer have pre-eminently fitted him for his present responsible position, and when to these is added his personal magnetism and his power over men, we have an ideal manager.

Col. Dyer, although he has not divulged the date of his nativity, is still a young man of "something over thirty," who claims Illinois as his native State, having first seen the light of day on a farm near Joliet. A small part of his varied and complete education was acquired at the Illinois State Normal University. Having finished this part of his schooling, he went out to the Plains in 1869, representing the Government among the untutored red men, and trading the comforts of civilization with them for furs. During the early part of his career as Indian agent, he induced the savage and belligerent Modocs to settle in houses and turn their scalping-knives into plow-shares. At this time Col. Dyer had charge of seven other tribes, which he governed with but a single outbreak. In 1883 he was placed in charge of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Two years later, turning to more peaceful pursuits, Col. Dyer began business in Kansas City as a broker and real estate agent, where he became acquainted with the great financiers who compose the Jarvis-Conklin syndicate. Always interested in advancement of all enterprises West or South, the hero of this sketch went among the untamed politicians at Washington, and here was mainly instrumental in getting the Oklahoma bill passed. Immediately going to the newly-opened country, he worked for the advancement of its interests, and was forced by the grateful citizens of Guthrie, already a large town, to accept the mayoralty. Here,



XVIII.

Col. Daniel Burns Dyer, Augusta, Ga.

in a new town of heterogeneous elements, he displayed the greatest tact and executive ability, and in three months left the eighteen thousand people of Guthrie with a fully equipped municipal government.

In December, 1889, Col. Dyer visited the South as far as Georgia, and, struck with the thrift and appearance of Augusta, returned in 1890, with the principals of the Jarvis-Conklin syndicate. By February, arrangements had been completed and the franchises granted for the magnificent line of electric railway which facilitates passage through the principal streets of this modern Southern city. Now, as manager, Col. Dyer holds a high place socially and financially in Augusta. In all local enterprises Col. Dyer has been ably seconded by his wife, the daughter of N. R. Casey, of Mound City, Illinois. Mrs. Dyer is a Southern woman by descent, and a charming and accomplished lady. (See portrait on another page.)

THOMAS WHITTEMORE.

The common ancestor of the name in America, came from England in about 1645 and settled in Everett, Massachusetts. He was married in 1666. This is the earliest ancestor which we have been able to trace, of the Whittemore family in England. On coming to America, in 1645, he purchased a parcel of land in the city of Chelsea, Massachusetts. He had thirteen children, nearly all of which raised large families and became well-to-do people, in the New England colonies. They were enterprising and industrious, and their children were well educated as a whole, and became influential citizens. Most all of the Whittemores that we know anything about are lawyers, judges, probate justices, or holding some other responsible positions in the community in which they live. And if we read the family record we will find now that the younger generation of this family take to some profession

instead of getting their living by farming, as a majority of the Olins have done in Vermont and other places in which they have lived. Our direct ancestor, John Whittemore, son of Edmund, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1771. There was quite a large family of them, John being the oldest, and they were something like the Olins—in fact John married Abigail Olin—as they went right to work at once to multiply and replenish the earth. The family record of John Whittemore shows that he was an industrious man in that direction. Most all of the Whittemores were large in stature and very strong. Even the women in the family were large and well developed physically. The wife of John Whittemore, Abigail Olin, daughter of the Hon. Gideon Olin, of Vermont, was a large woman, measuring in height 5 feet 9 inches, and proportionally as large. Annexed to this sketch will be found the family record, children and grandchildren.

JOHN WHITTEMORE, SON OF EDMUND.

John Whittemore married Abigail, daughter of the Hon. Gideon Olin at Shaftsbury, Vermont, December 31, 1795; d January 28, 1810, at Swinton, Vermont. She died December, 1837, at Milton, Vermont.

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ABIGAIL.

Albert Gallatin Whittemore, b January 16, 1797; a lawyer; resided, at Milton, Vermont; accidentally killed in Zanesville, Ohio, November 10, 1852; m Abbie Clark, daughter of Samuel and Lewis Clark, September 14, 1826. Their children were: A son who died in infancy, in 1827; Eugene B., b November 18, 1828; d February 20, 1842. Don Juan, b December 6, 1830; m, first, Mary A. Sanford, at Albany, New York, June 4, 1861. She died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, October 20, 1869; second, Marie P. Merriam, of Battle Creek, Michigan, October 25, 1870. She died August 22, 1881, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Third, Mrs. Clara Clark-Bascom, September 13, 1882, at Orange, New Jersey. His children are Fannie, b February 16, 1872; Eugene, b February 14, 1874.



XXI.

Hon. Don Juan Whittemore, Chief Eng. C. M. & St. Paul R. R.
Residence, Milwaukee, Wis.

D. J. Whittemore, born in 1830, at Milton, Vermont, was educated in his father's office and at Bakersfield Academy, Vermont, and at the age of seventeen entered the engineering corps of the Vermont & Canada Railroad Company. At the age of nineteen was appointed assistant engineer in charge of the construction of the portion of said railway between Swanton, Vermont and Rouses Point, N. Y. Upon the completion of this work he was appointed assistant engineer in charge of the construction of a division of the Great Western Railway of Canada, where he remained until 1852. He then became contractor's engineer in building the Central Ohio Railroad, between Zanesville, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Virginia, and remained in that position until July, 1853, when he was appointed assistant to the chief engineer of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, which position he resigned in 1857 to accept the position of chief engineer and director of the Southern Minnesota (Land Grant) Railroad Company, and as such, located about 250 miles of that company's line. Upon suspension of that work in 1859, and with broken health, he accepted a position as chief assistant engineer upon the Fero Caril Del Oeste in Cuba, where he remained nearly one year. In 1860 he was offered and accepted his former position as chief assistant engineer of the La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad Company, which office he held until 1864, when that company was merged into and formed the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company—a corporation that now owns over 6,000 miles of railway line. He was appointed its chief engineer, which position he has held to the present time, 1893. During his administration of said office he has had charge of locating and building about 2,700 miles of railway, including three bridges across the Mississippi and one across the Missouri river.

Through his researches and experimental inquiry the hydraulic features of a rock deposit at Milwaukee became known in 1874, resulting in the formation of the Milwaukee Hydraulic Cement Company, whose works now produce 750,000 barrels of hydraulic cement yearly. He was a director of this company until 1891, when he resigned and accepted the vice-presi-

dency of the Western Portland Cement Company, of Yankton, Dakota.

The University of Vermont conferred upon him the degree of Civil Engineer, and the University of Wisconsin that of Doctor of Philosophy.

He was appointed honorary chairman of the delegation of about 250 American civil, mechanical and mining engineers that visited England, France and Germany in 1889. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Western Society of Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers of England, the Milwaukee Electric Society, and the Milwaukee Press Club. He is also the president of the Wisconsin Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and vice-chairman of the General Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary on Engineering Congresses of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

His contributions upon professional subjects have been numerous, and in many instances, of rare value.

Abbie Jane, b October 3, 1833; d December 22, 1835.

Clark Fremont, b January 21, 1837; m Anna McKinley, February 18, 1868. He died at Elizabeth, New Jersey, February 24, 1882. Children: Abbie R., b March 16, 1869, at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Annie L., b December 4, 1875; d in 1883; Clark M., b May 2, 1876. Jennie, b at Elizabeth, New Jersey, April 11, 1880.

Abbie J., b February 9, 1839; m February 3, 1870, to Ell. Barnum, of Milton, Vermont. Child, Albert G. W., b October 20, 1870.

Albert G., Jr., b January 23, 1842; m Adelaide Lawrence, at Plainfield, Vermont, June 24, 1880. Children: Albert G., Jr., b March 29, 1886, at Burlington, Vermont.

Albert G. Whittemore, b at White Creek, New York, January 16, 1797. The son of John and Abigail Whittemore, the latter being a daughter of Hon. Gideon Olin, of Shaftsbury, Vermont, and half-sister of Judge Abram B. Olin, late of Washington, D. C.



XXII.

Albert Gallatin Whittemore, Milton, Vt.—Deceased.

ALBERT GALLATIN WHITTEMORE.

His parents came to St. Albans, Vermont, in 1799, and he there received his early education. While at school in September, 1814, he joined the volunteers on their way to the battle of Plattsburg, crossing the lake in a scow boat. He first studied law with Hon. Stephen P. Brown, of Swanton, and next with Hon. Heman Allen, of Milton, completing his course with Judge Aldis, of St. Albans, and was admitted to practice March 16, 1821, at the Franklin county court. He first opened an office at South Hero, but came to Milton in 1824, where he gained a large practice and was extremely successful. He married Abbie Clark September 14, 1826, daughter of Samuel and Lois Clark, of Waddington, New York. His father being financial agent of David A. Ogden, of New York, was instrumental in laying out townships in northern New York.

Mr. Whittemore often held official positions in town and was State Attorney for the county, represented Milton in the Legislature four terms, and in 1851 was county Senator. The Sand Bar bridge connecting Grand Isle county to the main land across Lake Chaplain, was constructed by Mr. Whittemore, in connection with Samuel Bordman, Esq., in 1849 and 1850, which remains a permanent monument to their memory. About this time he became interested in railroad enterprises and was an earnest advocate of the extension of the Rutland & Burlington R. R. to Swanton, and predicted as has since come to pass, that a road upon the New York shore would be built within twenty-five years if the charter was granted.

In 1852 he became associated with Messrs. T. D. Chittenden, John Bradley and N. L. Whittemore, in the construction of the Ohio Central R. R., and on the 10th of November of that year was accidentally killed at Zanesville, Ohio, by a blow from an iron bar in a capstan unexpectedly set in motion by an approaching vessel.

Mr. Whittemore left a widow and five children. The youngest son, Yorick, died in 1854. Clark F. Whittemore, an attorney of New York, died February, 1882. Don Juan Whittemore,

chief engineer of the C. M. & St. P. Ry., resides in Milwaukee. Albert G. Whittemore, attorney, resides in Burlington, Vermont. One daughter, Mrs. E. Barnum, is still in Milton.

Mr. Whittemore was a thorough student, a fine linguist, a lawyer of strict integrity and rare ability, an excellent advocate and public speaker. He was a man of untiring energy, possessing public spirit, independent judgment and was foremost in educational matters and all public improvements.

His loss was deeply mourned by his townsmen and a large circle of friends throughout the State.

Harriet, b November 28, 1889, at Burlington. Yorick, b February 17, 1848; d April 1, 1854. Albert Gallatin, father of the above was a volunteer in the battle of Plattsburg, 1814; left home, St. Albans, September 6, on Tuesday, and returned on Thursday, the 15th. He was a fluent and impressive speaker and a noted lawyer in his section of Vermont. Had complete command by both voice and pen of several languages. Was a thorough mathematician, and well versed in music. Forty-five years ago he was written to by members of the Whittemore family, in or near Boston, relative to his genealogy, and he gave it to them. Those who have the genealogy should put the same in print.

ANNA BECKET WHITTEMORE.

Died in Angelica, New York (unmarried), at the residence of her grand-niece, Mrs. Dr. Wakley, March 20, 1885, Miss Anna B. Whittemore, aged eighty-eight years. Many in St. Albans and vicinity will have a pleasant remembrance of the deceased lady, a few from acquaintance in her early life, but more from the few years she spent in the families of the late John Whittemore, Mrs. Todd and at the Rectory of the Episcopal Church in the family of the Rev. Mr. Putnam, about twelve years since.

When a child she came with her father, Mr. John Whittemore, and his family, in company with his brother, Richard—father of the late John Whittemore—to this town from Lynn,

Massachusetts, about the year 1802. Her father settling on a farm about one-half mile north of the residence of the late Deacon Joseph H. Brainard. She was the last of a family of four sons and three daughters, all remarkable as persons of large stature, large head and keen intellect. Her brothers were Albert G., Norman L., Gideon O., and Richard Whittemore. Her sisters were Mrs. Mary Dwinell Wausser, of New York City, and Mrs. S. P. Phelps, of Milton, Vermont. Three of her brothers were lawyers of note. A. G. settled in Milton, Vermont; Norman L., in Swanton, Vermont; Gideon O. and Richard, early went to the State of Michigan, the former at one time being Secretary of State.

The subject of this notice at an early date became a member of the Episcopal church in this town, and to which she became devotedly attached, and which in later life she did what she could to aid and build up by contributions from her means, which though not large were abundant for her support and more. Miss Whittemore was especially one of those persons that never grow old or old-fashioned, and never get behind the times. Her interest in all her friends and all the affairs of the day continued to the last, and her company and counsel was sought after by the young, as one who could enter into their thoughts and feelings like one of their own age, to which was added the wisdom and experience of a long life, and her extensive reading and culture made her alike the companion of the old and the young—the simple and the wise. She died suddenly, and in accordance with her oft-expressed wish that she might, before her interest in her friends ceased or her “natural force abated.” All who knew her will hear of her death with sorrow that they will see her noble, generous face no more.

GIDEON OLIN WHITTEMORE.

Gideon O., b August 12, 1800, at St. Albans, Vermont; m Mrs. Harriet M. Hatch, February 13, 1828. She was born May 28, 1800, at Windsor, Vermont. In 1826, he commenced the practice of law in Pontiac, Michigan. Held many offices of trust in Oakland county and the State. Among others, those of Associate Judge of Oakland county court, and of Secretary of State during Gov. Felch's administration. He was also a member of the State Convention to revise the State Constitution in 1850. He was chosen Judge of Probate and Prosecuting Attorney of Iosco county, Michigan. Died of apoplexy, June 30, 1863. His wife died, September 2, 1872. Both at Tama City, Michigan.

CHILDREN OF GIDEON OLIN.

James O., b December 3, 1828, at Pontiac, Michigan; m Melissa Starkweather, March 6, 1856. She was born May 26, 1837, at Medina, New York. Still living at Ovid, Michigan. James graduated at Michigan University; in 1846 was principal of Union School at Hillsdale, Michigan, and also taught in Kentucky and Georgia. Was postmaster at Tamas City, from 1856 to 1885. First Register and Clerk of Iosco county, Michigan, and held the latter office twenty years. Was Judge of Probate from 1876 to 1885; admitted to Iosco county bar in 1884. Died at Ovid, Michigan, June 7, 1889.

ISSUE OF JAMES OLIN.

Harriet F., b February 28, 1857, at Tamas, Michigan; m Vernon East Rix, August 18, 1880, by whom she had issue, as follows:

Inez M., b July 12, 1882. Lois H., b November 29, 1884. Floyd V., b October 13, 1888. Ralph W. Rix, b September 15, 1891. Sarah E., b February 25, —, at Tamas City, Michigan; m Jamott D. Bryant, at Tamas City, June 3, —. She died at same place October 14, 1885. Nellie, b October 7, 1885; d at Oscoda, Michigan, January 30, 1886. Wm. Franklin, b June 7, —, at Ovid, Michigan; m Jessie E. Lyon, July 29, 1885; residence, Tamas City, Michigan. For the past ten years Deputy Treasurer of Iosco county, Michigan.

His issue—Cecil J., b August 16, 1887. Barlow O., b July 28, 1889. Geo. Mortimer, b December 29, —, at Tamas City, Michigan; d at Mitchellville, Tennessee, March 14, 1886. Anna M., b June 18, —; d August 29, 1881, at Denver, Colorado. Sidney Olin, b April 9, —, at Tamas City, Michigan; m Sarah C. Anker, January 16, 1888. He died at Ovid, Michigan, February 18, 1890, leaving issue: Olin S., b August 18, 1889; now living at East Tamas, Michigan. James E., b May 19, —, at Tamas City, Michigan; now living at Oscoda, Michigan; unmarried. Ira H., b March 21, —, at Tamas City, Michigan; now living at Ovid, Michigan. Lyman C., b October 28, —, at Tamas City, Michigan; now living

at Ovid, Michigan. Cora H., b December, 15, 1876, at Tamas City; now living at Ovid, Michigan. Mary L., b May 25, 1837; d November 29, 1837. Geo., b March 15, 1831; d June 5, 1844. Charles H., b April 15, 1833; m Abbie Wheeler, November 27, 1855; d at Denver, Colorado, December 12, 1885. Harry R., b September 15, 1858, at Tamas City, Michigan; m Lucile Luidner, February 28, 1888; now living at Tamas City, Michigan. Frederick S., b February 14, 1861, at Tamas City, Michigan; m Nellie Platt, September 4, 1889; have one child—Jane W., b June 17, 1890; now living at Tamas City, Michigan.

William B., b September 12, 1835, at Pontiac, Michigan; m Sarah A. Martin, October 27, 1868. He died at East Tamas, Michigan, January 10, 1886. The issues are: Minnie L., b October 2, 1869, died same day; Gertrude B., b July 16, —, at Tamas City Michigan; m Charles Vaughn, now living in the State of Washington. To them was born one child—Eva M., b December 31, —.

RECORD OF NORMAN LANGDON WHITTEMORE.

Norman L., b April 1, 1802, at St. Albans, Vermont; m Paulina Hollenbeck, September 7, 1826, at Highgate, Vermont. He died of apoplexy at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, December 17, 1865; she died June 20, 1884, at Oshkosh. Issue, ten children, of which the following named lived to maturity: Cornelia, b February 14, 1829; m Geo. Sanborn, October 2, 1851, at Swinton, Vermont. Removed to Antrim, Ohio, and had children as follows: Albert W., b January 17, 1853. May P., b May 25, 1855. Florence J., b June 4, 1858. Alma E., b May 26, 1861. Paul H., b June 1, 1864. Marc F., b February 14, 1868. Geo. F., b December 9, 1871. Cornelia, the mother, died March 27, 1874.

Jane E., b April 25, 1832, at Swinton, Vermont; single; now living at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; teacher. Mary, b February 19, 1835, at Swinton, Vermont; m Sanford Beckwith, September 24, 1867; now living at Green Lake, Wisconsin; no issue. Norman H., b April 26, 1837, at Swinton, Vermont; lawyer; died March 24, 1872, in Kansas, of small-pox, contracted while drafting a will of a person dying of the disease.

Agnes, b June 17, 1841, at Swinton, Vermont; teacher; living at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Norman was an eminent lawyer; Practiced his profession in Vermont until 1852, when he and his brother, Albert Gallatin, entered into the contract for building the Central Ohio Railway from Zanesville, Ohio, to Wheeling, Virginia. It was at the inception of this work that his brother Albert was killed. After the completion of this work he resumed the successful practice of his profession at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

His son, Norman H., entered the service of the United States as Surgeon of Company E, 2d Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteers, April 20, 1861, for a term of three years. He was mustered out as Surgeon, September 13, 1862, to accept a position as 1st Lieutenant of Company D, 32d Regiment, Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers. Was commissioned Captain of Company I, 32d Regiment Wisconsin Infantry, September

24, 1864, and was mustered out with said company near Washington, D. C., July 12, 1865. He was in the battle of Blackburn's Ford and first Bull Run, when he was slightly wounded; Beverly Ford, second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, and in all campaigns and battles of the 32d Infantry.

RECORD OF MARY WHITEMORE AND MOSES WANZER.

Mary, b January 18, 1806, at St. Albans, Vermont; d October 12, 1866; m Moses Wanzer, of Natches, Mississippi, June 27, 1828. Removed to New York City in 1830, and in 1841 resided at Bath, Long Island. Had ten children: Martha E., b March 4, 1831, d October 2, 1832; Martha J., b November 21, 1832, m Rev. Michael Schofield, Episcopal clergyman, October 2, 1850, and had children as follows: Mary W., b August 2, 1853, at Ft. Hamilton, graduated at St. Agnes Hall, Albany, New York, 1872; m Dr. Wakey, of Angelica, New York; Josephine S., b December 30, 1855, at Ft. Hamilton, graduated at St. Agnes Hall, took Oxford degree in 1875 and in 1885 was teacher of painting in said institute; Albert W., b June 10, 1860, at Ft. Hamilton, New York; Sarah, b September 29, 1862, at Bath, Long Island; Martha J., d of inflammation of the lungs November 13, 1865, in Angelica, New York; Mary Ann, b December 18, 1834, in New York City; m Archibald Young July 14, 1852, and had six children; Mary Ann, b May 13, 1853, in Bath, Long Island, who married George Guenther in New York City; Sarah, b September 18, 1855, at Bath, Long Island, d February 12, 1860; Archibald, b August 10, 1860, at Bath, Long Island; Emily, b January 30, 1863, at Bath, Long Island; Charles, b February —, 1865, at Bath, Long Island, d November 19, 1865; Matilda Van W., b July 30, 1867, in Bath, Long Island (a boy), died in infancy.

James Olin, b September 16, 1837, in New York City; m, first, Maria Fields of California and second —; had two children.

Albert W., b February 11, —, in New York City, who m Della Funsen, of Houghton, Michigan; she d in 1875; had three children. Sarah, b March 16, 1842, at Bath, Long Island; d of yellow fever — 7, 1855. Horace, b June 4, 1844, in Bath, Long Island; m, first, Nellie Lamb. Had one child named Nellie, b in Brooklyn, New York, November 18, 1869, when the mother died. He afterwards married Martha Weidman; supposed to be in Nebraska. Charles, b August 28, 1846; m first, Anna C. Whiting, of Hartford, Connecticut, September 5, 1867, and had three children, Charles, Minnie and Robert; his wife died and he m, second, Mrs. Kate Whiting; he resides in St. Paul, Minnesota. Emily, b in Bath, Long Island, March 11, 1849; d in Hartford, Connecticut, March 1, 1864.

JOHN RICHARD WHITEMORE.

John Richard, b December 10, 1808, at St. Albans, Vermont; farmer and lawyer; went to Pontiac, Michigan, in 1829; d at same place March 29, 1883; m, first, Achsa Mack, July 31, 1831; she d January 6, 1835; m, second, Harriet Buckland, April 29, 1835; she d December 10, 1849; m, third, Abigail Harrington, March 1, —; she died January 22, 1886. Achsa had one child, Adeline L., b May 8, 1834; d August 17, 1834. Issues by Harriet: Charles C., b March 18, 1837, d July 4, 1875; Louisa, b August 8, 1840, d December 11, 1861; James, b August 8, 1838, d April 10, 1884; Harriet, b July 17, 1841, d — — —; George, b September 7, 1842; Almon, b October 1, 1844, d October 25, 1846; Mary Ann, b June 25, 1847. Issues by Abigail: Martha J., b March 30, —, at Orion, Michigan; William, b March 28, 1854, at Orion. Marriages of children of John Richard: Chas. Carlos, m Matilda Hazen, at Bay City, Michigan, December 8, 1863. Issues of Chas. C. and Matilda: Harriet L., b October 13, 1864, in Orion, Michigan; George R., b November 15, 1865, at Orion, Michigan; Norman D., b October 12, 1867, at Orion, Michigan.

Lydia Olin, b September 10, 1780, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. Patience, b August 15, 1782, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. Barbara, b September 4, 1784, at Shaftsbury. Bessie, b August 20, 1786. No other record.

Mrs. Lydia Myers Pope, second wife of Gideon Olin, b February 3, 1775, at Pownal, Vermont; died June 11, 1860, at Belleville, Ohio; she bore him five children, namely:

Benjamin F. Olin and Esther Olin were twins, b December 2, 1802, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. He was married October 12, 1842, to Betsey McKown, who was born May 6, 1816, at Bennington, Vermont. He died August 15, 1874, at Belleville, Ohio. They had four children: Catherine S., b March 7, 1844, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m September 24, 1866, to George Hills, of Belleville, Ohio. Had four children: Jessie O., b July 30, 1867, at Alpin, Michigan; d February 4, 1887, at Belleville. Aaron T., b January 2, 1869, at Belleville. Faith H., b April 30, 1872, at Belleville. Hope H., b September 4, 1881, at Belleville, Ohio; no other record.

Esther Olin, b December 2, 1802; m in Shaftsbury, Vermont, to Asa Whipple; they had two children: A. O., b, no date; m December 13, 1877, to Mary J. Whipple, in Chicago, Illinois. They had four children: Tenbroeck Whipple, b June 29, 1879, at Northfield, Minnesota. Howard G., b August 18, 1881, at Northfield, Minnesota. Esther O., b January 28, 1883, at Northfield. Josephine A., b June 25, 1885, at Northfield.

Ella Whipple, daughter of Asa and Esther Whipple; no date of birth; married Mr. Taft, and now lives at Little Falls, New York; no date or place of marriage.

Gideon F. Olin, son of B. F. and grandson of Hon. Gideon Olin, b August 8, 1845, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m August 17, 1871, to Mary E. Ames, who was b May 12, 1848, at Belleville; she d August 30, 1875, at Belleville, Ohio; they had two children: Daniel M., b July 29, 1872, at Belleville, Ohio; Frederick A., b November 7, 1873, no other record.

NATHAN GREEN OLIN.

Nathan Green Olin, b April 27, 1805, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m October 17, 1827, to first wife, Betsy Spencer, who was b January 17, 1809, and d April 4, 1884, at Bennington, Vermont; he died September 15, 1881, at Belleville, Ohio, no children; second wife, Phebe Roberts, b June 25, 1815, at Wallingford, Vermont, m October —, 1862, at Shaftsbury, Vermont, d May — at Shaftsbury, Vermont; she bore him seven children: Helen J. Olin, b November 20, —, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; d December 5, —, at same place; Phebe E. Olin, b February 4, —; m March 9, 1858, to Franklin Post, of Belleville, Ohio; she d June 6, 1892, at Columbus, Ohio; buried at her home in Belleville, Ohio; Franklin Post, b August 3, —; they had three children: Ella E.; b May 30, 1859, at Wallingford, Vermont, m October 11, 1884, to Thomas A. Simmons, at Belleville, Ohio; they had one child: Horace J., b February 10, 1889, at Columbus, Ohio. Florence A., b November 23, 1861, at Wallingford; m September 15, 1888, to Dr. Theodore Bruce Batty, at Belleville, Ohio; they had one child: Virginia P., b May 5, 1891, at Salt Lake City, Utah. Phebe C., b June 10, 1864, at Wallingford, Vermont; m September 1, 1888, to John N. P. Metcalf, at Belleville, Ohio.

Mary A. Olin, b November 6, 1836, at Manchester, Vermont; m December 25, 1856, to Daniel W. Zent, at Belleville, Ohio. He was born March 29, 1827, at Belleville. They had four children: Lend. O., b March 28, 1861, at Belleville; d September 11, 1864, at Belleville. Schuyler W., b August 21, 1863; m December 23, 1886, to Alwelda Garber, at Belleville. They had one child, Louis D., b January 27, 1887, at Belleville. Alwelda Garber was born June 4, 1864, at Belleville. David W., b October 16, 1867, at Belleville. Jessie G., b September 1, 1872, at Belleville. Mary A. was the third daughter of Nathan Green and Rebecca Roberts.

Gideon A. Olin, b November 29, 1838; m December 19, 1866, to Martha A. Roland; place not given; no date of her birth. They had two children: Nathaniel G., b February 18, 1870, at Belleville. Geo. H., b May 8, 1874; no other record.

Almira D. Olin, b December 31, 1840, at Lexington, Ohio; m January 12, 1862, to Mahlon C. Moores, who was b June 21, 1838, in Licking county, Ohio. They had four children: Nellie, b May 19, 1864, at Belleville; d December 31, 1866, at Belleville. Carrie, b November 17, 1867, at Bryan, Ohio; m June 13, 1888, to Herbert G. Long, at Bryan, Ohio. Howard O., b May 22, 1871, at Bryan, Ohio; no other record. Louisa G., b December 10, 1872, at Bryan, Ohio; no other record.

Lydia A. Olin, b January 25, 1843, at Lexington, Ohio; no record of marriage or death.

Benjamin F. Olin, b March 3, 1845, at Lexington, Ohio; m December 24, 1874, to Martha A. Bailey, of Belleville, Ohio. They had three children: Edna J., b February 3, 1877, at Belleville; no other record. Oliver L., b January 28, 1880; no other record. Carrie C., b May 14, 1885; no other record.

Third wife of Nathaniel Green Olin, Deborah Davis, b January, 1818, at Arlington, Vermont; m October, 1862, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; d November 4, —, at Belleville, Ohio. They had five children:

Esther Jane Olin, b February 11, 1847, at Lexington, Ohio; m July 4, 1867, to Harmon Farber, who was born July 26, 1840, at Belleville. They have three children: Olin M., b June 16, 1869, at Bryan, Ohio. Harry B., b August 24, 1872, at Belleville, Ohio. Walter H., b December 20, 1882, at Belleville, Ohio.

Job S. Olin, b May 27, 1849, at Lexington, Ohio; m March 25, 1880, to Ruth A. Dean, who was b January 8, 1850, and d November 6, 1886, at Belleville, Ohio, she being his first wife. They had three children: Helen



XXIV.

Hon. John M. Olin, Madison, Wis.

J., b July 7, 1881, at Belleville, Ohio, no other record; Mary E., b September 22, 1884, at Belleville, Ohio; Stephen D., b October 29, 1886, at Belleville, Ohio. Second wife, Annette McElroy, b October 3, 1858, at Mansfield, Ohio, m March 15, 1889, at Mansfield, Ohio; they had one child: Anna L., b April 30, 1890, at Mansfield, Ohio.

John M. Olin, b July 10, 1851, at Lexington, Ohio; m June 14, 1880, to Helen Remington, at Baraboo, Wisconsin; she was b September 17, 1854, at Baraboo, no family.

MADISON, WIS., October 18, 1892.

C. C. Olin, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.:

I was born at Lexington, Ohio, July 10, 1851. In the spring, prior to my reaching four years of age, my father moved upon a farm. My mother died just before I reached eight years of age. From the time I was seven years of age until I was fourteen, my education consisted in attending the country school during three months in the winter, and the rest of the time I was kept at work on the farm. When I was fourteen years of age I commenced attending the village school at Belleville, Ohio, and continued in attendance there continuously for about two years. I then went to the private fitting academy of Rev. Mr. Daley, at Lexington, Ohio, where I spent the most of the year. I then entered the senior preparatory department, ancient classical course, at Oberlin, Ohio, and finished that year and the freshman year of that course in that college. From there I entered Williams College, in the fall of 1869, graduating from the ancient classical course in that college at the commencement of 1873, having been appointed as one of those to deliver one of the philosophical orations at commencement, and also being chosen as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, a society whose members are chosen wholly on the ground of scholarship, and at Williams College were selected by the faculty. After my graduation, I commenced teaching school at the village of Belleville, having contracted to teach during the year, but after

the close of two terms' work, I obtained the principalship of the Mansfield city schools, and got released from my work at Belleville, Ohio, and finished the last term of the year's work at Mansfield. I had always looked forward to the study of the law as my profession, and at the close of my year's work, I entered the law office of Moses Dickey, now a leading lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, and remained as a student in his office during most of the summer. While I was there studying law, I received a letter from Dr. John Bascom, then President of the Wisconsin State University, who had been one of my professors at Williams, offering me the position of instructor here (in Wisconsin University), in the Department of Rhetoric and Oratory, and I accepted this position, intending, however, at the time not to continue teaching for more than a year or two, or such length of time as would enable me to obtain the necessary funds with which to study and get started in the practice of the law.

I came to Madison to commence work here in the University on the 28th day of August, 1874, being then a little over twenty-three years of age, my work being Professor of Oratory and Rhetoric. During the first year I did all of this work, with the exception of the work for the senior class. I remained teaching in the University for four years. During the last three years of my work I did a full professor's work, and was receiving at the close of my teaching, a salary of \$1,600 a year, the full professor's salary at that time being \$2,000 a year. At the close of my four year's work of teaching here in the University, I decided to abandon the profession of teaching and enter that of the law as the one that I was best fitted for, and I have never regretted that I took the step. I finished up my work at the University in June, 1878, and during the next year I did two years' work in the law school here in one year, and graduated from the law department of the Wisconsin State University in June, 1879, and on September 1 of the same year I opened up an office on Main street, in this city, where I am still practicing law. June 14, 1890, I was married at Barraboo, Wisconsin, to Miss Nellie M. Remington, whose father was one of the ablest attorneys in Sauke county, and whose family was

connected with the celebrated "Remington Rifle" family. In 1892, I associated with me a young man by the name of Butler, and the firm name is now Olin & Butler. In December, 1885, I was selected as a professor in the law school here to give lectures in that school, and continued in that kind of work until June, 1887, when I was dropped, at the same time as President Bascom, from the University, by reason of my prohibition proclivities. Was candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District of Wisconsin on the Prohibition ticket for 1884, and for Governor on that ticket for 1886, receiving in the last canvass the largest prohibition vote that has ever been cast in this State for any candidate. I fully believe in the principle of prohibition, but only accepted these positions out of a sense of duty, and have during the last two years done nothing, and during the two years before that, not very much in prohibition work. I have confined myself strictly to the practice of the law. While I believe in the principles of prohibition, I do not believe in the methods that are being followed out by the present managers of the Prohibition party, and do not believe that they will ever succeed on the question of prohibition until they are willing to drop another half-dozen dividing questions which they are now trying to champion. In January, 1892, I was again asked by the President of the Wisconsin University, and the Dean of the Law Faculty, to deliver a course of lectures on real estate in the law school here, and did that work during the winter term.

In addition to the duties of an attorney at law I, with other citizens of Madison, have devised and carried to completion a drive or boulevard in the vicinity of our beautiful lake Monona. The initiatory steps for the improvement of our beautiful city of Madison was conceived by a few of our moneyed men and myself. Public meetings were called and plans discussed, committees appointed to raise the necessary funds, and in a few months our plans were carried to completion, and to-day, we have one of the most delightful boulevards in Wisconsin. One of our leading papers, the *Madison Democrat*, has done much to create public sentiment in favor of this valuable improvement. They mentioned the names of some of our citizens who

made it possible for this improvement to be made, such as Messrs. Owen, Olin, Hess and others. As citizens of Madison we feel a great interest in this improvement. We have natural advantages unsurpassed by any other city in the State, and we have felt for some time that if we keep up with the procession we must adorn what nature has done for us in making our city more beautiful by art and for the pleasure of the many instead of lesser pleasure for the few. We expect to make Madison our home, and what makes our home more pleasant depends somewhat on what we can do to make others happy and contented around us. So what we have done to give pleasure to the many in the Monona improvement, makes us rejoice that we have, in a measure, been instrumental in providing this happiness.

Oliver G. Olin, b August 27, 1853, d November 6, 1872, at Belleville, Ohio; no other record.

Ella Florence Olin, b March 17, 1856, at Belleville, Ohio; m February 10, 1877, to Edward Warren, of Philadelphia, Penn.; he died in 1880, at Buffalo, New York; no children. Second husband, Wm. Battison, of Chicago; m August 15, 1884; no children.

Nathan Green Olin had four wives. The first was Betsy Spencer, from whom he was divorced, and then married Phebe Roberts, who bore him seven children; she died May 15, 1859, and in October —, 1862, he married Deborah Davis, who bore him five children; she died November 4, 1872, and then in 1873 he remarried his first wife, Betsy Spencer, after a separation of many years, she having never remarried. Such an instance no doubt can not be found in the world's history.

Hon. Abram B. Olin, LL.D., b September 1, 1812, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m December —, 1838, to Mart Danforth, of Watertown, Massachusetts; he d July 7, 1879, in Washington, D. C. His wife is still living in Washington; no date of her birth.

Judge Abram B. Olin was a son of the Hon. Gideon Olin, of Vermont. He was a graduate of Williamstown College, Massachusetts; studied law with A. G. Whittemore, of Milton, Vermont; located in Troy, New York. Was successful at the bar, and was appointed Supreme Judge of the District of Columbia at Washington, by Abram Lincoln, which office he held until death. Judge Olin was in Congress from the Troy District in 1861-2-3, after which he was appointed judge. The Hon. Martin I. Townsend will have a sketch of the life of Hon. Judge Olin in our "Record."

Job S. Olin, b January 1, 1814, at Shaftsbury, Vermont, m to Mary Austerhout, of New Jersey; he died in Troy, New York; no date. She died in Shaftsbury, Vermont; no date. They had one daughter, who married Wm. Vemundy, of Troy, New York, and who died there.

The Hon. Abram B. Olin was graduated at Williams' College in 1835. For a short time after his graduation he was engaged in teaching a school designed to prepare young men for the college at Williamstown, Massachusetts.

He then studied law in Vermont, in the office of John Whittemore, was admitted to the bar there, and entered upon the



XXIII.

Nathaniel Green Olin, Bellville, O.—Deceased.



XXV.

Hon. Abram F. Olin, I.L. D., Washington, D. C.—Deceased.

practice of his profession, but remained in Vermont a very short time, when he came to the city of Troy, New York, and was admitted to the bar and began his life work there.

From the very first he took a prominent position in his profession, and was exceedingly successful in his practice. He was a man of very clear intellect and keen perceptions, and one who had that confidence in his own judgments and conclusions, which enables a lawyer at all times to appear at his best before the court and jury.

He had the capacity of so presenting his arguments as to produce a very strong effect upon court and jury, and few members of the legal profession were more successful in the prosecution of cases committed to their care than Mr. Olin.

His greatest successes were won by him while he was a member of the firm of Olin, White & Geer. These were three brothers-in-law, each of them having married a daughter of the Hon. Keyes Danforth, of Williamstown, Massachusetts.

His business was continued with undiminished success until 1856. He had been at all times a very pronounced enemy to slavery and its extension. He had acted with the Democratic faction called Barn Burners until 1854.

In 1854, when the Republican party was formed, he became a pronounced and earnest member of that organization, and in 1856 he was elected to Congress from the district in which he lived, the county of Rensselaer alone constituting the district at that time. He was re elected in 1858 and in 1860, his services in Congress being continued for six years.

At the end of his official term as a member of Congress, he was appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and held that office until his death, which occurred in 1879, when he had attained the age of sixty-seven years.

Mr. Olin received from Williams' College the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1865. Mr. Olin's heart was always warm with every human sympathy. He was an earnest advocate of the views which he adopted, and carried on the war in favor of the views which he held with the greatest earnestness and very great success. His life in Troy was blameless, and he was held in the

very highest estimation by the community in which he lived. He had no children, but his venerable wife, a most excellent lady, is still living and residing at the family home in the city of Washington.

Hon. Job S. Olin, brother of the Hon. Abraham B. Olin, graduated from Williams College in 1836. He studied his profession and became a lawyer in the City of Troy at the end of about three years from the day of his graduation. He lived and practiced his profession at Troy, until 1854, when death came to him at the age of forty-six. He had been married to Miss Osterhaut, a most excellent lady. He left one child, subsequently Mrs. William Kennedy, of Troy, who has since died, leaving no children. Mr. Job S. Olin was a man of fair abilities, of highly honorable purposes, and a man held in the very highest respect by all who knew him. He is certainly worthy of a place in his family's history. I speak of Job with great personal affection, as he studied his profession in my office, and I knew him intimately.

MARTIN INGHAM TOWNSEND.

TROY, NEW YORK, November 2, 1892.

FAMILY OF GILES OLIN. OF VERMONT.

CHILDREN OF GILES OLIN AND ANNA REYNOLDS.

Giles Olin, b March 23, 1745, at South Kingston, Rhode Island; m in 1770, to Anna Reynolds, at South Kingston, Rhode Island. He died September 1, 1835, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; aged 90 years. Anna Reynolds died February 23, 1838, at Bennington, Vermont. She bore him nine children:

Wm. Olin, b in 1771, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; never married; d in Shaftsbury at the age of twenty-four.

CHILDREN OF JAMES OLIN (1st) ESTHER REYNOLDS (2d) SARAH ELLIS.

James Olin, b in 1773, at Shaftsbury; had two wives; first, Esther Reynold; no date of marriage; second, Sarah Ellis; m in 1804. He died in 1804, at Shaftsbury. He had eight children: Catherine Olin, b August 16, 1794, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m in 1824, to Samuel Whiting. She died in 1887, in Nebraska. Julia, b December 5, 1800, in Western New York; m in 1822, to Henry Sage; no children; d in New York; no date. Children of second wife, Sarah Ellis: Zebulen Utter, b September 20, 1805; never married; d October 9, 1843. Esther, b January 8, —, in Schoharie, New York; m May, 1824, to Charles Easton. She died April 5, 1873, at Croton, New York. She had four children: James O., b in Virgil, New York; no record, but lives in South Dakota and has children. Sarah J., b, no date; m Rodney March; no date of death. She had one child—Janet—who married Gresham Fuller and lives in Cortland, New York; no record of their children. Hiram W., b May 24, 1817, in Croton, New York; married and lives in Olean, New York, and has children.

CHILDREN OF ROXANA OLIN AND JAMES HARWOOD.

Roxana O., b December 7, 1808, at Schoharie; m December 24, 1832, to James Harwood, of Bennington, Vermont. He was born July 1, 1803, at Ware, Massachusetts, and died July 25, 1869, at Bennington, Vermont. She bore him eight children: Henry Olin, b January 12, 1834, at Bennington; unmarried and lives in Bennington with his mother. Chas. W., b January 26, 1835, at Bennington; unmarried and lives in Arizona. Esther and Ellen, twins, b November 12, 1836, at Bennington. Both died at about the age of three years. Mary E., b July 21, 1838, at Bennington; d August 10, 1884, at Bennington. Eustace, b July 23, 1839, at Shaftsbury; d December 6, 1839, at North Bennington. James E., b February 17, 1841, at North Bennington; d June 15, 1871, at Brattleboro, Vermont. George H., b October 12, 1845, at Bennington; m May 14, 1867, to Caroline Walton. They had children: Olin W., b May 10, 1870; d in Troy, New York. George L., b July 21, 1872; unmarried; lives in Bennington, Vermont. Giles Olin, b, no date; d in infancy.

CHILDREN OF HENRY OLIN AND ORRILLA BENEDICT (1st), AND

MRS. SARAH UPSON (2d).

Henry, b December 16, 1812, in Cartwright, New York; m January 3, 1836, to Orrilla Benedict; second wife, Mrs. Sarah Upson, of DeKalb, Illinois, June 30, —. They had four children: Nathaniel J., b June 11, —, at Homer, New York; m June —, 1858, to Eliza Barber, at Cortland, New York. Julia, b January 27, 1841, at Cortland, New York. James H., b November 29, 1846, at Batavia, Illinois; m January 16, 1868, to Jane Crandall, at Cortland, Illinois; d August 27, 1870, at Cortland, Illinois. Lavina N., b February 5, 1849, at Batavia, Illinois; m January 13, 1867, to Rodman Jay, at Cortland, Illinois; he d July 18, 1874, at Columbus, Kansas. They had four children: Lula, b December 9, 1867, at Cortland, Illinois. Lottie A., b October 13, 1869, at same place. Mattie E., b March 19, 1873, at same place. Lorena, b September 6, 1867. Mrs. Jay, d July 1876, also the eldest daughter, Lula, February 2, 1885. Lavina, second husband, L. K. Blakslee, M. D.; m in Chicago, June 13, 1887. They had one son, Harold, b in Los Angeles, California, September 11, 1888.

Sarah R., b December 11, 1853, at Cortland, Illinois; m August 1, 1874, to Witt Garritson, M. D., of Sycamore, Illinois.

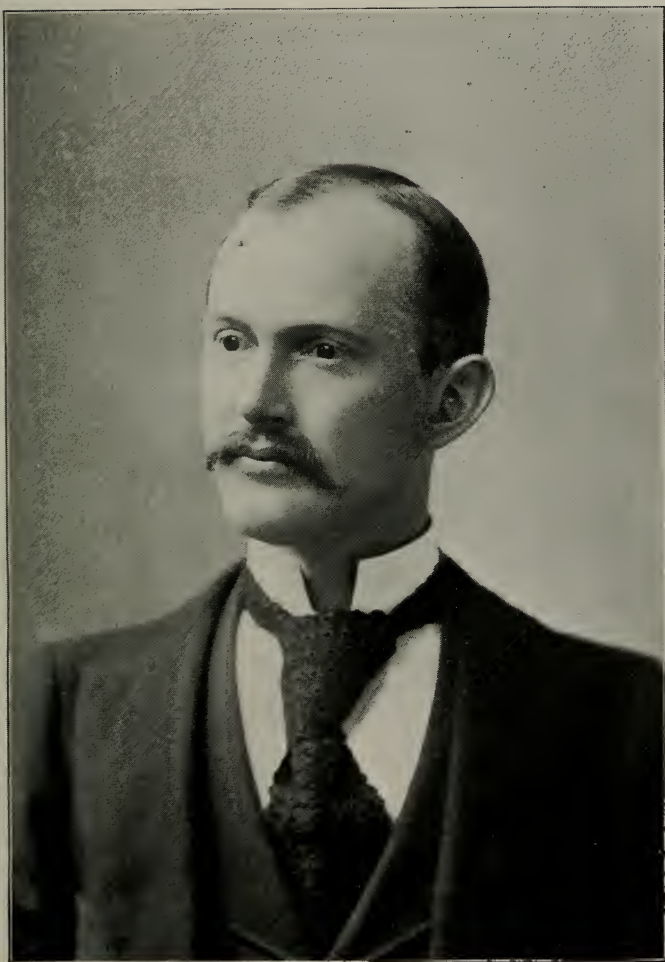
John P., b in Rhode Island; no date; m to Cornelia Reiss, of Pittstown, New York; no other record.

CHILDREN OF REYNOLDS OLIN AND MARY TOWNSEND.

Reynolds Olin, b in 1786, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m Mary Townsend; no time or place given; he died about 1833, at DeForest, Indiana, of cholera; she died about 1830 or 1832, at DeForest, Indiana. They had five children: Anna, b in 1815, in Shaftsbury, Vermont; m in 1844, to Adam Schowler. They had one child who died in infancy; she d in 1844, at the age of twenty-nine years. Susan, b in 1818, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; d in 1831, at DeForest, Ind. Julia, b in 1820; d in 1833, at DeForest, Indiana. Townsend, b in 1822; m Margaret Pollard Seely, a native of Vermont; he d in 1888, at DeForest, Warrick county, Indiana. They had one child, Chauncey M., b November 14, 1865, at DeForest, Indiana. After coming to the proper age, having lived on a farm all his life, he engaged in teaching, which he followed for some years, but is now traveling for the Standard Oil Company in Southwestern Indiana. He lives with his mother, who is still on the farm at DeForest, Warrick county, Indiana. (See portrait.)

Reynolds Olin, Jr., b in 1825, at DeForest, Indiana; m in 1847, to Nancy Cooper; was divorced, and m Nancy Carlin for his second wife; without issue. Three children from first marriage: David Wm., no record of birth; d in infancy. Mary E., no record; d in infancy. Allen H., b in 1853, at South Solon, Ohio; m July 23, 1879, to Melissa G. Griffith *nee* Gardner. They had four children: Garfield, b in 1880, at South Solon, Ohio. Charles O., b in 1884, at same place; d in infancy. Tressie M., b in 1886; no other record. Anna M., b in 1887; no other record.

Allen H. Olin, was born November 18, 1853, at South Solon, Madison county, Ohio. He was raised by his mother's people, whose names were William and Betsy Cooper; Mrs.



XXVI.

Chauncey Martin Olin, DeForest, Ind.

Cooper being a daughter of Rachel Merriman, who was Rachel Allen and cousin of Ethan Allen of revolutionary fame. Mary Townsend, who married his grandfather, Reynolds Olin, was a niece of the well-known Ethan Allen, who did so much to aid the State of Vermont in its emergency. It will be seen therefore that the stock on his grandmother's side was well bred, courageous and not wanting in patriotism in times of peril to the country. He was married July 23, 1879, to Mrs. Melissa G. Griffith, *nee* Gardner. She bore him four children, a record of which will be found in the regular order of the family history. At the age of nineteen he went to Warrick county, Indiana, where he remained one year and a half, stopping with his uncle, Townsend Olin. His uncle being a school teacher advised him to prepare himself also for that responsible occupation. He had his uncle's encouragement and advice in his course of study, and the result was that before he left Indiana he had received a certificate to teach in the ordinary branches of common school education. He returned to Ohio and at first engaged in farming. This was in 1875, but his farming, for various reasons for that year, was a failure. But he had other resources to fall back upon. He engaged, through a friend, a school in his own neighborhood and that, and carrying on a small farm, has been his occupation up to the present time. He is a member of and deacon in the Christian Church, in Grape Grove, and is also one of the official board. It appears that Mr. Olin's father, Reynolds, who was a son of Giles Olin, had always had a great fondness for mathematics, although he has had an impaired eyesight from his birth. Yet he had an intuitive knowledge of mathematical problems in almost every form that could be devised, and in 1865 he published some of his intricate problems in circular form and the people of Evansville induced him (it being near where he lived) to get up a class, showing his method of multiplication. He did so, and a large number of the first citizens of Evansville asked him to come to their city and lecture on his methods.

The heading of his circular was as follows: "Come out and Take Lessons from the Natural Mathematician. Novel System of Multiplication. Entirely Original."

Mr. Reynolds Olin is still alive, being in his seventy-first year, and lives with a son in South Solon, Ohio.

There still remains in the male line from descendants of Reynolds Olin I (who married Mary Townsend), three descendant's, namely: Reynolds Olin, Jr., aged sixty-eight; Allen H. Olin, his son, aged thirty-nine; Chauncey Martin Olin, son of Townsend Olin, aged twenty-seven, and Garfield Olin, son of Allen H. Olin, aged twelve years. See portrait of Mr. Olin.

Reynolds Olin, Jr., son of Reynolds Olin, was born in 1825, at DeForest, Warrick county, Indiana. Married Nancy Cooper in 1847. He was engaged in farming in Warrick county for several years until he and his wife separated. He then sold his farm. The result of this marriage was three children, David, Wm., Mary Elizabeth, of whom the two last died at an early age. Reynolds, after selling his farm, removed to Newburg and married Nancy Carlin, and engaged in other business. He is a great mathematician, although he was blind, or nearly so, from his birth. He could solve the most difficult problems. This faculty he no doubt inherited from his mother, who had an uncommon gift in that direction. He is a deep and close thinker and a leader among those around him. He now lives with his son, Allen H. Olin, in South Solon, Ohio.

CHILDREN OF GILES OLIN, JR., AND MARY SAGE.

Giles, Jr., b January 2, 1781, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m to Mary Sage, March 27, 1807; no place given. He died June 27, 1826. She died July 8, 1838, at Bennington, Vermont. Children: Norman, b January 20, —, at Bennington, Vermont; m in 1832, to Arletta Dyer, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. She bore him five children: Aurelia, no date of birth; m no date; left one child. Mary, no date of birth, marriage or death. Emily E., b May 31, 1838; m to Mr. Burke; no place nor date. Lauretta, no date of birth; m to Wm. H. Ritter, Orangeville, Michigan; d, no place or time given. Dyer, b, no date; m, no date. Had five children; no record.



XXVII.

Allen H. Olin, S. Solon, Ohio.



XXVIII.

Mrs. Nancy Olin-LaMore, Schodack Landing, N. Y.

CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF MARY ANN OLIN AND MARTIN B. SCOTT.

Mary Ann Olin, b August 14, 1808, at Bennington, Vermont; m June 18, 1829, to Martin B. Scott, of Bennington, Vermont. She died October 21, 1882. He died October 9, 1884. They had four children: Henry W., b June 6, 1830, at Bennington, Vermont; m to Eliza Jane Fox, June 6, 1849, at Woodford, Vermont. Children: Frank, b September 28, 1859; m Lizzie E. Winslow, June 12, 1889; d October 6, 1891, leaving two sons: Martin, b June 18, 1891. Frank H., b May 13, 1892. These are grandchildren of Henry W., and great grandchildren of Giles and Anna Reynolds Olin. Hattie, b March 12, 1861; m Wm. C. Bull, September 30, 1884; one child, Vera Lillian, b July 4, 1885.

Olin Scott, b February 7, 1832, at Bennington, Vermont; m October 30, 1856, to Celeste A. Gilbert, at Salem, Washington county, New York; they had three children: Lillian M., b July 19, 1858; d May 27, 1875. Julia, b December 28, 1867; d May 21, 1884. Martin G., b August 25, 1872; d August 14, 1873.

Frank Scott, b August 14, 1838; unmarried.

Emily, b April 9, 1841; unmarried.

Truman, third child of Giles and Mary Scott, b May 5, 1815, at Bennington: m Sarah Noyes, July 31, 1851. They had five children: Mary, b July 9, 1852; m to Amos L. Merrill, in March, 1875. They had two children: Francis L. and Lena O., twins, b July 4, 1879. Fanny L., b December 25, 1853; unmarried. Ella R., b January 14, 1856; m Adam L. Cornell, June 1, 1876; had one son, Geo. W., b November 10, 1876. Frank W., b January 9, 1860; m May 28, 1889, to Mary M. Moulton; had two children: Franklin T., b December 20, 1890; a son born November 9, 1892. Harry G., April 4, 1871; d May 19, 1890.

Giles, fourth child of Giles and Mary Olin, b September 2, 1817, in Bennington; d in Montana; m to Melinda Pierce, of Cortland, New York. Left two sons and two daughters, namely: Emily, Newton, Frank, Mrs. E. L. Orvis, Madison, Wisconsin.

Emily, fifth child of Giles and Mary Olin, b May 29, 1820, at Bennington; she d February 27, 1874; m John Dale Fisk; no date. He was b February 10, 1813, and d April 5, 1882. They had four children: Caroline E., b September 5, 1843, at Bennington; m October 25, 1864, to Silas Wilcox. They had six children: Emma, b November 28, 1866. John F., b May 29, 1868; d January 10, 1872. Alfred D., b June 28, 1870; d June 6, 1872. Julia, b December 24, 1874. Susie M., b August 28, 1878. Carrie L., b July 11, 1884. All born in Bennington, Vermont.

Albert, b March 12, 1846; m Mary Jane Gore, January 27, 1865. They had one daughter, Carrie, b January 21, 1867; d September 10, 1878.

Julia, b August 20, 1848; unmarried.

Henry, no date of birth; m Abbie Cutler, April 22, 1864. They had one son, Luther C., b November 22, 1874.

CHILDREN OF JEREMIAH OLIN AND SALOME GAGE.

Jeremiah Olin, b March 11, 1788, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m Salome Gage; no date nor place given. They had ten children:

John J.; no date of birth; m Eliza Williams. She died leaving one child, Fannie, who married Martin Fisher. He was a Methodist minister in the Troy conference.

Ruth; no date of birth; m Daniel Noyes; lives in Albany, New York; has three daughters, one married, the other two are at home.

Truman; no date of birth or marriage. Lived in Missouri, and died in July, 1891. Had two daughters: Hattie, the eldest, lives in Montgomery county, New York; m Hiram Williams.

Edwin C., the only brother living, is in Galesburg, Illinois. Had six children, only two of whom are living. One daughter married.

Mahalia; no date of birth nor marriage; m Wm. Dickson, and lives in Darmanville, Albany county, New York. Has three children, two boys, George and Orson, and one daughter, who is married and lives near home.

Nancy; no date of birth or marriage; m Aaron LaMore. Had two children, Gracie and Satie; living at home.

Martha; no date of birth or marriage; m Elias Gage. Had two children, both of whom died in infancy.

Giles; no date of birth; died in infancy.

Maria D.; no date of birth; died in infancy.

HENRY OLIN, OF WEST GREENWICH, RHODE ISLAND.

We have just come into possession of another West Greenwich Olin family record, which is something that is outside of any information that we have been in possession of. It will be remembered that there was a Henry Olin, one of that four who came over from Wales. One died at sea, the other three raised families. One of these was Henry Olin, who lived in Rhode Island, and died there at the age of one hundred and four years. Our new found Henry may be one of that tribe. At any rate we will take it for granted that he was one of that family and give him or his descendants a hearing. At that time we suppose he had some independence and was able by his wits to look up a new home for himself, and instead of following up the large number of Olins that left Rhode Island for Vermont he found a country a little nearer civilization, although only a few miles from Shaftsbury and Bennington, Vermont. So they

halted a few miles only from Albany, New York, in Rensselaer county, on the east line of the State and east of the Hudson river, in the town of Berlin, Rensselaer county. Henry was born in 1783, in Rhode Island; married Lucy Palmiter June 30, 1802, at Bristol, Connecticut, and moved to Berlin.

There was born to them eight children. We get this record and information from Henry S. Olin, a grandson of Henry Olin, of Rhode Island, who now lives at Dodge Center, Minnesota, and had previously lived at Winona and Freeborn, Minnesota. In 1890 he moved to Dodge Center where he now lives. In addition to what has already been said he wrote us the following letter:

LETTER FROM HENRY S. OLIN.

"DODGE CENTER, MINN., Jan. 15, 1893.

"C. C. OLIN, DEAR SIR—I received your circular dated January 1st, and in answer will say that I have been delayed in writing you concerning this on account of a record which I intended to consult concerning the oldest members of our family who lived and died in the east. I am very anxious that this shall not be too late. Please use your best efforts to get it in somewhere, as I suppose the record can not be complete without it, and the book will of course be of far greater value to me if I can have a remembrance of my near relatives in it. The record, as near as I can get it is as follows:

Henry Olin (my grandfather), b February 3, 1783, at West Greenwich, Rhode Island; m to Lucy Palmiter, of Bristol, Connecticut, June 30, 1802; moved to Berlin, New York, where were born to them eight children.

Laura, b May 29, 1804, at Berlin. Schuyler, b September 3, 1806, at Berlin. Jonathan, b September 7, 1808, at German, then called afterwards Lencklean. Eunice, b March 16, 1811, at Lencklean. Sallie C., b November 2, 1812, at same place. Celinda S., b March 6, 1816, at same place. Esther, b January 27, 1818, at Berlin. Amy, b June 28, 1824, at Berlin.

Now comes the record of the family of Schuyler Olin, who was born September 3, 1806, at Berlin, New York; m to Orra A. Messenger, October 2, 1828, at Otselic, New York; born to them five children: Henry Schuyler, b July 12, 1829, at Lencklean, New York. Cornelia R., b December 17, 1831, at same place. Martha P., b October 6, 1833; d June 30, 1880, at same place. Orsemas J., b September 19, 1836. Norman L., b March 6, 1844; died March 6, 1865, at Cannon Falls, Minnesota. Orra (Schuyler's wife), died March 18, 1850.

Schyuler Olin remarried to Amanda Stillman, December 11, 1852; born to them three children: Frederick K., b December 12, 1854; d September 12, 1865. Carolina M., b December 27, 1855. Willard L., b September 12, 1860; d August 4, 1861.

Schyuler Olin (my father), died March 8, 1891, aged eighty-four years.

Henry S. Olin (myself), married November 20, 1856, to Amanda P. Crandall; born to us three children: Orra L., b May 10, 1859. Mary E., b June 23, 1861. Phebe J., b November 23, 1863.

We at our marriage moved to Winona, Minnesota, and in June, 1857, settled in Freeborn, Freeborn county, Minnesota, where we resided until May, 1890, when we with our family removed to Dodge Center, Dodge county, Minnesota, where we now live.

A continuing of the names, births, marriages and deaths of the children of Henry Olin, of West Greenwich, Rhode Island:

Laura Olin, eldest daughter of Henry Olin, married Hiram Preston in 1828 and died in 1854. She was the mother of six children: Lucy Ann; Daniel, who went to the army and died a few years after; Noah, went into the army and died at Washington, D. C.; Adeline, married and had three children; Roxy, married but had no children; Manly, unmarried.

Henry S. Olin, grandson of Henry Olin, had three daughters: Ora H., b in 1859; in Claston Bond, and has two boys; Wm. Henry, b September 7, 1882; Walter C., b April 13, 1884.

Mary E., b June 28, 1861; no family.

Phebe J., b November 23, 1865; no family.

Cornelia R., granddaughter of Henry Olin, married to Simon Wheeler; no date. Had two children: Chas. C., died at about twenty-nine years old; no other record. Alice E., married Will Gilmore, and had one child; no other record. Their post-office address is Medford, Minnesota.

Martha P., granddaughter of Henry Olin, married Harry J. Austin, and had three children. Llewellen; no record of birth; was married and has one child living—Martha May; no other record. Norman; unmarried; no other record.

Caroline, half-sister of Henry S.; married George Edwards; no other record. Postoffice address is South Otselec, Chenango county, New York.

Jonathan, son of Henry Olin, of Rhode Island, had a family of seven children, one of whom was William Olin, a Methodist minister; lived in Skeneatlas, New York.

Eunice, daughter of Henry, was married to Reuben Crumb, and had six children; no other record.

Sally C. Olin was married to Thomas Griffin, and had a family of seven children, one of whom was Thomas Henry, and lives in Owatonna, Minnesota. He has four children and quite a number of grandchildren.

Celinda S. Olin married Hamilton Abbott, and has one child, and lives in McDonough, New York.

Amy and Esther Olin both died young.

Charity Olin, sister of Henry Olin, married Levi Preston, and had a family of seven children.

CALEB OLIN, FROM WHITINGHAM OR WHITTINGTON, WINDHAM COUNTY, VERMONT.

The history of the Olin family is full of surprises. Here comes another new and unheard of family from the east of the Green Mountains, Windham county, and close to the Massachusetts line in the extreme south limit of the State of Vermont, Whittington being their native place, and Caleb Olin was born May 10, 1791. At this time the country was quite new, and like the other Olins on the west side of the mountains, they must have seen pretty tough times, although the Revolutionary War was pretty nearly over. No doubt its effects were visible for years to come, but Caleb, like the others of the race, was strong and of large size, being over six feet high, and was enabled to make his way in the world. In 1815, at the age of twenty-four, he married Melissa Daniels. He being a farmer he continued to make Vermont his home until 1828, when he took his departure for western New York. He found a country that suited him in Oswego county, town of Palermo, New York. In the meantime he had raised a family of five children, two sons and three daughters, the oldest, Alfred, being about ten years old. Like all other Olins, their children in that country kept increasing, and by 1841 they had a family of eleven children. In 1842 they removed to Portland, Ionia county, Michigan. Soon after their settlement in Michigan their children began to marry and raise families of their own, and in a few years their number was eighty-five persons, children and grandchildren.

CALEB DIED AT PORTLAND, MICHIGAN.

Caleb died in March, 1847, at Portland, Michigan. Their children began to scatter into different parts of the State; some even went to Kansas and others to the more settled parts of Michigan.

Osman Olin, a grandson of Caleb, who now lives at Englishville, Kent county, Michigan, gave us this information, assisted by George W. Griffin, who married Clarissa Olin, oldest daughter of Caleb Olin. Mr. Griffin has within a short time removed from Davison, Michigan, to Commerce, Oakland county, Michigan, where he has built a flouring mill.

One good evidence that these families are our kindred is that they have the standard names of the Olin family throughout the country, such as John, Alfred, James, William, Caleb, Henry, Stephen, Charles, Jonathan, Phineas, Benjamin, Justin, David, and of the daughters, Clarissa, Melissa, Emma, Emily, Eliza, Nancy, Caroline, Harriet, Julia, Amelia, Mary, Naomi, Rebecca, Hannah, Polly, Clarinda.

Below we will find the record of the family.

CALEB OLIN, BORN IN 1791, AT WHITTINGHAM, VERMONT;
MARRIED IN 1815 TO MELINDA DANIELS, AT WHITTINGHAM.

He died in 1847, at Portland, Michigan. No date of her birth or death. They had eleven children.

Alfred, b in 1819, at Whittingham, Vermont; m in 1843 to Caroline Barnes. He died in 1856, at Portland. No record of her birth; died in Portland. They had four children: Oscar, b October 20, 1844, at Portland; d June 12, 1864. Emily, b November 20, 1846, at Portland; m June 6, 1883, to John Wilson, of Portland; no further record. OSMAN, b June 12, 1850, at Portland; m March 27, 1888, to Amelia Flanders, Grand Rapids, Michigan. She was born February 10, 1857, at Dorchester, Ontario, Canada. They had one child—Otis Caleb, b October 15, 1891, at Englishville, Michigan.

Albert, b June 12, 1852, at Portland, Michigan; d August 25, 1872, at Portland.

John, b in 1821, at Whittingham, Vermont; m in 1848, to Roxana Whitehead, of Palermo, New York; no record of her birth or death. They had three children: Frank, b in 1850, at Palermo, New York; d in 1866, at Solon, Michigan. Ida, b in 1853, at Palermo, New York; m in 1868, to George Meyers, Solon, Michigan; no further record. John, b in 1867, at Solon; no further record.

Clarissa, b May 1, 1823, at Whittingham, Vermont; m November 29, 1845. George W. Griffin was born April 16, 1825, at Richland, New York; is still alive. They had three children: Charles, b March 22, 1847, at Commerce, Michigan; m in October —, 1871, to Catherine Quina, at LaPere, Michigan. He died June 30, 1874; was accidentally killed. They had two children: Charles, b October —, 1872, at Davison, Michigan; d in 1874, at Commerce, Michigan. Mary, b October 2, 1874, at Attica, Michigan; no other record. Harriet, b December 9, 1848, at Commerce, Michigan; m August 13, 1865, to Horatio M. Flint. They had six children: Clarissa, b

September 12, 1866, at Davison; m September —, 1886, to H. W. Lewis, at North Branch, LaPere county, Michigan. They had one child, Albert J., b July 20, 1891, at Richfield, Michigan. Charles, b January 2, 1868, at Davison; d August 5, 1881, at Davison. Nettie, b December 9, 1873, at Big Grove, Illinois; no other record. Hattie, b April 19, 1877, at Richfield, Michigan; no other record. George H., b April 25, 1882, at Davison; no other record. Myrtle, b January 12, 1889, at Davison. Adelaide, b in 1827, at Whittingham; d in 1849, at Portland, Michigan; no other record.

Margaret Griffin, married to Phineas H. Flint. She bore him seven children: Julia, Willis E., Lewis E., Ardelle, George W., Clarissa and Rosa L. On account of imperfect record, no dates are given. George W. was married to Mary Keith, at Commerce, Michigan. Rosa L. was married to Wm. P. Holliday, at Davison, Michigan.

Nancy, b March 19, 1825, at Whittingham; m June 2, 1849, to Jonathan Bailey, at Portland. He was born October 15, 1822; died January 15, 1865; no other record.

James, b in 1829, at Oswego, New York; d in 1848, at Portland.

Melissa, b 1853, at Oswego, New York; m to Henry Colvin, in 1848, at Portland, Michigan. She died in 1874, at Sparta, Wisconsin. He was born at West Bloomfield, Michigan; no date; they had four children: Helen D., b April 3, 1853; m December 9, 1875, to Edwin S. Hagar; they had three children; Edwin, b October 10, 1881, at Commerce, Michigan; no other record. Frederick, b November 15, 1884, at Commerce. Ida, b August 1, 1887; no other record. Rufus S., b May 15, 1855, at Bloomfield, Michigan; no other record. Nettie, b February 25, 1857; no other record. William W., b January 5, 1859, at Commerce; no other record.

Henry, b in 1833, at Oswego, New York; d in 1839, at Solon, Michigan; no other record.

Emily, b in 1835, at Oswego; m in 1853, to Peter Scaddin, at Greenville, Michigan; no other record.

Julia, b in 1237, at Oswego; m in 1852, to Elliott Curtis, Plainfield, Michigan. They had six children: Albert, March 19, 1856, at Plainfield, Michigan; no other record. William, b July 27, 1857, at Grand Rapids, Michigan; m in March, 1890; no record. Eber, b November 4, 1860, at Alpena, Michigan; m in August, 1885; no record. Daniel, b May 16, 1865, at Alpena; d May 29, 1884; no other record. Ines, b January 2, 1869, at Alpena; m August 15, 1886, to Robert Mason. She died July 29, 1890. Frank, b August 25, 1878; no other record.

William, b in 1841, at Oswego, New York; d in 1848, at Portland, Michigan.

THE CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF GILES OLIN, SON OF HENRY OLIN, OF VERMONT.

Giles Olin, b August 7, 1815, in Montgomery county, New York; m first to Charlotte Gillett, December 30, 1835, in Montgomery county, New York; second to Electa B. Palmer, December 11, 1844, in Montgomery county, New York. He died January 8, 1868; first wife d December 8, 1843; second wife d March 11, 1869, at Sparta, Wisconsin. No record of birth of either. They had seven children: Henry S., b December 16, 1837, in Montgomery county, New York; d August 22, 1862, in Montgomery county, New York.

George W., b November 25, 1839, at same place; d May 15, 1870. No place given.

Edwin E., b May 11, 1842; m November 25, 1867, to Mrs. Ella Hibbard, of Sparta, Wisconsin. She was born July 2, 1851, at Bennington, Vermont. They had two children: Orpha, b November 24, 1869, at Sparta, Wisconsin; Edwin E., b December 17, 1872, at Sparta, Wisconsin.

Lottie, b January 16, 1848; m October 5, 1869, to W. Bograr, at Sparta. She died August 25, 1870, at Sparta; no children.

David P., b December 26, 1852; m July 5, 1875, to Jennie Tyler at Red Wing, Minnesota. They had two children: Lottie B., b March 22, 1877, at Ridgeway, Minnesota. Harry T., b February 21, 1883, at Brookings, South Dakota. Mr. David P. Olin is a minister of the M. E. church, and is now preaching at Springfield, Minnesota.

A. H., b January 9, 1853; m June 17, 1876, to Stella Sexton, at Red Wing, Minnesota. He now lives at Tacoma, Washington.

Edna G., b December 15, 1857; d August 11, 1886, at Brookings, South Dakota; no other record.

CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF AMASA OLIN AND NANCY BRIGHTMAN, OF RHODE ISLAND.

Amasa, b June 20, 1799, in Rhode Island; m January 16, 1820, to Nancy Brightman, at Brookfield, New York; no record of her birth. He died February 9, 1841, in Laurens, Otsego county, New York. She died May 15, 1886, at Ripon, Wisconsin. They had four children: William H., b January 5, 1821, at Laurens, New York; m September 10, 1846, (first) to Emily A. Reed, at Oneonta, New York; (second) to Mellisa Watkins. He had three children: Francis A., b May 5, 1848; m March 5, 1868, to Wm. R. Mumford, at Utica, New York. She died March 10, 1872, at Chicago, Illinois. They had two children: William O., b March 23, 1869, at Niles, Michigan; m Martha A. Atgar, January 28, 1892, at Chicago. Margaret A., b November 30, 1870, in Chicago; d November 12, 1891, at Chicago. Wm. O. Mumford's wife was born November 30, 1870, at Chicago. Clifford Olin, b August 18, 1852; d February 15, 1853; no other record. Wm. Reed, b January 23, 1856; d March 18, 1857; no other record.

Hannah May, b October 16, 1825; m July 25, 1844, to Elisha C. Bennett, at Laurens, New York. She died December 31, 1856, at Rio, Wisconsin. They had four children: Freeman A., b March 8, 1845; no other record. Elbert C., b May 21, 1847; d April 11, 1848. Alice J., b September 16, 1848; d September 5, 1850. Herbert J., b February 5, 1852; dead; no other record.

Edgar W., b July 18, 1834; d October 31, 1857, at Baraboo, Wisconsin. He was a young attorney at law of great promise; unmarried.

Stephen A., b June 3, 1837; m first, Mary E. Durkee, May 17, 1876, at Rio, Wisconsin; second, m, April 23, 1879, to Nancy E. Ware, at Litchfield, Maine. First wife died April 9, 1878, at Hortonville, Wisconsin; no children.

FAMILY OF HENRY OLIN, OF SHAFTSBURY, VT.

Henry Olin; no record of birth or marriage. Died in Ashtabula county, Ohio. Had eight children, as follows: Peleg, Alson, Henry W., Sally, John, Horace, Dimres, Nancy.

Henry W., third son, b January 2, 1803, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m in 1823, to Lydia Corry, in Allegheny, New York. He died in Michigan, September 26, 1877. She died May 27, 1864, in Michigan. They had eight children.

William and Sally M.; no record.

Hannah A., b February, 1834, in Chemung, New York; m September 5, 1852, to Richard Vanauken, in same place. He was born September 7, 1834, at same place. They had eight children: E. Vanauken, b June 28, 1853, at Chemung, New York; no other record. Hestells E., b May 20, 1855, at the same place; no other record. Wm. H., b February 1, 1857; d June 1, 1858, at same place. Sarah A., b October 31, 1858, at same place; d August 26, 1861, at same place. Lydia, b October 21, 1860, at same place; d September 8, 1862, at Stanwood, Michigan; John, b August 11, 1862, at Chemung; d December 30, 1886, at Stanwood. Emma A., b August 25, 1864, at Chemung; no other record. Nancy E., b September 2, 1866, at Stanwood, Michigan; d April 6, 1882, at same place.

FAMILY OF GILES OLIN.

Giles, b April 13, 1837, at Chemung, New York; m February 20, 1856, at Erin, New York, to Lydia Moulter. She was born September 20, 1836, at Chemung, New York. They had five children: Wm. H., b December 4, 1856, at Erin, New York; m January 10, 1883, to Mary J. White, at Stanwood, Michigan. She was born July 12, 1854, at Oxford, Ontario. They had three children: Giles A., b April 28, 1884, at Stanwood, Michigan. Lydia E., b February 18, 1886, at same place. Walter W., b January 7, 1890; no other record. Sarah M., b September 12, 1858; d March 8, 1861, at Chemung, New York. Alameda E., b July 22, 1860; m June 6, 1876, to James Mansel. He was born July 22, 1850, at Chemung. They had three children: Giles E., b July 8, 1877, in Franklin county, New York. Early P., b March 6, 1879; d September 27, 1879. Geo. A., b August 17, 1880, at Stanwood. Eliza J., b September 21, 1867, at Stanwood, Michigan; m August 6, 1885, to Wm. Bloomfield, at Greenville, Michigan. He was born October 2, 1853, at Ontario, Canada. They had three children: Julia V., b September 1, 1886, at Stanwood; no other record. Gracie L., b May 2, 1888; no other record. Lewellyn C., b January 24, 1890; no other record. Lewellyn C. (son of Giles), b July 13, 1871, at Stanwood; no other record.

John C., b January 25, 1840, at Chemung, New York; m July 15, 1859, to Hulda Stage, at Chemung, New York. First wife; she was born February 15 1842; she d March 2, 1877, in Mecosta county, Michigan. Married to second wife, Sarah J. Wharton, September 6, 1877. She was b June 7, 1846, in Franklin county, Ohio. He had eight children: Lydia, b June 15, 1860, at Chemung; m June 15, 1876, to James Burgess, of Mecosta county; no other record. John H., b October 2, 1862, at Jackson, Michigan; d September 15, 1863, in Mecosta county, Michigan. Ida, b September 27, 1866, in Jackson county, Michigan; m November 29, 1885, to Chas. A. Potter, of Mecosta county; no other record. James, b August 16, 1868, in Mecosta county; d October 15, 1869, at Jackson, Michigan. Fred, b August 5, 1870, in Mecosta county; no other record. Emma J., b April 9, 1873, in Nawayga county, Michigan; no other record. Charles, b February 14, 1877, in Mecosta county; d August 18, 1877, at same place. Alfred, b February 26, 1879, at same place.

Henry, b August 23, 1842; m May 13, 1863, to Sarah E. Griffin, in Michigan. She was born May 21, 1849, in Ontario, Canada. They had eight children: Ena S., b May 10, 1867, in Indiana; m October 16, 1886, in Michigan; no other record. John, b January 19, 1865, in Indiana; d April 5, 1872. James, b March 24, 1867, in Indiana; d November 24, 1871. Rosetta, b March 6, 1869; d November 26, 1871. The last three named died of scarlet fever. Elmer, b January 7, 1871; no other record. Darwin, b Jan-

uary 7, 1876; d May 1, 1881. William, b October 12, 1878; d May 16, 1881. Harriet, b April 29, 1887; d May 29, 1887. The last three died of diphtheria.

Thomas B.; no record of birth; lives at Huff, Morrison county, Minnesota.

Susan B., b April 9, 1854, at Chemung, New York; m March 9, 1872, to John G. Potter, at Stanwood, Michigan. He was born November 9, 1849, in Niagara county, New York. They had nine children: Florence E., b March 28, 1873, at Stanwood, Michigan, no other record. Stella B., b August 30, 1874, at same place; d May 10, 1876, at same place. Jerry E., b July 6, 1877, at same place; no other record. Albert, b August 3, 1879, at same place; d August 13, 1879. Chas. E., b July 13, 1880, at same place; no other record. Harry J., b July 28, 1882, at same place; no other record. Grover C., b September 21, 1884, at same place; no other record. Myrtie M., b June 10, 1887, at same place; no other record. Clara E., b September 5, 1889, at same place; no other record.

CAPT. JONATHAN OLIN, OF THE FOURTH GENERATION, BORN IN EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

Jonathan Olin, b June 17, 1737, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island; m first, Penelope Harrington; no date. They had four children: Anna; no date of birth or death. Archibald, b April 10, 1790, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m November 2, 1807, to Julia Slocum, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. He died September 18, 1874, at same place. She was born August 10, 1793; d April 17, 1884, at Shaftsbury. They had fifteen children, as follows:

Phoebe, R., b April 10, 1809, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; no other record.

Aurelia R., b December 17, 1810, at same place; no other record.

Betsy, b February 15, 1812, at Shaftsbury.

Theophilus, b February 1, 1814, at same place.

Archibald S., Jr., b January 26, 1815, at same place; m August 28, 1847, at Shaftsbury, to Diantha Andrews. They had four children: Emma J., b September 23, 1848, at Shaftsbury; d February 17, 1864, at same place. Ellen E., b June 6, 1863; d March 13, 1881, at Smithfield, Illinois. Herbert, b December 13, 1855, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m August 22, 1890, to Lucinda Lumbery, of Yates City, Illinois. She was born January 8, 1870, at Wataga, Illinois. Had one child, Alma L., b April 14, 1891.

Minnie, b May 11, 1866, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m June 7, 1885, to Harry D. Coykendall, who was born December 9, 1863, in Illinois. They had one child, Geo. H., b April 24, 1886, at Yates City, Illinois.

James H., b June 25, 1817, at Shaftsbury.

Mary A., b October 13, 1819; d in infancy.

Mary, b October 6, 1821, at same place.

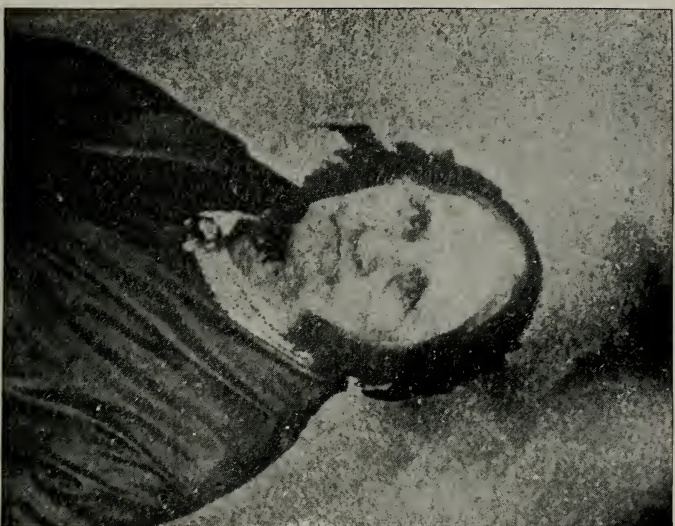
Patience, b October 10, 1822, at same place.

Whitman S., b March 6, 1825, at same place.

Frances, b September 18, 1828, at same place.

Marion C., b June 16, 1830, at same place.

Hiram H., b March 4, 1832, at same place; m February 20, 1860, to Martha Spencer, at Bloomfield, Iowa. He died May 10, 1875. She was born March 5, 1844, at Shaftsbury; d October 13, 1888. They had eight children: Julia, b January 3, 1861, at Bennington, Vermont; m March 26, 1885, to James Dolan, at Pingree, Iowa. They reside at Wilcox, Nebraska. James A., b March 19, 1862, in Iowa; m January 15, 1888, to Emma Emary. Whitman A., b August 31, 1863, in Iowa; no other record. Archibald, b January



XXX.

Julia Slooam-Olin, Shaftsbury, Vt.—Deceased.



XXIX.

Archibald Olin, Shaftsbury, Vt.—Deceased.



XXXI.

Hiram H. Olin, Shaftsbury, Vt.—Deceased.



XXXII.

Mrs. Julia Olin-Dolan, Wilcox, Neb.



XXXIII.

Miss Ida May Olin, Leadville, Col.

26, 1866, in Illinois; m February 22, 1883, to Florence McKinney, at Louisburgh, Kansas; no other record. Parthena E., b February 17, 1868; m April 20, 1884, to John E. Robinson. He was born January 5, 1862, at Hagerstown, Maryland. They had three children: Lydia C., b January 19, 1885, at Alma, Iowa; no other record. Wm. E., b November 11, 1886, at Galion, Ohio. Olin D., b April 30, 1891, in Colorado. Ada M., b December 6, 1869, in Missouri. John J., b December 26, 1871, in Iowa. Phoebe L., b May 27, 1874; d June 3, 1874.

Lauraetta, b March 23, 1835, at Shaftsbury; no other record.

J. W., b October 2, 1837; no other record.

May and Amy were the third and fourth children of Penelope and Jonathan Olin, but have no record of their birth or death.

Second wife of Jonathan Olin, Anna Johnson. No date of marriage or birth or death of Anna. They had nine children, as follows: Hannah, Penelope, Betsey, Jonathan, Sarah, Rebecca, Aurelia, Albert, Lydia. No record of births or deaths.

GENEALOGY OF PELEG G. OLIN AND FAMILY.

“CHESTER, MICHIGAN, November 5, 1889.

“*C. C. Olin, Esq., Waukesha, Wisconsin:*

“MY DEAR SIR—Yours of the 29th, ult., received and contents duly noted. In answering, I have this to say:

“First. My great grandfather's name was John Olin, third. He was born in Rhode Island, September 17, 1741, and married Silence Green. (Mr. Nye says in his history that there was no relationship between her and Ruth Green, who was the wife of Ezra Olin.)

“Second. Henry Olin, my grandfather, was born August 12, 1776, in Shaftsbury, Vermont. He emigrated to Genesee county, New York, in the neighborhood of from 1818 to 1820, and he moved from Genesee county, New York, in 1832, going to Ashtabula, Ohio, where he died.

“Third. My grandfather had a brother, Ezra Olin, who emigrated to Genesee county, New York, about the same time, and he died there.

"Fourth. My grandfather had a brother whose name was Jonathan Olin. He stayed in Shaftsbury, Vermont, and took care of my great grandfather.

"Fifth. My father, son of Henry Olin, was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, June 30, 1798. He moved west to Genesee county about the time my grandfather emigrated there. From Genesee to Allegheny county, New York, where I was born, and from Allegheny county, New York, father moved back to Genesee county, New York, and about the year 1832, he moved to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he lived for ten or twelve years, when he moved to Jackson county, Michigan, where he lived about three years; and from Jackson county he moved to Chester, Eaton county, Michigan, in February, 1846, where he continued to live until his death, which was in 1873. My father's name was Peleg G. Olin.

"Sixth. My father had four brothers: Henry Olin, Allison Olin, John Olin and Horace Olin.

"Seventh. My name is Roswell W. Olin. Am the oldest son of Peleg G. Olin. Was born in Allegheny county, New York, February 24, 1823. Moved from there with my father to Genesee county, New York, and from there to Ashtabula county, Ohio with my father, and in 1843 I moved with my wife to Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where I lived for three years, and came from there to Eaton county, Michigan, in 1846, where I still reside.

"Eighth. I have two boys, Marcus Eugene Olin and Warren R. Olin.

"Ninth. Marcus E. lives in Chester, Eaton county, Michigan, and Warren R. lives in Caro, Tuscola county, Michigan. My intentions are to attend the next reunion which will be held in Ohio in 1890.

"Tenth. Now I will give you a little history of my own family: I have three brothers, Mark D., who lives here in Chester, Henry C., who lives in Kalkaska county, Michigan, and Peleg Monroe lives at Mason, Mich.

"Eleventh. I have six children living, four girls and two boys. Eugene, the oldest, resides here. Warren resides in Caro. The girls are as follows: Francis M. lives at Boyne Falls, Michigan. She is married and her husband's name is

W. G. Wakeman. Emaret Sarah, her address is Cadillac, Michigan. Her husband's name is Wesley Richmond. Alice Olin, now Alice Wisner, her address is Chicago. Edna R., her address is Chicago. She married Rolf. S. Porter.

"There is an Olin who now lives at Potterville, Michigan. His name is Frank. Columbus Olin lives at Choral, Montcalm county, Michigan. A brother to Frank Olin, above named.

"Very truly yours,

"Signed, ROSWELL W. OLIN."

FAMILY HISTORY OF PELEG G. OLIN, FATHER OF ROSWELL W. OLIN, THE WRITER OF THE ABOVE COMMUNICATION.

Peleg G. Olin, b June 30, 1798, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m in 1818, to Lamanda Wilcox, in Rhode Island, who was born May 11, 1800, in Rhode Island. He died in 1873, at Chester, Michigan. She died in April, 1881, at same place. They had nine children:

Elmira, b in 1819, in Allegheny county, New York; m James M. Hollister, at Jackson, Michigan; no time given. She died in Kansas; no time nor place given.

Lucy, b in 1820, in Allegheny county, New York; m February 21, 1843, to Albert Howard, in Jackson, Michigan; no other record.

Roswell W., b February 24, 1823, in Allegheny county, New York; m February 26, 1843, to Martha Kellogg, at Monroe, Michigan.

Henry C., b February 20, 1825, in Allegheny county, New York; m to Amanda Soper, of Grass Lake, Michigan.

Hiram W., b in 1827, in Genesee county, New York; d at Detroit in 1848.

Monroe P., b in 1829, in Genesee county, New York; m to Mary Zellers, Luna, Jackson county, Michigan.

Lamanda, b in 1831, in Ashtabula county, Ohio; m to S. F. Leslie, Ing-ham county, Michigan, first husband; Amasa Jordan, Chester, Michigan, second husband.

Marcus D., b May 11, 1837, in Ashtabula county, Ohio. He had two wives; m to first wife, Lucy Clark, March 27, 1859. She died December 30, 1864, at Chester, Michigan; m second wife, Lovina Clark, September 13, 1865. He had three children; Mary E., b January 9, 1860, at Chester, Michigan; m December 3, 1879, to Herman Grant at same place. Charles, b December 28, 1862, at Chester; d February 28, 1864, at same place. Lucy, b October 13, 1864, at Chester; m November 1, 1882, at Chester, Michigan, to Leonard Gale.

Emily, b in 1843, at Ashtabula county, Ohio; m September 20, 1865, to M. Batty, of Indiana.

CHILDREN OF ROSWELL W. OLIN.

Marcus E., b July 8, 1844, at Jefferson, Wisconsin; m April 5, 1868, at Chester, Michigan, to Sarah A. Loucks. They had two children: Eva E., b April 8, 1864, at Chester, Michigan. Nellie E., b January 28, 1873, at Chester, Michigan.

Mandain J., b July 18, 1846, at Jefferson, Wisconsin; m James H. Bottomly, August 20, 1865, at Chester, Michigan. They had three children: Gertrude, b June 6, 1867, at Chester, Michigan; d October 9, 1883, at same place. Winnie, b May 17, 1870, at Chester, Michigan. Josephine M., b May 22, 1873, at Chester, Michigan. Mandain, the mother, died April 20, 1874, at Chester, Michigan.

Francis M., b April 30, 1848, at Chester, Michigan; m July 24, 1865, to Melvin G. Wakeman. They had two children: Nina, b August 4, 1866, at Chester. Lyle O., b June 4, 1874, at Chester, Michigan.

Amarett S. A., b April 30, 1850, at Chester, Michigan; m July 24, 1875, to Wesley Richmond, who was born in Leroy, Genesee county, New York, in 1848. They had four children: Blanche, b July 30, 1876, at Chester, Michigan. Leda, b March 25, 1878, at Chester, Michigan. Mae, b May 22, 1885, at Chester. Vola, b October 26, 1886, at Chester, Michigan.

Alice, b June 14, 1852, at Chester; m October 17, 1873, to A. P. Wisner, who was born January 17, 1850, at Albion, Michigan. They had two children: Clayton B., b July 16, 1876, at Nuncia, Ottawa county, Michigan. Guy O., b May 19, 1881, at Nuncia, Ottawa county, Michigan.

Warren R., b July 3, 1854, at Chester, Michigan; m September 7, 1878, to Sarah Macumber, at Chester, Michigan; no other record. They had two children: D. C., b June 12, 1879, at Chester, Michigan; d September 11, 1879, at Caro, Michigan. Raymond H., b January 18, 1883, at Caro, Michigan.

Edna J., b February 27, 1857, at Chester, Michigan; m to Rolf S. Porter, at Vermontville, Michigan. They had two children: Harry R., b May 30, 1880, at Willmee, Michigan. Birdie E., b November 17, 1885.

FAMILY OF HENRY C. OLIN, SECOND SON OF PELEG G. OLIN,
OF VERMONT.

Henry C. Olin, b February 20, 1825, in Allegheny county, New York; m June 28, 1847, to Amanda Soper, at Grass Lake, Jackson county, Michigan. She was born March 12, 1825, in Dutchess county, New York, and died April 8, 1871, at Lowell, Kent county, Michigan. They had nine children:

Wm. W., b November 26, 1849, at Grass Lake, Michigan; accidentally killed August —, 1858, in Eaton county, Michigan.

John W., b November 16, 1850, at Grass Lake, Michigan; had two wives: first, m Ella Thornton, February 23, 1878, at Grand Rapids, Michigan; no date. They had two children: Lottie S., b February 7, 1882, at Grand Rapids. Cora C., b January 28, 1884; no other record. Second wife, Nellie Finley, m October 15, 1888.

Casper D., b August 30, 1853; m August 1, 1880, to Cela B. Fletcher, at Crofton, Michigan. They had two children: Fred H., b May 12, 1886, at Kalkaska, Michigan. Gladys E., b October 15, 1889, at same place.

Eveline M., b April 30, 1856, at Chester, Michigan; m January 22, 1873, to David Denny, at Lowell, Michigan. He was born July 17, 1854. They

had five children: Carrie, b October 12, 1875, at Fallisburgh, Michigan. Everett, b April 12, 1878, at Kalkaska. Clyda, b July 28, 1881; d July 16, 1882. Lydia, b August 20, 1883, at same place. Fred, b July 2, 1887, at Advance, Michigan.

Orcelia, b May 25, 1858; m December 25, 1878, to C. H. Scott, who was b October 8, 1854. They had five children: Edna V., b October 14, 1879, at Orange, Michigan. Christopher, b January 16, 1881, at Orange. Perry T. b March 8, 1884, at same place. Jessie, b September 27, 1889, at Kalkaska, Michigan. Philena H., b December 31, 1890, at Walton, Michigan.

Albert A., b February 9, 1860, at Chester. He was married in August, 1883.

Dudley D., b December 11, 1861, at Chester, Michigan; m October 22, 1889, to Christiana Larson, at Billings, Montana. She was born July 11, 1871, in Norway. They had two children: Oscar R., b August 4, 1890, at Glendive, Montana. C. W., b September 17, 1892, at Livingston, Montana.

Henry, b June 10, 1864, at Grand Rapids, Michigan; no other record.

Della C., b January 22, 1867, at Grand Rapids, Michigan; m January 31, 1884, to a Mr. Bond; no other record.

CHAPTER III.

CALEB OLIN, FOURTH AND YOUNGEST SON OF HENRY OLIN, OF EAST GREENWICH, R. I.

Caleb Olin was born in Warwick, R. I., December 8, 1753. To him who feels a lively interest in the welfare of his country, the death of a revolutionary patriot is an event that makes emotions of thrilling interest. Caleb Olin came from a hardy race of distinguished men, whose spirit failed not in a trying time that was to give birth to a nation of freemen or bind the yoke of despotism with a perpetual bondage on their necks and that of posterity. These men are fast passing away. In his boyhood he was the playmate of General Green, and often boasted that he could lift a larger anchor than the General, he being about six feet two inches in height and as straight as an arrow. His physical strength was almost unbounded. But very few men in the State could stand before him, on account of his superior strength and daring in personal encounters. When the spirit of freedom had prevaded the colonies, and had reached the thinly settled parts of our country, it found him poor in the things of this world, but never selfish, and always ready at his country's call to resist oppression, let it come from where it would. To a strong mind and generous feeling towards his fellow men was united great endurance and agility surpassed by no one in the State. And thus you have a sample of the "Green Mountain Boy." He was an ensign in the company commanded by Captain Galusha, who was subsequently Governor of Vermont. He was chiefly employed in hunting Tories on the Green Mountains, under orders from the Military Committee of Safety, and it is said that Caleb Olin knew the country

so well from valley to hilltop that no Tory escaped his vigilant eye. The result was that every Tory in the Green Mountains had fled to Canada. He was present at the evacuation of Ticonderoga by the Americans, and watched the movements of the British, and was at the Battle of Bennington. Here an incident occurred worthy of notice. A British officer presented his sword and sued for mercy, complaining that he had been stabbed with a bayonet. Mr. Olin gave him water from his canteen and helped him to a place of safety until proper arrangements were made for the removal of the prisoners. The British officer complained that he was barbarously treated after he had ceased to defend himself, but became satisfied before his death that from an undisciplined soldiery in defense of their wives and children, he was not to look for European tactics of war.

After the war, Mr. Olin was engaged in cultivating his farm in Shaftsbury, Vermont, for upwards of twenty years, he having married Freelove Mitchell, a lady from Block Island, Rhode Island, who had moved to Shaftsbury from Rhode Island with her father's family. From there he moved to Addison, Vermont, with a family of seven children, where he lived until 1814, his family having increased to eleven, eight sons and three daughters, his youngest being ten years old. After that time he lived in Canton, N. Y. All of his children with one exception had preceded him, his oldest daughter, Mrs. Naomi Olin Smith, having married and settled in Addison, and lived and died there.

Throughout his life he carried out the principles of republicanism. His door was always open to the honest man, and the stranger found at his house a home. The cold and hungry traveler never left his dwelling without being warmed and fed.

Many years have elapsed since his sons and daughters passed away, and he and his good wife have long since paid the debt of nature, he having died August 7, 1838. His remains were deposited in the cemetery at the Olin settlement at Canton, New York, beside the partner of his joys and sorrows, she having preceded him only a few years, having died in 1834.

The family of Caleb Olin consisted of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters. They all married and raised families

with one exception, Dr. Solomon Olin, the youngest son, who had no issue. These eleven children were all born between the years of 1777 and 1800. Thomas D. Olin, the oldest son, left his father's house in 1800 and emigrated with Jonathan Day, who afterward married his sister, Rebecca Olin, to Canton, New York. These two young men were full of hope and enterprise and took their packs upon their backs and started for the then wilderness of northern New York. The distance was not so great, but very difficult to accomplish, as there was an impassible swamp which lay in the direct line of their journey, and which it was impossible to cross. To accomplish their journey they had to take the trail which led them into Canada for some forty or fifty miles, but in time they turned back into our own dominions and arrived safely in Canton and purchased their land. Soon after, a shanty was built by the young pioneers and a clearing made large enough for a few vegetables and a little Indian corn for bread, etc. This style of living was continued for some three years, when the two pioneer boys made up their minds that it would be a good thing for young men like them to have helpmeets, and back they went to their native place and married—Jonathan to Rebecca Olin, second daughter of Caleb Olin, and sister of Thomas Olin; Thomas D. Olin married Experience Miller Conkey, of Grand Island, Vermont. Their wedding trip was taken on horseback from Grand Island to Canton, Thomas D. carrying a pack of eighty pounds, walking by the side of his wife. On arriving at their destination the honeymoon commenced in a log shanty covered with hemlock bark, and no doubt these two young people enjoyed life in that new and rugged country. They soon had neighbors, who, like themselves were full of enterprise and the determination to overcome all obstacles that came in their way. In a few years they saw the good results of their early adventures in a new country. In about one year and a half a son was born to them, and from that time with unvaried accuracy once in two years they were blessed with offspring until thirteen had made their appearance to bless and cement the union that had been made twenty-seven years before. The result was nine sons and four daugh-

ters, the fourth son dying in infancy. All of the other twelve children lived to maturity and married and had children, with two exceptions. The space of time between the death of the one in infancy and the oldest sister, was forty-five years. During the years between 1800, the time that Thomas D. Olin had settled in Canton, and 1814, the whole family of Caleb Olin had removed to Canton, with one exception, and settled in the same neighborhood. In fact, their farms all joined each other, including his son-in-law, Jonathan Day, who married Rebecca Olin. The youngest daughter after her marriage lived in another town, but only a short distance away. The farms of these eight sons and one daughter number from 100 to 150 acres of land.

The school-house in the neighborhood was quite centrally located, and the children of school age numbered about seventy-five. Out of this seventy-five seventy of them were of the Olin family or belonged to the Day family. Perhaps some would call this nepotism ; but not a bit of it, for they had the field and all they had to do was to occupy it. All this took place between the years of 1814 and 1835. After that time the measure seemed to be full and the swarming time had come. Caleb Olin, the father of this large family, lived with his youngest son, Dr. Solomon Olin. This part of Canton was known as the Olin settlement, where eight brothers and two sisters lived together and had raised large families. But the younger portion had grown to manhood and, of course, as a natural result, they began to cast about to see what could be done for their benefit, as they were now of such an age as brought them to the front rank in deciding for the future. The result was that nine-tenths of these had turned their attention to the western country, and had, as you might say, fled "in a night" to seek their fortunes. The hegira was so great that even the fathers and mothers emigrated with their children. So the farms were sold, the goods packed and the family made ready for a new home in the West. A few remained on the old homestead, and to-day their remains are buried in the old cemetery in the Olin settlement. Of this number are Caleb Olin and Frelove Olin, his wife, the father and mother and grandfather and grandmother of these families. The oldest daughter,

Mrs. Naomi Olin Smith, always lived in Vermont, married and died there. Thomas D. Olin, wife, infant son and oldest daughter, Samantha, were buried at Canton. Rebecca Olin Day, second daughter, was also buried in the old cemetery at Canton. Joseph Olin, second son and first wife, Huldah Smith, were buried there. Justin Olin, the fourth son, removed West to Wisconsin. His wife died several years before him and was buried at Mukwanago, Wisconsin. He died and was buried at Dartford, Wisconsin (see sketch of his life and portrait). Caleb Olin, the seventh son, died in Canton and was buried beside his parents in the old cemetery. Henry, the eighth child, removed West and died and was buried at Birmingham, Michigan. He left a second wife who has since died and was buried at the same place. (See sketch of his life and portrait.) David Olin, the ninth child with his second wife, died in DeWitt, Michigan. (See sketch of his life and portrait.) His first wife died at Canton before his removal West. She was buried in the old cemetery at Canton. She had one daughter who died in infancy and was buried beside her mother. Dr. Solomon Olin, eighth son, died in South Sodus, New York. He had two wives; first Hannah Moore, who died in South Sodus. His second wife, Mrs. Mary Olin, still lives and resides in South Sodus. The third daughter, Mrs. Sarah Olin Healey, lived for a good many years in South Canton at Crary's Mills, and we think she was buried there as most of her children lived near there. Thus has a large family passed away, while their descendants are numbered by the thousands and are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. A record of most of them will be found in our history. A short sketch of all these brothers and sisters will be found in our record, and a portrait of all with one exception, Caleb Olin, who never sat for a photograph. Thus eleven sons and daughters raised large families. We attribute this to their good habits, being temperate. Their occupation being mainly farming they were not brought into contact with the vices of the day as those who mingled with people who had more leisure and were subject to greater temptations. Most all of these were members of the Baptist Church, and their example was such that they exerted a salutary influence on all with whom

they came in contact. We have now come to the point where we shall commence to record in our book the families in their regular order, commencing with the oldest and giving each family, as to names, births, marriages and deaths, and when they are all finished it will comprise nearly or quite one thousand and three hundred persons.

“DARTFORD, WIS., Sept. 29, 1892.

“*C. C. Olin, Indianapolis, Ind.:*

“DEAR SIR—You asked me to give you some recollections of my grandfather, Caleb Olin. You are aware that I only knew him as a boy from twelve to fifteen years of age. Grandfather emigrated from Vermont in the latter part of 1814 to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, bringing with him his whole family, consisting of ten children, having left one daughter in Vermont. He took up a farm in the then wilderness, and settled his family around him so that they could hear his dinner-horn, and thence commenced the struggle of making a home—an undertaking of some magnitude. It required a large amount of pluck and force of character to succeed, which he happily possessed in a very large degree. He was a Hercules in size and strength, weighing about three hundred pounds, and having the courage to make it all act in an emergency. One of the incidents which he used to relate to us boys may suffice at this time. He was resting a few minutes after dinner, and, hearing his pigs cry out, stepped to the door and saw that a bear had taken one of them and was walking off with it. He started in pursuit, and, coming up to it, kicked it. The bear turned on him, and he caught him by the hair and kicked him so severely that the bear tried to get away from him. He threw himself on to the bear and forced him down and riddled him from end to end. Grandfather served entirely through the Revolutionary War, and was well stored with incidents of the struggle. There was nothing, perhaps, that he so cordially hated as a Tory, and would always use cuss words when speaking of them. He used to tell us many things about Washington and General Greene, who was his hero, and would say that

General Greene was the only man in the army that could lift as much as he could. Grandfather always dressed in the old colonial style and would tolerate no other.

“ Respectfully yours,

“ L. D. OLIN.”

NOTE—We will corroborate all that L. D. Olin has said in regard to the prowess and bravery of our grandfather, Caleb Olin. He had a hand like the “ Hand of Providence.” His feet were thirteen inches in length inside of his shoes. His limbs were like the walking beams of a steam engine, and I do not wonder that a common black bear should stand in awe before such a formidable foe. Just one kick of that right limb no doubt doubled up that bear like an opossum when he is about to be attacked by an invisible foe. That left hand caught in the hair of that bear no doubt made him cry out in terror, and instead of feeding on pig meat he met the fate of all intruders where they take the chances of helping themselves. Mr. Olin not only saved his pig meat, but he laid in a good supply of bear meat for a change.

HISTORIAN.

GENEALOGY OF THE FAMILY OF CALEB OLIN.

Caleb Olin, b December 8, 1753, at Warwick, Rhode Island; m January 1, 1775, to Freelove Mitchell, of Block Island, Rhode Island. He died August 7, 1838, at Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York. She was born November 21, 1755, at Block Island, Rhode Island, and died July 4, 1834, at Canton, New York. They raised eleven children, namely:

NAOMI OLIN.

Naomi Olin, b September 15, 1777, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m March 27, 1797, at Addison, Vermont, to Daniel Smith. She died August 12, 1864, at Addison, Vermont. He was born September 9, 1774, at Addison, Vermont; no record of his death. They had nine children: Daniel, Jr., b March 1, 1801, at Addison, Vermont; m January 22, 1824, to Sarah Buckley, first wife; second wife, Olive Whitford, November 15, 1828; no record of death of first wife; second wife is still living. He died November 25, 1878, at Addison, Vermont. He had five children: Lama M., b November 6, 1824, at Addison; m, no date, to George Spencer. They had six daughters and one son, as follows: Laura, Ella, Lucy, Mattie, George, Bertha and Minnie S. All are living but father, mother and Mattie. Hulda A., b February 23, 1828, at Addison; m, no date, to Henry Brevort, at same place; no further record. Elizabeth O., b January 29, 1831; m November 20, 1849, to Plinny B. Morgan. He was born November 20, 1830, at Warren, Connecticut. They had four children: Elizabeth O., b October 9, 1850; no further record. Mary A., b August 30, 1856; no further record. Addison D., b January 8, 1859, in Ottawa, Illinois; m Fannie Morgan, at Wethersfield, Massachusetts; no date of marriage. They had one child, Ethel Louise, who was born in 1885, at San Diego, California; they live at San Ravel, California. William D., b August 7, 1834, at Addison, Vermont; m December 30, 1854, to Ellen P. Gayer, at Glens Falls, New York. She was born September 15, 1834, at Essex, New York. They had four children: William

D., Jr., b February 29, 1856, at Addison, Vermont; m January 6, 1889, to Anna L. Cole, of Lapiet, Ohio. She was born September 13, 1868, at Bristol, Vermont. They had one child, Rachael H., b October 3, 1889, at Chicago; no other record. Sanford F., b December 6, 1861, at same place; unmarried and still living. Henry C., b March 27, 1864, at Addison; d September 30, 1865, at same place. Amy Belle, b September 13, 1868, at Bristol, Vermont; m June 1, 1892, to Marion Cole, at Lawndale, Illinois; no further record. Olin A., b January 13, 1846, at Addison, Vermont; m, no date, to Lucy C. Seegar, at Addison, Vermont; no record of her birth. They had four children: Weston O., b, no date; m, no date, to Satie Roscoe; has one child, who lives in Lalmada, California. Elizabeth L., b, no further record. Clayton D., b, no further record. Harry D., no record. Joseph, b November 8, 1803, at Addison, Vermont; m February 15, 1830, to Betsy E. Walker. He died December 17, 1879, at Addison. No record of her birth or death. They had five children: Edward W., b February 21, 1831; d December 12, 1831. Helen E., b August 27, 1833; d March 8, 1865. Geo. H., b February 5, 1835; d February 12, 1836. Maria L., b August 4, 1838; d February 22, 1876. Thresse A., b July 23, 1841; no record of death. Lucinda, b December 16, 1805; d November 20, 1879, at Addison, Vermont. Lucinda, b June 1, 1808, at Addison, Vermont; m March 1, 1830, to James Wright, at Addison. He died February 18, 1883, at Waukau, Wisconsin. He was born May 23, 1807, at Addison. She died March 31, 1883, at Waukau, Wisconsin. They had six children: Sarah L., b June 15, 1831, at Addison; m January 20, 1850, to Silas M. Bridge, in Canton, New York. They had four children: Rollin W., b August 29, 1851, at Canton, New York; m September 14, 1876, to Hattie Gaskill, at Omro, Wisconsin. She was born January 15, 1831, at Addison, Vermont; d August 19, 1887, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. They had one child: Charles W., b August 22, 1880, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; no further record. Charles S., b November 7, 1858, at Waukau, Wisconsin; d September 3, 1879, at Omro, Wisconsin. Royal and Loyal, twins, b April 5, 1860, at Waukau, Wisconsin; both alive. Delia A., b December 3, 1834, at Canton, New York; m, no date, to Daniel Pratt, Canton, New York. She died December 8, 1873, at Waukau, Wisconsin. They had seven children: Delia M., b in 1857, at Canton, New York; m — Merrill; no further record. She died September 22, 1884, at Waukau, Wisconsin. Katie, b May 20, 1860, at Manawa, Wisconsin; d March 15, 1882, at same place. Leslie, b May 15, 1868, at Waukau; d May 10, 1882, at Rushford, Wisconsin. Orrin; no record. Mary; no record. Nellie, b December 10, 1873; d July 20, 1874. An infant, died when a few days old. Maranda A., b May 30, 1837, at Canton, New York. She is a maiden lady, and lives at Waukau, Wisconsin. Abram E., b October 20, 1840, at Canton, New York; a bachelor; still living. James B., b July 7, 1842, at Canton, New York. He is a bachelor, and lives at Waukau, Wisconsin. Daniel L., b December 4, 1850, at Canton, New York; m May 17, 1880, to Stella Winchester, at Ripon, Wisconsin. She was born January 29, 1853, at Boston, and died April 6, 1882, at Waukau, Wisconsin. They had one son, Daniel J., b March 17, 1882, at Waukau, Wisconsin. Alfred, b October 25, 1810, at Addison, Vermont; m November 18, 1836, to Sophrena Barber, at Addison. He died December 17, 1891, at same place. She is still living at Addison, Vermont. They had four children: Geo. H.; no date of birth; m, no date, to Lucy Eldrage. They had one son, who married Etta Holly, and had one child. This son married a second time, to Ida Bristol, and had two children. Luny A.; no record. Mary; no record; deceased. Henry S.; no date of birth; m Mary Durkett, and has one daughter, Lottie. Emeline, b June 2, 1813, at Addison, Vermont; m February 7, 1839, to Joel C. Wilmoeth. He was born April 18, 1816, at Addison, and died July 22, 1878, at Rockford, Illinois. She died April —, 1880, at same place. They had two children: Luella M., b May 16, 1845, at Addison; m March —, 1886, to J. B. Mabee, at Rockford, Illinois; they live in Denver, Colorado; have no family. Fannie E., b July 18, 1847, at Canton, New York; m, no date, to Oliver

Odell, at Beloit, Wisconsin. They had three children: Charles W., Ella M., Cora M.; no dates of births or deaths. Miranda, b June 6, 1815; m November 14, 1838, to Ansel Pond. She died April 21, 1867, at Addison, Vermont. They had two children, both of whom are dead. Anna E., b May 12, 1818; m February 13, 1849, to W. S. Howden, at Addison, Vermont. He was b November 20, 1819, at Bristol, Vermont; no family. Lucy A., b May 5, 1820; m December 18, 1841, to Rector Gage, at Addison, Vermont. They had one child, Oliver R., b July 31, 1843, at Addison, Vermont; m Anna Wheeler; no date; d April 20, 1871. No record of her birth or death. They had two children: Oliver H., b May 22, 1869. Anna G., b February 26, 1871; no further record.

SKETCH OF NAOMI OLIN-SMITH.

Naomi Olin-Smith, oldest daughter of Caleb and Freeloze Olin, was born September 15, 1777, in Shaftsbury, Vermont. She lived with her father's family until she was married, which was March 27, 1797, to Daniel Smith, of Addison, Vermont. In the meantime, and before her marriage, her father had removed from Shaftsbury to Addison, she being twenty years old at the time of her marriage. She raised a family of nine children. They were all married with one exception, the oldest daughter, Lucinda, who lived at home with her parents until her death, which occurred November 20, 1879, she being seventy-four years old. Seven of the children raised families. Anna E. married W. S. Howden, but never had any children. Naomi had sixty-two grandchildren, most of whom are living in the western country, some even as far west as the Pacific coast.

Mrs. Smith was of a kind and gentle disposition and always felt a great interest in her children's welfare. She always wanted them to succeed in life and raise up their children to become useful in society and in the community in which they lived. She had quite poor health for a number of years before her death, which occurred June 12, 1864, at the old homestead where they had always lived. She died in her eighty-seventh year. (See portrait.)



XXXIV.

Mrs. Naomi Olin-Smith, Addison, Vt. - Deceased.



XXXV.

Thomas Dickens Olin, Canton, N. Y.—Deceased.



XXXVI.

Amos Olin, Marshfield, Wis.—Deceased.

GENEALOGY OF THOMAS D. OLIN, SECOND CHILD OF
CALEB OLIN.

Thomas D. Olin, b August 25, 1779, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m September 20, 1803, to Experience Miller Conkey, of Grand Island, Vermont. She was born January 17, 1785, on Block Island, Rhode Island. He died August 20, 1860, at Canton, New York. She died January 14, 1863, at Canton, New York.

THOMAS D. OLIN.

We have spoken at considerable length in another place in regard to the events that had transpired since the advent of Mr. Olin into Canton, New York. He had been successful in opening his new farm and had kept pace with the improvements of the country. He was enterprising and had the confidence of his fellow citizens. He had held various offices in town, was postmaster in the north part of Canton for over twenty years; was Justice of the Peace most of his life, or until his health failed him so that he could not attend to business. The Hon. Silas Wright, formerly of Vermont, and one of the ablest men then in New York, had plead many cases before him in his justice court. But on account of old age and feeble health he had to give up all manual labor, and the farm was turned over to one of his sons for support during life. He was a professed Christian, and had a membership in the Baptist Church, and his example was such in the community that everybody had confidence in his integrity and high Christian character. He died August 20, 1860, aged eighty-one years. There are still living of his family, four sons. Four have died, also four daughters. His wife, Experience Miller Conkey-Olin, was really a helpmeet to her husband. Her health was generally good, and in addition to her raising a large family she usually took the foremost rank in providing all her children's clothing, made not only from wool, but, as well, spun and wove that made from flax which was raised on the farm. At the age of sixty-five she could endure more and perform more labor than any daughter she had. She was from a long-lived family. Her

father, Joshua Conkey, lived until he was eighty-seven years old, and her mother at about the same age. Her parents were of Welsh descent, and their children inherited good constitutions. Mrs. Olin was always very much interested in her children and did all she could to give them a good education and have a respectable standing in the neighborhood in which she lived. She died January 14, 1863, and was buried in the old cemetery in the old neighborhood at Canton, New York.

They had thirteen children: Amos, b April 8, 1805, at Canton, New York; m June 2, 1832, to Minerva Reed, at Canton, New York. He died March 11, 1887, at Marshfield, Wisconsin. She was born April 23, 1807, at Charlotte, Vermont; d February 21, 1889, at Marshfield, Wisconsin.

AMOS OLIN.

The subject of this sketch was born April 8, 1805. He was the first-born of Thomas D. and Experience M. Olin, who had two years before removed from Vermont to the new country. He lived with his parents on the farm, and as soon as he was old enough to labor he helped improve the same. All the children were put to work early in life, as help was scarce and as a general thing parents were able to hire but little, labor being scarce. Amos Olin attended school only in the winter time, after his services were needed on the farm. At the age of twenty-seven he married Minerva Reed, of Charlotte, Vermont, and raised five children, with whom he removed from Canton, New York, to Omro, Wisconsin, in the year 1854. He bought a farm near the village, and lived on the same until age made it necessary for him to take things in a more quiet way. His second son, Cornelius C. Olin, took the farm and the parents lived with him until their death, which took place at Marshfield, Wood county, Wisconsin, to which place the son had removed. Amos Olin died in his eighty-second year, and his wife, Minerva, in her seventy-seventh year. They were both buried at Omro, Wisconsin, where they both settled on coming from the East. Mr. and Mrs. Olin were quiet, unassuming people, and

had the respect of all who knew them. Their bodies lie in the Omro cemetery beside their oldest daughter's, Harriet, who had never married, and died October 26, 1866, aged thirty three years. They lived to see all their children settled in life, and all but one, the oldest, had families.

They had five children: Harriet R., b May 15, 1833, at Canton, New York; d October 26, 1866, at Omro, Wisconsin; never married. Luman D., b June 1, 1838, at Canton, New York; m December 10, 1862, at Ripon, Wisconsin, to Lydia Ellis, first wife; second wife, Mrs. Warren, of Paducah, Kentucky. Laura A., b April 13, 1840, at Canton; m July 3, 1867, to Wm. Lake, at Omro, Wisconsin. He was born September 2, 1838, at Coshocton, New York. They had three children: Hattie M., b December 18, 1871, at Omro, Wisconsin; is a teacher; still living. Charles, b January 17, 1873, at Omro; d July 13, 1886, at same place; was drowned in Fox River. Levi O., b July 3, 1877, at Omro; still living. Cornelia M., b August 4, 1844, at Canton, New York; m March 2, 1862, to Newton H. Mitchell, at Omro, Wisconsin. He was born January 25, 1839, at Canton. They had eight children: Frank L., b January 6, 1833, in Pierrepont, New York; m March 1, 1886, to Ella Woodcock; no further record. Nellie E., b February 22, 1865, at Omro, Wisconsin; m March 14, 1882, to Frank Strong, of Omro, Wisconsin. He was born October 2, 1854, at LaFayette, New York. They have two children: Wm. W., b July 1, 1883, at Marshfield, Wisconsin. Ada B., b September 23, 1885, at same place; no further record. Cornie C., b September 9, 1867, at Omro; m September 23, 1888, to Etta Cross, at same place. He died August 15, 1889, at Marshfield, Wisconsin. He was accidentally killed; no further record. Eddie R., b May 18, 1870, at Omro, Wisconsin. Mamie L., b September 10, 1873, at same place. Willie H., b June 30, 1876, at same place. Kittie B., b December 9, 1878, at same place. Mattie A., b April 20, 1881, at same place; no further record. Cornelius R., b August 4, 1844, at Canton, New York; m July 26, 1868, to Amanda Covey, at Omro, Wisconsin. She was born at Whitby, Ontario, Canada; date not given. They had four children: Carry C., b November 15, 1869, at Omro, Wisconsin; d February 5, 1870, at same place. Florence M., b January 14, 1871, at Omro, Wisconsin. Dora E., b December 10, 1873, at Omro. Alice M., b November 24, 1876, at Omro, Wisconsin.

Samantha, b October 24, 1806, at Canton, New York; unmarried; d January 3, 1860, at same place.

SAMANTHA OLIN.

Samantha Olin was the oldest daughter of Thomas D. and Experience M. Olin. She died January 8, 1860, aged fifty-three years. She was a maiden lady, and one of thirteen children. Samantha was a woman of poor health, although she persevered and obtained a good common school education, and at the age of twenty-two she took a trip West to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, where she had a brother who had gone there

one year before. She engaged a school at once and taught about two years and then returned home to her father's house, her health being but little improved. She spent the remaining days of her life at home, still having precarious health, and was a constant companion for her father and mother. She became a Christian in early life, and her example and Christian conduct was such that the people with whom she came in contact felt that she was a true Christian, as her example was always on the side of morality and honest living, letting her light shine that she might be a help to members of her own household and others with whom she might come in contact with. Thus she lived and died a light to the world. Death had no terrors for her, as she had made such preparation of heart and life that death was welcome without a moment's warning. We should have been glad to have given a portrait of our dear sister, but from some cause she never had one taken.

She was the first member of the family to die after arriving at mature age, passing over a space of forty-five years. No other family in our remembrance can show such longevity.

NELSON OLIN, SECOND SON OF THOMAS D. OLIN.

Nelson, b May 22, 1809; m January 1, 1834, to Lucy Jones, at Canton, New York; first wife, by whom he raised seven children. She was born November 18, 1811, at Canton, New York; d February 17, 1853, at Omro, Wisconsin. Their children are as follows: Uriel P., b February 3, 1837, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; was killed at the battle of Antietam, in the late war, September 17, 1862. Urias C., b August 25, 1838, at Waukesha; d January 5, 1857, at Omro, Wisconsin. Edwin Delos, b November 2, 1840, at Genesee, Wisconsin; m September 17, 1871, to Mary Cropsey, at Indianapolis, Indiana; first wife. She died March 26, 1876, at same place. She was born August 12, 1847, at Maysville, Kentucky. She bore him three children: Edwin M., b August 9, 1872, at Peru, Indiana. Nelson C., b April 12, 1874, at same place. Harry, b April 5, 1875, at Indianapolis. Married to second wife December 21, 1881—Carrie E. Gillett—at Indianapolis. She was born August 16, 1856, at Cortland, New York. They have three children: Walter, b November 18, 1882, at Indianapolis. Chauncey D., b October 19, 1884, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Helen, b December 10, 1886, at same place.

Lois S., b January 2, 1843, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; m January —, 1863, to C. C. Morton, at Omro, Wisconsin. They had three children: Lucy I., b September 7, 1864, at Winneconne, Wisconsin; m April 2, 1889, to Henry Cronk, at Omro, Wisconsin; no family. He was born November 8, 1861, at Omro, Wisconsin. George E., b January 5, 1868, at Winneconne, Wis-



XXXVII.
Nelson Olin, Omro, Wis.



XXXVIII.
Mrs. Jennie Augusta Olin-Ferris, Omro, Wis.

consin. Mary A., b April 30, 1876, at Omro, Wisconsin. Cyrus B., b April 18, 1845, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; d September 3, 1846, at same place. Jane A., b March 23, 1847, at Buthedesmorts, Wisconsin; m November 12, 1865, to E. P. Ferris, at Winneconne, Wisconsin. He was born June 21, 1845, at Shardon, Ohio. They had nine children: Ida, b September 27, 1866; m July 14, 1883, to John LeRoy, at Omro, Wisconsin. He was born May 22, 1861, at Green Lake, Wisconsin. They had four children: Rachel J., b April 17, 1884, at Omro. George A., b May 29, 1887, at same place. Carra B., b Feb. 2, 1890, at same place. Thos. H., b Jan. 15, 1892, same place. Hattie M., b July 20, 1868, at Ambarris, Wisconsin. Artie O., b December 12, 1870, at Omro, Wisconsin. Ernest E., b July 31, 1874; d December 14, 1876, at Little Black, Wisconsin. Lucy S., b May 18, 1877, at Omro. Gracie B., b October 19, 1879, at same place. Dickie R., b August 5, 1881, at Omro; d May 23, 1882, at same place. Amy E., b June 17, 1885, at Omro. Cora L., b June 19, 1887, at Omro, Wisconsin.

A SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF NELSON OLIN.

Nelson Olin, who is in his eighty-fourth year has been in this country for more than fifty-seven years. He still enjoys a comfortable degree of health, and expects to live to attend the World's Columbian Exposition next year and, perhaps, one or two of the "reunions" of the Olin family before he is called home.

He is one of the pioneers of Wisconsin; was born in the town of Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, May 22, 1809. Is a son of Thomas Dickens and Experience Millicent Conkey-Olin, of Welch and Scotch descent. He left his native town April 25, 1835, bound for Green Bay, Wisconsin. Arrived there on the 26th day of May, and on the 26th of June left there for Milwaukee. The passage from Green Bay to Milwaukee was made on the steamboat Michigan, the first steamer that dropped anchor in Milwaukee harbor. The next morning he took a job to shingle and enclose the first store erected in Milwaukee. He also dug the first cellar and built the first wharf in Milwaukee. In the same season of 1835 he made a contract to build Water street from Wisconsin street to Walker's Point, a distance of one-half mile. He also took a contract to build Wisconsin street from the river to the lake, distance one-half mile, to be finished in the year 1836, for the sum of \$3,000. In the fall of 1835 he purchased five lots in Milwaukee of Solomon

Juneau, an old-Indian trader, and who was the founder of Milwaukee. The five lots at the time were worth \$150 each, but soon rose to \$1,000. These lots were situated on Milwaukee street, and altogether were worth \$100,000. He also purchased 140 acres of government land at \$1.25 per acre about three miles outside of the city, which has since become a part of the city, which he sold for \$18 per acre after holding it for a few years, and to-day that piece of property is worth \$250,000.

But in the fall of 1836 property was down to low water mark, and hard times were felt by all. But such as held on to their property are now rich. At that time there was nothing to support the towns that were springing up all over the territory. Flour had gone up to \$20 per barrel, pork \$40 and potatoes \$4 per bushel. As he had been brought up on a farm he thought it best to get out of the village and on to a farm, where he could raise his own living. In the winter of 1837 he moved to Waukesha, and his business for the next ten years was farming and milling. He secured good property at Waukesha, but the country around there was getting too old for him, and November 20, 1846, he moved to Omro, Wisconsin, where he has resided for the last forty years. In January 1, 1834, he married Lucy L. Jones, of Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York. She bore him seven children. The oldest, Uriah P., enlisted in the War of the Rebellion and was killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. His wife died at Omro, in 1853. From 1854 to 1880, he married his second and third wives, both of whom died. He married his fourth wife, Mrs. Josephine Steele, July 21, 1885, with whom he now lives. In politics he was formerly a Republican, but for quite a number of years he has voted the prohibition ticket, and as he is now eighty-five years of age he expects to vote in that direction until he is called to depart this life, or until rum is banished from the land. He has four children living, two sons and two daughters. His youngest daughter has become a grandmother. Her oldest daughter has four children, making the eighth or ninth generation from John Olin, first of our kindred in America. We think that none of our kindred have done better than that.



XXXIX.

Thomas H. Olin, Detroit, Mich.

Thomas D., b January 22, 1849, at Omro, Wisconsin; m March 19, 1873, to Mary Smith, at Peru, Indiana. She was born January 29, 1845, at West Alexandria, Ohio. They have two children: Mamie E., b May 22, 1874, at Omaha, Nebraska. Albert O., b January 27, 1881, at Terre Haute, Ind. Nelson Olin married for his second wife Orpha C. Skinner, February 20, 1854, at Omro, Wisconsin. She was born November 15, 1822, at Waitsfield, Vermont, and died in 1857, at Omro, Wisconsin; m to third wife, Zilpha Ferris, July 21, 1885, at Omro, Wisconsin; no record of her birth or death; m to fourth wife, Josephine Steele, in 1880. She was born September 15, 1840, with whom he is now living.

THOMAS H., THIRD SON OF THOMAS D. OLIN.

Thomas H., b June 13, 1811, at Canton, New York; m May 25, 1837, to Sarah A. Church, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She was born January 13, 1817, at Fair Haven, Vermont. He died July 25, 1883, at Detroit, Mich.

THOMAS H. OLIN.

Thomas H. Olin was born June 15, 1811. His early life was spent on his father's farm. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Potsdam Academy. After attending two or three terms, he commenced teaching in St. Lawrence county, but, after following this occupation for a time, he concluded to go West, and, on the 25th of April, 1834, he left for Cleveland, Ohio. On arriving there, he commenced at once to teach. About this time, wonderful stories were told about Wisconsin. Accordingly he, with another older brother, Nelson, who joined him at Cleveland, took their departure for Green Bay. After three weeks' sailing, they arrived safely at their destination. It was not long after their arrival before they met Solomon Juneau, the founder of Milwaukee. He gave them such glowing accounts of the new country, that they went directly to Milwaukee with him, and landed on the 17th day of June, 1835. It was then an Indian trading post, with more Indians than white men, but they made a start in the embryo city, bought property and prospered.

In the meantime, Thomas had been to Prairieville (now Waukesha), and made a claim on some government land, and, after a residence of two years in Milwaukee, returned to Waukesha to live on his farm, and began to make himself a home.

In the fall of 1842, he was elected to the Territorial Legislature (Milwaukee, Washington and Waukesha counties being in the district). His colleagues were Andrew E. Elmore, Benjamin Hunkins, Jonathan Parsons, Jared Thompson and George Walker. The first session the Legislature convened December 5, 1842. The second session convened December 4, 1843. The first session of 1842 was of short duration, as Governor Duane Doty refused to recognize them, no appropriation having been made by the Congress of the United States to pay the expenses of the session. On the 10th inst. an adjournment was had, but the Legislature was subsequently called together by the proclamation of the Governor, and the session continued until the 17th of March, at which time they adjourned without date. The second session, in 1843 and 1844, was a short one only—from December 4, 1843 to January 31, 1844. Mr. Olin might have been re-elected for another term, but he refused further honor in that direction. In 1855, he sold his farm and removed to Northfield, Minn., and purchased a farm near that village, it being a new country at that time. But he lived to see a great and flourishing State develop, and, out of a New England village, grew up a flourishing college in their midst. Having the sole charge of a large farm during the last few years of his life, his health broke down under the care, and he was finally taken to the home of his son, Dr. Rollin C. Olin, in Detroit, where he was made as comfortable as possible for over six months, when he had a second stroke of paralysis, and on July 23, 1883, passed away.

Mr. Olin was a Christian man in every sense of the word. He was a leading member of the Congregational Church at Waukesha, and when he removed to Minnesota, he took his religion with him. He helped to organize the first Congregational Church at Northfield, Minnesota, and was one of the deacons from its first organization until his death. A good man



XI.

Rollin C. Olin, M. D., Detroit, Mich.

has passed away, and his influence will be felt throughout all coming time. As he was known as a consistent and worthy living Christian, that he lived to benefit mankind, and especially to set a good example before his family, his neighbors and the world at large.

Many a tear was shed by his brethren in the church when the news came to them that his work was finished and that he had passed from earth.

They had five children: Rollin C., b August 17, 1839, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; m October 30, 1864, to Georgia Dailey, at St. Paul, Minnesota. She died in 1881. Married to second wife, Eugenie Hillis, June 15, 1887.

ROLLIN CAROLAS OLIN.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN, March 6, 1893.

Rollin C., eldest son of Thomas H. and Sarah A. Olin, was born near what was then Prairieville, now Waukesha, Wisconsin, Aug. 17, 1839. His education was begun in the public schools of his native town, and continued in the private school of Prof. L. I. Root and the preparatory department of Carroll College. When he was at the age of fourteen his parents removed to Northfield, Minnesota, where he attended school during the winters of the next three or four years, being busy on his father's farm during the summers. He attended the Minnesota State Normal School for two terms, preparing himself for the profession of teaching, when the war of the rebellion broke out in 1861. In July of that year he raised a portion of a company of volunteers, and early in August he enlisted with it as a private in Company B, Third Minnesota infantry. In a few days he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and not long afterward was promoted to First Lieutenant of the company. He was captured by General Forrest in July, 1862, at the first battle of Murfreesboro, and on being paroled was sent with his regiment to Minnesota to defend the frontier of the State from the attacks of the Indians, who had massacred over 2,000 people that year.

During this campaign Lieutenant Olin was in command of the eight companies of his regiment, then under Brigadier-General H. H. Sibley, and participated in the battles of Wood Lake and Yellowstone river, which resulted in the rout of the Sioux and the deliverance of a large number of prisoners in their hands.

Lieutenant Olin's service as commandant of this portion of the regiment brought him into personal relations with General Sibley and, at the close of the campaign, that officer requested from the War Department that Lieutenant Olin be transferred from his regiment to the Adjutant-General's Department, with the rank of Captain, and that he be assigned to duty on his staff. This was done, and Captain Olin served during the long campaign of 1863, participating in a number of engagements with the Indians, amongst which were those of the Big Hill, Wild Rice Lake and Stony Lake.

Captain Olin continued on duty at headquarters of the Department, at St. Paul, during the succeeding year, and when General Jno. M. Corse took command there in 1864, he was transferred to his (General Corse's) staff, where he continued to serve until his resignation, in 1865.

Captain Olin has had something of a varied experience since that time, having been connected with the book business, banking, etc., until, in 1877, he was graduated from the University of Michigan, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He settled in Detroit, and has succeeded in building up a large practice. He has been President of the Michigan State Homœopathic Society; a member of the Board of U. S. Pension Examiners; is one of the Medical Staff of Grace Hospital, Detroit, and a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

He has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Georgia E. Dailey, to whom he was married at St. Paul, in 1864. She died in 1881. After remaining single six years, he married Miss Grace Eugenie Hillis, of Syracuse, New York.

Melvin T., b February 10, 1841, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; m January 29, 1871, to Jane Wyatt, at Stevens Point, Wisconsin. She was born November 8, 1845, at Erie, Pennsylvania. They had six children: Sarah I., b March 13, 1872, at Stevens Point, Wisconsin; d July 11, 1872, at same place.

Wm. H., b July 18, 1873, at Stevens Point. Frederick H., b February 9, 1876, at same place. Clara L., b August 25, 1879, at same place. Georgia E., b February 10, 1882, at same place. Milicent O., b May 10, 1887, at same place. Clara (adopted), b February 15, 1842, at Toledo, Ohio; m October 26, 1860, to Hiram Scriver, at Northfield, Minnesota; d June 7, 1884, at same place; accidentally killed. He was born April 22, 1830, at Hemingsford, Canada, and died June 1, 1890, at Northfield, Minnesota. They had one child, Baby Scriver, b August 21, 1861, at Northfield, Minnesota; d October 2, 1863, at same place. Alva M., b August 1, 1843, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; m October 22, 1868, to Sarah E. Jameson, at Northfield, Minnesota. She was born June 19, 1844, at Appleton, Maine. They had two children: Gertrude E., b May 7, 1872, at Northfield, Minnesota. Hiram S., b May 18, 1876, at Northfield; d March 7, 1878, at same place. Milicent S., b November 21, 1857, at Northfield, Minnesota; still living (unmarried), with her brother Rollin C., at Detroit, Michigan.

Chauncey Olin, b April 16, 1813; d April 16, 1815, at Canton, New York.

Peleg, b May 14, 1815; m December 29, 1837, to Barbara Westcott. She was born in 1819, and died March 4, 1841, at Canton, New York. He died November 11, 1890, at Vineland, New Jersey. They had one child.

Silas W., b November 1, 1838, at Canton, New York; m September 15, 1858, to Mary Reynolds, of Canton. They had one child, Freddie D., b October 1, 1861.

Peleg married for second wife, Maria Fuller, September 21, 1842. She died October 14, 1845. They had one child, Maria B., b June 22, 1845; m November 9, 1868, to George S. Robinson, at Montreal. He was born August 25, 1844, at Lachine, P. Q., Canada. They had three children: Jay O., b August 17, 1870, at Vineland, New Jersey; d February 27, 1889; was killed on a freight train at Trenton, New Jersey. William, b February 27, 1878, at Barnsbara, New Jersey. Allie A., b August 23, 1886, at South Amboy, New Jersey.

PELEG W. OLIN.

P. W. Olin, of precious memory, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, May 14, 1815, and died in Vineland, New Jersey, November 6, 1890. His last illness was so short that no relative was near but his ever-faithful wife and her brother, M. Rich. He worked about home all day Tuesday, November 4, and in the evening when he came into the house, complained of feeling unwell. He grew rapidly worse, until the end came on Thursday, November 6, when at 12:30 P. M., the meridian of day, his ransomed spirit took its flight to the meridian of God's glory. He was a great man, because he was a good man. "The good alone are great." He left Canton twenty-two years ago and came to Vineland, where he has resided ever since. He was buried from the Methodist Epis-

copal Church, of which he has been an official member ever since his residence here, on Sunday afternoon, the 9th. Many beautiful floral tributes were laid on his casket, one of which bore the inscription, "Mark the perfect man and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace." He had been a member of the church of his choice for over sixty years. The relatives present were his only daughter, Maria B., and her husband, Rev. G. S. Robinson, and their little daughter, of Niagara county, New York, and Mrs. Carrie Crampton Hand, of Newark, New Jersey.

IN MEMORIAM.—A DAUGHTER'S TRIBUTE.

You ask that I some word should send,
Of father, precious, cherished friend!
Then blame me not if love bursts forth,
In words to justly speak his worth.

Unconscious of the native grace,
Which shone in bearing, form and face.
Of dignified and quiet mien,
At home was where he best was seen.

A husband, tender, fond and true,
Always a "good provider" too.
A father, gentle, wise and good,
To "rule his spirit" understood.

An earnest, sincere, faithful friend,
On whom one could in truth depend.
A Christian in his daily walk,
(Tho' not inclined of this to talk.)

Proving it oft by kindly deeds,
The poor remembering in their needs.
Performing all without ado,
To his convictions ever true.

Oft was his voice attuned in praise,
Of wisdom with her pleasant ways.
With Bible truths his mind was stored,
His church he loved, his God adored.

The "even tenor" of his way,
Did well his Savior's love portray.
God's goodness was his daily cry,
God's grace his death did magnify.

—M. B. ROBINSON.



XLII.

Mrs. Maria B. Olin-Robinson, Middleport, N. Y.



XLII.

Peleg Olin, Vineland, N. J.—Deceased.

Peleg married for third wife Abigail Child, April 9, 1851, at Canton, New York. She was born in 1814, and died August 2, 1867. He married for fourth wife Hattie A. Rich, July 7, 1868, at Berlin, Wisconsin. She was born March 25, 1829, at Potsdam, New York, and still survives him.

MRS. MARIA B. OLIN-ROBINSON.

Mrs. Maria B. Olin-Robinson was born June 22, 1845, in Canton, N. J. Her mother, Maria Fuller-Olin, died when she was less than five months old, and which was her father's second wife, so that the care and anxiety of a mother was wanting at this tender age; but, at the age of about six years, her father married his third wife, who was a mother indeed to this motherless little girl, and for twenty-two years Maria was under the guidance and instruction of this most excellent woman. She became a Christian in early life, and at once threw her whole soul into doing what she could for the benefit of all those of her own age, and many much older. She became a Sabbath-school teacher at an early age and has always, to this day, kept in touch with Sabbath-school influences, although she is married and has a family. Her interest in the Sabbath-school has always been of a permanent nature, and she can always be seen when practical in the Sabbath-school with her children. She was married in 1868 to Geo. S. Robinson, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their family consists of three children, two boys and one girl. The oldest son, J. Olin-Robinson, was killed on a freight train in 1889. The other two are still living. Her husband has traveled over the circuit as an itinerant minister most of the time since their marriage, and now they are stationed at Middleport, New York. Mrs. Robinson holds an enviable position in church circles in their denomination. She is most always foremost in acts of benevolence and looking after the poor in the parish where her husband has been stationed. She is an excellent correspondent for magazines, newspapers and other periodicals. She is a worthy and useful member of all benevolent societies connected with their church. She is also

an excellent writer of poetry, which has received the highest praise from literary people that have read or come in contact with her productions in that direction. Mrs. Robinson is a useful and faithful Christian woman and succeeds in being an excellent help to her husband in all of his Christian work.

Chauncey C., b May 12, 1817, at Canton, New York; m March 9, 1843, to Mary A. Church, at Rochester, Wisconsin. She was born July 28, 1824, at Fair Haven, Vermont; d June 5, 1888, at Waukesha, Wisconsin. They had six children.

MARY A. CHURCH.

Mary A. Church, wife of C. C. Olin, was born in Fairhaven, Vermont, July 24, 1824. Her parents removed, soon after her birth, to Chazy, New York, where they had an older daughter residing, but their stay in that rough and uninviting country was of short duration. Their next move was to Cattaraugus county, New York. Even that country was not to their liking, and the far off Wisconsin had been heralded as really the "land of promise." Late in the fall of 1835 they took their departure upon about the last vessel that left Buffalo for Milwaukee, arriving there after a very boisterous trip, and were landed on the beach in the Milwaukee Bay in a furious storm. Milwaukee in 1835 was hardly known and nearly all of the inhabitants were French and Indians, but "where there is a will there is a way." They set about providing a place for the winter, as it was then near the first of December. Mr. Church, the father of the subject of this sketch, lived and provided for his family in Milwaukee for three or four years, when they moved to Prairieville, now Waukesha, and lived with Thomas H. Olin, who had married Sarah A. Church, an older sister, in 1837. Here is where Miss Church met Mr. Olin. They were married March 9, 1843. The result of this union was six children, the records of whom will be found following this sketch. Mrs. Olin usually enjoyed good health, but after her children were born and grown to maturity her health began to fail. In 1884 she received a stroke of paralysis from which she never fully recov-



XLIII.

Mrs. Mary A. Church Olin.—Deceased.
Wife of the Historian, C. C. Olin.



XLIV.

Frank W. Olin, Indianapolis, Ind.

ered. She was sent to the hospital in Chicago in the hopes of obtaining relief, and her family were much encouraged for a time, but soon after her return home she received a second stroke of paralysis, and from that time her decline was rapid, and she finally passed away June 5, 1888. Mrs. Olin was a great sufferer the last three years of her life, but her patience through it all was an example to those around her. She was a professed Christian, and had been foremost in her labor as organist, and also with the aid of her voice in sustaining choir music in the Congregational Church in Waukesha in an early day. Her children were very dear to her and she felt a great interest in their welfare. The oldest daughter, Mary E. Olin Sheldon, died previous to her death, but there still remain four children, one son and three daughters—the son and one daughter married and two daughters unmarried.

Mary E., b January 16, 1844, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; m February 1, 1868, to Wm. E. Sheldon, at Indianapolis, Indiana. She died October 24, 1868, at LaFayette, Indiana.

Chauncey C., Jr., b October 14, 1849, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; d March 4, 1850, at Waukesha.

Frank W., b June 22, 1853, at Waukesha; m May 24, 1876, to Lucy Moulden, at Indianapolis, Indiana. She was born December 2, 1857, at Alfont, Indiana. They had four children: Gertrude, b February 25, 1877, at Indianapolis; d November 11, 1884, at same place. Mary A., b November 29, 1878, at Indianapolis. Chauncey W., b October 8, 1883, at Indianapolis; d March 8, 1890, at same place. Virginia K., b October 15, 1889, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Charlotte A., b October 13, 1855, at Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Adeline B., b May 12, 1860, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; m April 10, 1883, to Emil W. Estberg, at Waukesha. They have one child, Ethel, b February 15, 1884, at Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Stella M., b November 10, 1865, at Indianapolis, Indiana.

FRANK W. OLIN.

Frank W. Olin, second son of Chauncey C. and Mary A. Olin, was born in Waukesha, Wisconsin, June 22, 1853.

He removed with his parents to Indianapolis, Indiana, when about nine years of age. He attended the public schools in that city for three or four years, and later, the old City Academy conducted by Professors Charles and Mendenhall.

He also attended for a short time the private school of an English tutor named Squires.

When nearly sixteen, he took a winter course in Commercial College, and soon after was employed in book-keeping. Two years of this employment enabled him to save up money sufficient to carry him through college, and in the Fall term of 1871, he entered Beloit College with the hope of securing a thorough education. The following Spring, however, brought a disappointment, and he was compelled to abandon his plans for a college education. His father having moved back to Waukesha about the time he entered Beloit, and having met with business reverses, and for a time lost his health, he left Beloit in the Spring of 1872 and accepted a position as paymaster and head book-keeper at the Howe Sewing Machine Factory, in Peru, Ind. He held this position until the Spring of 1875, when he removed to Indianapolis again, and took service with the Howe Company in their general offices at that point. For seven years more he served this company in various positions, becoming assistant manager.

Having accumulated a small property, he embarked in the sewing machine business on his own account, but after two years, reverses swept all away, and he was again compelled to take up office work, re-entering the employ of the Howe Company at their Cincinnati office, where he remained until the Fall of 1886. In October of that year he returned to Indianapolis once more, and assumed the management of the sale of the Caligraph Writing Machine, with the H. T. Conde Implement Company, who were the general agents. He continued in this employment for six years, meeting with much success and making a very large acquaintance with business and professional men throughout the State of Indiana.

December 1, 1892, he took service with the Smith Premier Typewriter Company, of Syracuse, New York, as general agent for the State of Indiana.

Soon after returning to Indianapolis in 1875, he met Miss Lucy Moulden, of that city, to whom he was married May 24, 1876. The result of that marriage has been four children, three girls and one boy. The oldest girl and the only son,



XLV.

Orson Z. Olin, Waukesha, Wis.

Chauncey, died at the ages respectively of eight and seven, leaving two girls, aged fourteen and three.

ORSON Z. OLIN.

Orson Z., b April 24, 1819, at Canton, New York; m December 2, 1846, to Lucy L. Church, at Waukesha, Wisconsin. She was born March 1, 1822, at Fair Haven, Vermont. They had five children:

Emeline M., b October 15, 1848, at Waukesha; d September 4, 1857, at same place.

Milton A., b December 4, 1850, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; d December 27, 1876, at same place.

Harvey C., b October 21, 1852, at Waukesha; m January 7, 1875, to Ida Boyd, at Waukesha. She was born February 11, 1856, at Waukesha. They had four children: Arthur M., b November 24, 1875; d March 10, 1880, at Chicago, Illinois. Ethel C., b January 19, 1877, at Chicago. Raymond H., b August 9, 1880, at Chicago. Jessie May, b October 20, 1882, at Chicago.

Nora L., b January 18, 1859, at Waukesha.

Orson Z., Jr., b February 19, 1861, at Waukesha; m April 18, 1882, to Elizabeth Allen, at Waukesha, Wisconsin. She was born December 6, 1860, at Waukesha. They had four children: Edgar A., b January 31, 1884, at Racine, Wisconsin. Arthur K., b September 23, 1885, at Racine; d April 21, 1891, at same place. Mildred, b November 18, 1889, at Racine; d April 18, 1891, at same place. Infant; no record.

O. Z. OLIN.

O. Z. Olin was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, April 24, 1819. Lived on his father's farm until he became of age. He emigrated to the territory of Wisconsin in 1844 and settled in Waukesha, and has resided there up to the present time, which has been more than forty-nine years. He has lived in his present home thirty-six years. The first few years were spent in farming, milling and merchandising. In about 1854 he took a position on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. For some years he ran what was called a "Wild Train," to remove wood, gravel or other material that the company needed in the building of the road west to the Mississippi river. After a few years he became a passenger conductor and held the position until the company insisted that if necessary to move trains he should violate the Sabbath by taking out his train the same as on other days. But Mr. Olin was a Christian man and did not believe in violat-

ing the Sabbath, and the result was that he left the road rather than to stultify his conscience in that way. In 1861 he was appointed postmaster in Waukesha, which office he held for eleven years. It can be truthfully said that a more popular or faithful postmaster Waukesha never had, and it was on account of political favoritism that he was succeeded by another man. It was regretted by three-fourths of the patrons of the office that such a state of affairs should have existed. Since 1872 Mr. Olin has been in the insurance and real estate business until within a few months. He has been a member of the Congregational Church at Waukesha since 1844. He held the office of deacon for thirty-five years without interruption. Was clerk and treasurer of the church for forty-one years. He was married to Lucy L. Church in 1846. The result of this marriage was a family of five children. The oldest, Emeline, died at the age of nine years, and Milton A. at the age of twenty-six. Harvey C. holds the position of chief clerk of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Company at Chicago. Nora L. is a music teacher in the public schools of Waukesha, besides having private classes in music in various parts of the village. She is a thorough musician and expects to make that her life work. The whole family are musicians of no mean order, having made music a study all their lives. Milton A., who died in 1876, was a thoroughly educated musician. He was an excellent performer on either the piano or organ, and was gifted with a fine voice. Orson Z., Jr., the youngest son, has an enviable position as cashier of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company at Racine, Wisconsin. More will be said of this family in the record proper.

Mr. Olin is now in his seventy-fourth year, and but few men of his age are so well preserved, although he can not now be called a robust man. But he is able to be about and seems to enjoy life more than the majority of men of his age. He had a mishap a few months since in falling, in which he fractured one of the bones in one of his hips, but he is now well of that, and there is no reason why he should not enjoy life for a good many years yet, as he is from a long-lived family, his father living until he was eighty-two years old.



XLVI.

Mrs. Althea Olin-Fuller, Northfield, Minn.—Deceased.



XLVII.

Miss Clara W. Fuller, Northfield, Minn.

Previous to Mr. Olin's coming to Wisconsin he was married to Emeline Hosley, of Canton, New York, March 1, 1843. She had one child, which died August 6, 1846, in Waukesha. His wife died March 21, 1846, at Waukesha, of consumption. The child survived her only a few months and died of the same disease.

Orson Z., married for first wife, Emeline M. Hosley, March 1, 1843, at Canton, New York. She was b February 24, 1822, at Canton. She died March 21, 1846, at Waukesha, Wisconsin. They had one child, Emeline, b December 18, 1845, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; d August 15, 1846, at same place.

Althea A., b January 22, 1821, at Canton, New York; m January 25, 1843, to Emory L. Fuller, of Canton, New York. He was born May 24, 1819, at Canton. She died May 29, 1888, at Northfield, Minnesota. They had four children:

Mary A., b December 17, 1843, at Canton, New York; d November 9, 1845, at Waukesha, Wisconsin.

Chas. E., b August 18, 1846, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; m May 18, 1872, to Martha W. Way, at Northfield, Minnesota. She was born May 18, 1850, at Peacham, Vermont. They had one child, Clara W., b January 29, 1875, at Northfield. Married to second wife, Alice M. Jones, January 14, 1887, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. She was born June 18, 1862, at Minnesota City, Minnesota. They had two children: Jessie R., b October 24, 1887, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. Margaret E., b February 15, 1891, at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Mary M., b February 11, 1850, at Northfield, Minnesota; m June 20, 1867, to James S. Eckels, at Northfield; no date of his birth. They had two children: Arthur, b May 3, 1867, at Howard Springs, Tennessee. Clara, b May 5, 1874, at same place.

John O., b February 3, 1866, at Northfield, Minnesota; m June 18, 1887, to Emma LaPoint, at Northfield, Minnesota. They have four children: Janette, b November 8, 1887, at Northfield. Charles E., b April 9, 1889, at same place. Anthea A., b June 7, 1890, at same place. William J., b February 28, 1892, at same place.

ALTHEA A. OLIN.

Althea A. Olin was born in Canton, New York, January 22, 1821. She was married to Emory L. Fuller, in Canton, New York, January 25, 1843. They soon after removed to Waukesha, Wisconsin, where they lived for a few years; then they bought them a farm at Omro, Wisconsin, and improved it, but in a few years they sold out and removed to Northfield, Minnesota. At that time Minnesota was a new State, but immigration has made it one of the foremost of our new Western

States. They bought land and Mr. Fuller, having been brought up on a farm, made that his occupation until the death of his wife, which occurred May 29, 1888, at Northfield. Mrs. Fuller left three children: Charles E., who now lives at Minneapolis, Minnesota; May M., now Mrs. James S. Eckels, of California, and John O., who has the old homestead and is living with his father. Mrs. Fuller was a woman of mild and amiable disposition. She had no enemies, and all that formed her acquaintance saw at once her kindness toward her neighbors and friends; and every body that chanced to know her, felt that they were in the presence of a noble woman. Her children idolized her for her remarkable interest in their welfare. Last year we chanced to spend a short time at the home of Mr. Fuller, and we visited some of the old neighbors that had known her since their first settlement on their farm, and every one that we came in contact with, extolled the virtues of their departed friend and neighbor, and they farther said, that they never expected to see a better woman come into the community. She was a professed Christian, and always took great delight in attending to the ordinances of the Congregational Church, to which she belonged. She would often say that she expected to meet her dear friends that have preceded her to that better land, and as her health was gradually failing, she would talk more freely in regard to the condition of her friends, and especially her father and mother, who had passed away years ago. Her mind seemed to be firmly fixed on a better condition of things in the new relation that would take place after her departure from the scenes of this world.

Clara W. Fuller, born June 29, 1875, at Northfield, Minnesota, is the daughter of Charles E. Fuller and Martha W. Way. Her father is the son of Mrs. Althea Olin-Fuller, who was born in Waukesha, June 15, 1846. He married Martha W. Way, May 18, 1872, at Northfield, Minnesota, where she died.

Since the death of her mother, Clara has lived with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. John Way, of Northfield. She being only — years old at the death of her mother, the grandparents have had the moulding of Clara's character since the

death of her dear mother. They have kept her in school continually since her school days began. She has always been a good scholar and paid strict attention to her school work. She is now, and has been for some time, in the high-school of Northfield, and, in addition to regular study, she has been under the tuition of a competent teacher of elocution. The State Educational Association of the State of Minnesota had their annual meeting December 28, 1891, at St. Paul, and offered prizes for the best oratorical effort before that meeting. Miss Fuller entered as one of the contestants for this prize. This was the twenty-sixth annual session of the Association, and there were present teachers and educators of the higher branches of learning from all parts of the State. The committee who awarded the prizes were well known as prominent men, and well qualified to pass on the qualifications of the contestants. They were from the following places in the State: J. G. Kenaston, Owatonna; Frank A. Weld, Fergus Falls; J. B. Wisely, St. Cloud, and the referee was Rev. David Donavon, Little Falls. They rated the contestants in the following manner, 100 points being taken as perfect:

Miss Clara W. Fuller, Northfield, 89; Miss Bell Davis, St. Peters, $85\frac{3}{4}$; Miss Genevieve Paquin, Little Falls, $84\frac{2}{3}$; Miss Clara M. Yetter, Northfield, $83\frac{2}{3}$; Alex. W. Caldwell, St. Paul, $82\frac{1}{2}$; Miss Marian S. Everett, Red Wood Falls, $81\frac{2}{3}$; Miss Addie Card, St. Paul, 72; Miss May Burt, Wabasha, 71.

It will be seen that there were eight contestants, and the committee conferred no diplomas upon the first and second best. The report of the committee was as follows:

“Last evening there were eight participants in the program, and, while all were good, some were exceptionally excellent. The judges' award was in full accord and sympathy with the judgment of all the spectators, as was evidenced by the enthusiastic bursts of applause that greeted the announcement that Miss Clara Fuller had won the first prize. Miss Fuller is the daughter of Charles E. Fuller, of Northfield, well known throughout the entire Northwest. She is a beautiful child, with charming presence. Her recitation was well calculated to exhibit her naivete and piquant style. She chose the simple little

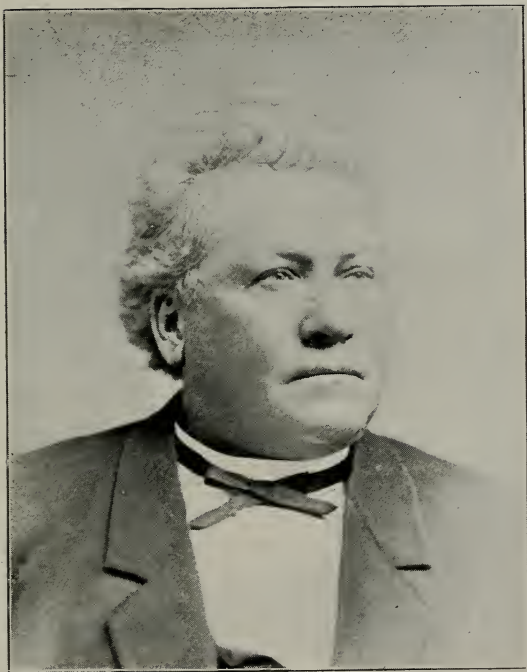
love story in rhyme ' Archie Dean,' and she filled it with dramatic effects quite innocent and effective. The audience applauded the effort for an encore, but the 'little lady did not respond."

The result of this contest was of course very gratifying to her friends in Northfield and other places where she was known. It was peculiarly so with myself, as her grandmother on her father's side was my sister, Mrs. Althea A. Olin-Fuller. Miss Fuller is still in school, and, as she is still in her teens, has, no doubt, a bright future before her. Her portrait appears in this volume. She has a classical face, and no doubt will be heard from in the future as an elocutionist of some distinction, and perhaps will become a star in the literary world of the first magnitude.

Ansel S., b June 20, 1823, at Canton, New York; m January 22, 1867, to an Eastern lady, name not known. He died April 29, 1883, at San Francisco, California, without issue.

ANSEL SOLOMON OLIN.

Died, in San Francisco, California, April 29, 1883, Ansel Solomon Olin in the sixtieth year of his age. Was a brother of C. C. and O. Z. Olin of our village (Waukesha, Wisconsin). Mr. Olin was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, June 2, 1823. He was the eighth son of Thomas D. and Experience M. Olin. Was raised and worked on his father's farm until he was twenty years of age; arrived at Waukesha, October, 1843, where he made it his home until the year 1849 when the great rush overland took him with thousands of others to the land of gold, where he remained until his death. While at Waukesha he was most of the time engaged in the livery business. He was a wide-awake, generous man, often too much for his own good; always full of fun and frolic, and could give and take a joke equal to the best of them. While in California he was most of his time in the livery and stage business. He married late in life in his adopted State, but left only an estimable wife to



XLVIII.

Ansel S. Olin, San Francisco, Cal.—Deceased.





XLIX.

Mrs. Mary A. Olin-Jackson, Potsdam, N. Y.—Deceased.



L.

Mrs. Milicent A. Olin-Kendrick, Waukesha, Wis.—Deceased.

mourn his loss. This is the first death from a family of eight sons; oldest 81 years, youngest 65 years; combined ages of the eight brothers are five hundred and forty-three years. Such cases of longevity are very scarce in these modern days.

Quincy C., b June 17, 1825, at Canton, New York; m June 2, 1852, to Elizabeth Daniel, at Waukesha, Wisconsin. She was born May 14, 1827, at Cattaraugus, New York, and died April 10, 1860, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They had one child:

Quincy D., b March 28, 1860, at Milwaukee; d April 13, 1865, at same place.

Quincy C. married for second wife, Jane Toby, June 19, 1861, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. She was born May 6, 1829, at Conway, Massachusetts.

Mary E., b August 28, 1827, at Canton, New York; m January 28, 1851, at Canton, to Andrew E. Jackson, of Potsdam, New York. She died June 13, 1866, at Potsdam. He was born June 8, 1821, at same place. They had one child, Charles S., b June 2, 1857, at Potsdam, New York; m November 23, 1876, to Martha A. Rich, of Potsdam, New York. She was born January 11, 1851, at same place, and died December 10, 1890, at Madrid, New York. They had four children.

MARY E. OLIN-JACKSON.

Mary E. Olin-Jackson was born August 28, 1827, at Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York. She was the third daughter and the twelfth child of Thomas D. and Experience M. Olin. She was married June 29, 1857, to Andrew Jackson, of Potsdam, New York. They had one son, Charles G. Jackson, who was born June 2, 1859, at Potsdam, and is now living at Morley, New York. He was married November 23, 1876, to Martha A. Rich, who was born January 11, 1827, at Potsdam, New York. They had four children. His wife died December 10, 1890, at Madrid, New York.

Mary E. Olin-Jackson was a woman of uncommon beauty, and was a universal favorite among her kindred in the Olin settlement. She attended a district school where there were seventy-five scholars and seventy of them were Olins, and she was recognized as the belle of the neighborhood. Her disposition was of the very best, being very quiet in her manner, never intruding upon the rights of others. She was a true and noble woman. She came West in about 1848 and spent a few

months. In about nine years after the birth of her son, she was taken down with a lung difficulty which very much impaired her health, but on consulting a physician, it was not considered that the difficulty was of a serious nature, but as time went on, the disease had been gathering more and more strength, until it finally developed into what the physician called a consumption of the blood. From that time the disease became more and more developed, and on June 13, 1866, she passed from earth. Her death was a great shock to her husband and her brother and sister, as they were all alive with the exception of one sister who died in 1860. This was a great grief to her only child, he being only nine years old.

Silas S., b December 14, 1877, at Potsdam, New York. Andrew A., b August 17, 1879, at Canton, New York; d August 27, 1880, at Potsdam. Mary E., b December 18, 1881, at Potsdam. Edith P., b February 9, 1885, at Potsdam.

Charles S. was married to second wife, Katherine Colton, December 27, 1891, at Potsdam, New York.

Milicent A., b August 28, 1831, at Canton, New York; m June 29, 1866, to Dr. Albert Kendrick, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; d July 1, 1869, at Vineland, New Jersey. He was b August 11, 1818, at Granville, New York; d October 13, 1884, at Waukesha, Wisconsin. They had one child, which died in infancy.

MILICENT A. OLIN.

Milicent A. Olin, youngest daughter of Thomas D. and Experience M. Olin, was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, August 28, 1831. She being the youngest of thirteen children was, of course, the pet of the family. She commenced her school days at an early age, the school-house being near her father's dwelling. She was a great book-worm, reading everything that came in her way. By the time she was sixteen years old she was qualified to teach, and her first school was commenced in the West. As she had made up her mind that was to be her occupation, she left her father's house and emigrated to Wisconsin, commencing to teach at once. She was a success in every sense of the word in that chosen occupation. After teaching a number of years she took a position as assist-



L.I.

Mrs. Rebecca Olin-Day, Canton, N. Y.—Deceased.



L.II.

Jonatham Day, Canton, N. Y.—Deceased.

ant postmaster in Waukesha, Wisconsin, under her brother, O. Z. Olin, who had been appointed postmaster at that place, June 26, 1866. She was married to Albert Kendrick, M. D., of Waukesha. She bore him one child, which died in infancy. Soon after the death of the child she was taken quite ill and remained in that condition for three or four years. Dr. Kendrick removed her to a warmer climate, Vineland, New Jersey, in hopes that it would be for her benefit, but the disease had made such inroads upon her constitution that she died July 1, 1869, in the thirty-eighth year of her age. At her request her remains were removed to Waukesha for burial. Mrs. Kendrick was a devoted Christian woman, having united with the church at an early age, and in her last hours she felt that Christ was her support in every time of need. It was our lot, I and my brother, O. Z. Olin, to be with her for a few days just before she died, and she felt so thankful that her brothers had come to see her before she departed this life. She said words of comfort and joy to brothers and sisters that were still alive, and wanted them all to live in the expectation to meet her in that better country.

THE JONATHAN DAY FAMILY.

Rebecca Olin-Day, second daughter of Caleb Olin, was born July 9, 1782, at Addison, Vermont; m December 1, 1802, to Jonathan Day, at Addison. He was born May 22, 1781, at Cheshire, Massachusetts. She died May 8, 1862, at Canton, New York. He died February 2, 1866, at same place. They raised ten children, besides one adopted.

REBECCA OLIN.

Rebecca Olin, second daughter of Caleb and Frelove Olin, was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, July 9, 1782. She had always lived at home with her parents until they removed from Shaftsbury to Addison, Vermont. At the age of twenty she married Jonathan Day, at Addison, Vermont, in 1802, and

soon after, with her husband, removed, in company with her older brother and wife, Thomas D. Olin, from Addison to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York. The country was entirely new, they being the second family in the town; but they had good health, strong wills, and were determined to make the best of it and secure a home for themselves and those that might come after them. They succeeded in this and raised a family of ten children (besides one adopted), two of whom died young, but the other eight were married and seven of them raised children. One, Elliot, who married Alma Jackson, never had any children; in fact, Elliott died within one year of his marriage. They had sixty-one grandchildren, which are scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Aunt 'Becca, as we used to call her, was a good mother, a kind neighbor, and very useful in the neighborhood in case of sickness. She not only lived to benefit her own family, but to do all she could in case of sickness among her neighbors. Her husband, Jonathan Day, was also a good neighbor and a worthy citizen, and lived to a good old age, being eighty-six years old when he died. Mrs. Rebecca Olin-Day died May 8, 1862, in the eightieth year of her age, and was buried in the old burying ground with her father and mother, and brother and sister, adjoining their farm in the Olin settlement.

OBITUARY.

DIED.—At the residence of his son Stephen Day, in Canton, February 28th, 1866, JONATHAN DAY, aged 86 years.

The subject of this notice was long and favorably known as one of the earliest pioneers of St. Lawrence county. It is a singular coincidence that the first death was caused by the small-pox, which was Stillman Foote's father, who died in 1801, the same year after emigrating from Vermont, and Mr. Day, who was the last, whose death was also caused by the same disease nearly sixty-five years later. He was a man of sterling integrity. As a parent he was kind and indulgent almost to a fault. His physical nature just fitted him for pioneer life. He was strong and athletic and never complained of being wearied even in his old age, and was scarcely ever confined to his room

by sickness. In 1802 himself and Thomas D. Olin had each of them contracted for a farm, side by side in the north part of the town. Each had cleared a small patch and planted it to corn and potatoes and what few kinds of garden sauce could be procured in the spring.

They had also built a log house and covered it with bark, which they used in common and in which they kept "bachelor's hall." The season of growth and maturity had passed, and the harvest was completed, the log house being the receptacle of the various crops, and also venison, which was plenty in those days, of which they had dried an abundance and laid away in store, for the approaching winter. In October, while away from home at a "raising," their house took fire and burned to the ground, so that when they returned their all was smouldering in ruins. I mention this circumstance that we, who live in this day of plenty, may picture to ourselves, if possible, the feelings of two young men in the midst of a howling wilderness, three miles from neighbors, with their little all reduced to ashes; and, also that we may have a due sense of the rich heritage we have gained through the labor, toil, privation and suffering of the early settlers of this county. "Peace and honor to the memory of the early pioneers."

Mr. Day was a worthy member of the Baptist Church. His spirit has gone to join that of his sainted companion, while their bodies rest peacefully side by side in the cemetery which he freely gave to the Baptist Society, from a portion of his farm, over fifty years since.

When it became evident that he could survive but a short time, his son Alfred, who has taken great pleasure and pains to smooth the paths of his declining years, was immediately telegraphed, at his home in Philadelphia, of the facts, and soon found himself at the bedside of his dying parent. His heart was deeply touched. As there was no funeral services on account of the contagiousness of the disease, he was one of the few who assisted in the last sad rites of a revered sire.

Althea, b September 6, 1804, at Canton, New York; m May 19, 1824, to Chester Dewey, at Canton, New York. She died November 8, 1819, at Russell, New York; no date of his death or birth. They had two children: Althea; no date of birth, marriage or death. Chester; no record.

Freelove, b March 29, 1806, at Canton, New York; m May 19, 1824, to Ansel Bailey, for first husband. He was born March 1, 1804, at West Shoreham, Vermont; d June 10, 1845, at Canton. Married to second husband, Joel Dyke, September 24, 1849; no record of his birth. He died July 25, 1871. She died April 21, 1889, at Stockholm, New York. She had five children by first husband, as follows: Samuel D., b February 18, 1825, at Canton; d October 31, 1825, at same place. Lemuel D., b May 29, 1826, at Canton; d May 30, 1826, at same place. Ira O., b January 25, 1828; m January 10, 1848, to Emma Polly. He died February 10, 1882, at Lewisville, New York. Louisa R., b January 5, 1831, at Canton; m July 4, 1848, to John Haskett, at Lewisville, N. Y. He was born April 12, 1823, at Tipperary, Ireland. They had four children: Henry L., b June 11, 1849; d February 3, 1850. Ella M., b July 29, 1861; no other record. John, b October 26, 1864; no other record. Ira A., b August 31, 1850; no other record.

Stephen, b May 3, 1808, at Canton, New York; m March 20, 1828, to Larin McEwen. He died April 13, 1872, at Charles City, Iowa; no record of her birth; d March 3, 1866, at Canton, New York. Married to second wife, Mary L. Scranton, January 18, 1868, at LaGrange, Missouri; no record of her birth or death. He had eight children by first wife: An infant son, born April 27, 1830, at Canton, New York; died in infancy. Another infant, b February 24, 1822; d October 16, 1822, at Canton, New York. Samuel J., b January 19, 1836; m March 20, 1863, to Sarah L. Scranton, at Mendon, Illinois; lives at Great Bend, Kansas. Infant, b November 4, 1839; died in infancy. Harly, b March 27, 1841, at Canton, New York; m May 30, 1867, to Maggie A. Braden, at Winthrop, Iowa. They had two children: Edwin M., b October 26, 1868, at Winthrop. Eleanor M., b November 11, 1870, at same place; d November 2, 1879, at Pringhar, Iowa; no further record. Alfred, b February 24, 1844; m July 1, 1872, to Mary Brainard, at Canton, New York; without issue. Infant, b November 26, 1846; d same day. Mahlon W., b June 4, 1849; m September 9, 1868, to Emeline T. Spencer, in Missouri; no further record.

Elliott, b January 9, 1810, at Canton, New York; m January 15, 1830, to Alma Jackson, at Canton; d October 3, 1831, at same place; no record of her birth or death.

Ira, b August 5, 1812, at Canton; m February 12, 1840, to Johanna Lawrence, at Madrid, New York; d October 18, 1877, at Lisbon, New York. She was born May 28, 1824, at Madrid, New York. They had six children: Julia A., b November 22, 1840, at Lisbon; d January 16, 1841, at same place. Horace, b November 10, 1842, at Lisbon; m January 1, 1867, to Julia Prescott. She was born January 10, 1862, at Belrel, Canada West. They had four children: David S., b April 5, 1868, at Lisbon, New York. Fred L., b July 27, 1873, at Early, Iowa. Eli, b April 5, 1881, at same place. Ray, b July 1, 1884, at same place; no other record. Rebecca A., b March 23, 1845; no other record. Amy, b August 12, 1849; m February 19, 1873, to Cyrus Lockwood, at Lisbon. He was born August 15, 1847, at Lisbon, New York; no further record.

Wm L., b October 19, 1851; m October —, 1878, to Fannie E. McBeth, who was born October 17, 1855, at Lisbon; no further record. Jonathan E., b June 15, 1855, at Lisbon, New York; m June 21, 1883, to Rachel McBeth, at Lisbon. She was born January 12, 1858, at same place. They had three children: Jessie, b May 4, 1884, at Lisbon. Ira, b February 11, 1886, at same place. Everett, b August 16, 1890, at same place.

Samuel, b July 4, 1814, at Canton, New York; d January 14, 1824, at same place.

Sarah Maria, b August 30, 1816, at Canton, New York; m, no date, to Timothy Braffel, at same place; no record.

Infant son, b April 6, 1818, at Canton, New York; d April 13, 1818.

ALFRED, b June 22, 1823, at Canton; m to first wife, Elizabeth J. Edwards, of Tampico, Mexico, in 1848; no record of her birth.* She died June —, 1850, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He died May 18, 1873, at



LIII.

Alfred Day, Hazeldine, Pa.

same place. Married to second wife, Sally E. Campbell, January 29, 1853. She was born January 27, 1836, at Philadelphia. He had eight children: Estelle, b August 31, 1849, at St. Louis, Missouri; m June 12, 1872, to Frank Potts, Silliman; no further record. Frank N., b March 2, 1854, at Philadelphia; m March 12, 1880, to Ida L. Kaercher; no other record. Edward W., b January 1, 1856, at Philadelphia; d February 3, 1883, at same place. Alfred J., b April 2, 1858, at Philadelphia; no other record. William C., b October 23, 1860; no other record. Joseph H., b January 26, 1863; d April 25, 1891, at Philadelphia. Alexander S., b November 7, 1865; no other record. Mary J. Bryne, adopted daughter, b January 27, 1847; m January 4, 1867, to Calvin Pardee, at Philadelphia; no other record.

ALFRED DAY.

Alfred Day, who was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, June 22, 1823, was the son of Jonathan and Rebecca Olin Day.

He worked upon his father's farm until he was eighteen years old. He enjoyed and availed himself of such schooling as the district school in the neighborhood afforded. He spent two years in the Canton Academy, after which he started out in the world to seek his fortune. He soon found himself in a lawyer's office in Rochester, New York, and after a few months' study, he was admitted to the bar, but before he entered into practice the Mexican War broke out. He entered as a private June 3, 1846, in the 1st Battalion, and on November 13, 1846, was dismissed with rank of Sergeant-Major. He participated in most of the battles in which his command was engaged. During a part of the war he carried dispatches from General Taylor to the other commanders, which was sometimes very hazardous. After peace was declared he was stationed at Tampico, engaged in transacting the business of the United States War Department, and while there was married to Elizabeth J. Edwards, of Philadelphia. After concluding the business of the War Department, he went to New Orleans, but only stayed a short time, owing to ill health. He removed to St. Louis, where he engaged in the drug business. But about this time the California gold fever broke out. He sold his interest in the drug store, and in the fall of 1849 he started for the

Golden Gate. After a short stay in California, not meeting with success, he sailed for home in June, 1850, on the steamship Union. On the 1st of July the steamer was wrecked on the coast of Southern California. He was picked up on the 5th of July by the steamship Northern, and proceeded on his journey home to Philadelphia, where he had left his family. In 1851 his wife died. He took active part in the campaign previous to the election of Franklin Pierce, and upon the entrance of Mr. Pierce into office, he appointed Mr. Day Navy Agent at Philadelphia, which position he held during his administration. He also held the office of Pension Agent. In 1853 he was married to Sallie Elizabeth Campbell, who was born in Philadelphia.

During the Buchanan campaign he stumped the State with a good deal of success, and was considered one of the best campaign orators in the field. After his term of office as Navy Agent expired, he entered into business, chiefly that of selling coal at wholesale, and was in that business at his death. The only public office that he held was that of being member of the city council of the city of Philadelphia, and he was president of that body until his term expired.

At the breaking out of the late war he was offered a high position by the government, but on account of business and other reasons he declined the honor. He, however, raised a regiment and was made Colonel of No. 2 Regulars, by Gov. Curtin. He was made Colonel of the Second Regulars, September, 1861; of the Eighth Regular Infantry——— and went into active service for the defense of the State of Pennsylvania. He was also engaged in raising other companies who were used in the defense of his adopted State. He was a writer for the press, and his articles were read with interest. His business qualifications were of the first order, and he held various positions in banking circles and large coal and trust companies.

From 1851, Mr. Day was a resident of Philadelphia, and during his long residence there he made many warm and ardent friends. In religion he was a Universalist, in which he had been a believer since his boyhood. He held a high position in

the I. O. O. F. fraternity, also the Masonic Order, in which he had a high standing.

In 1873, he was attacked with typhoid fever and muscular neuralgic rheumatism from which he never recovered, but died on May 18, 1873, leaving his wife, two daughters and six sons. He was a kind and indulgent husband and father, and was respected by all who came in contact with him.

The city of his adoption was always dear to him, as his family were all born and raised there, and his wife still resides there.

Chester, b March 16, 1825, at Canton, New York; m in 1845, to Sarah L. Ames, at Lisbon, New York. She was born June 19, 1825, at Canton. They had seven children: Sarah L., b November 18, 1845, at Canton; m May 22, 1870, to Wm. Smith, at Pierrepont, New York; no record of his birth. They had one child, Chester, b in Stockholm, New York, in 1884; no other record. Wm H., b December 19, 1847, at Canton, New York; m May 7, 1865, to Lucinda Morrison, at Pierrepont, New York; no record of her birth or death, or his death. They had five children: Alfred C., b April 16, 1866, at Colton, New York; no other record. Alma W., b September 2, 1867, at Parishville, New York; d April 15, 1868, at same place. Charles H., b May 22, 1869, at Colton, New York; no other record. Lem S., b November 6, 1878, at Colton; no other record. Libbie, b July 20, 1882, at Colton; no other record. Lavina, b May 16, 1852, at Canton, New York; m January 11, 1872, to Stillman Loop, at Pierrepont, New York; no date of birth or death; no further record. Marion A., b March 22, 1854, at Canton; no other record. Eva E., b July 31, 1861, at Canton; d April 1, 1864, at same place. Mary L., b April 18, 1863, at Canton; m March 3, 1856, to Wilbur Page; no further record. Eva M., b June 2, 1864, at Canton, New York; m February 14, 1885, to Orin Bradish, at Pierrepont, New York; no further record.

Catherine Logan-Day, adopted daughter, b June 2, 1821, at Canton; m to John Pierce; no date. She died May 1, 1873, at Potsdam, New York.

JOSEPH OLIN, FOURTH CHILD AND SECOND SON OF CALEB OLIN, OF SHAFTSBURY, VERMONT.

Joseph Olin, b March 27, 1784, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m June 15, 1806, to Hulda Smith, at Addison, Vermont. She was born August 15, 1783, at Addison; d February 7, 1831, at Canton, New York. He died January 27, 1873, at Nickelsville, New York. Married to second wife, Hebsibah Andrews, March 15, 1832, at Lawrenceville, New York; no record of her birth. She died December 8, 1868, at Nickelsville, New York.

DEACON JOSEPH OLIN.

Deacon Joseph Olin was born March 27, 1784, in Shaftsbury, Vermont. He married Hulda Smith, June 15, 1806, at Addison, Vermont, she having been born there on June 15, 1783. In 1810 he emigrated to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York. His family consisted of ten children, who were all born in Canton. His business was farming and stock raising. During the war of 1812 he held the office of Captain of a company that had been raised in St. Lawrence county. He was active in helping to sustain the government against British aggressions, and was a true soldier until the close of the war in 1814. He was a prominent member of the Baptist Church, and was the acting deacon until his death. His influence in the community in which he lived was always of the best, and his example as a Christian was always of a salutary nature. His religion was pure and simple and at periods of public meetings he always took an active part in the exercises. In 1831 his wife died, leaving quite a large family of children. In 1832 he married Hepsibah Andrews. She bore him two children. Previous to this two of his oldest children had married and started out in the world for themselves. In a few years he sold his farm and removed to Nickelsville, New York, where he lived and died at the advanced age of eighty-nine years.

He had ten children by his first wife, as follows: Joseph M., b October 6, 1807, at Canton, New York; m January 1, 1832, to Mary Barrett, at Canton, New York. He died October 11, 1855, at Canton, New York. She was born July 31, 1813, at Elizabethtown, New York; d February 19, 1883, at Troy, Kansas. They had eight children: Charles M., b August 18, 1832, at Canton, New York; m January 1, 1853, to Bessie Davis, at Canton; no other record. Martha M., b November 18, 1836, at Canton; m September 25, 1856, to David M. Whipple, at Canton. He was born October 7, 1837, at Malone, New York; d March 9, 1892, at Huron, South Dakota. They had three children: Charles E., b November 12, 1858; m June 4, 1882, to Clara E. Opsahal, at Huron, South Dakota. They had two children: David E., b March 2, 1883, at Huron, South Dakota. Robert A., b January 16, 1887, at same place. Harriet E., b October 5, 1861, at Canton; m October 5, 1880, to Solomon M. Roberts, at Owatonna, Minnesota. He was born February 6, 1857, at LaFayette, Indiana. They had two children: Alice E., b September 13, 1881, at Huron, South Dakota. David H., b April 15, 1883, at same place. Archie, b June 9, 1871, at Owatonna, Minnesota.

Harriet A., b September 23, 1838, at Canton, New York; d April 13, 1842, at same place. Elizabeth S., b September 6, 1840, at Canton; m February 27, 1859, to Robert Whipple, at Canton. He was born October



LIV.

Joseph Olin, Canton, N. Y.—Deceased.



LV.

Joseph M. Olin, Canton, N. Y.—Deceased.

10, 1839, at Malone, New York. They had eight children: Clarence M., b December 4, 1860, at Canton, New York; no other record. Clara M., b August 10, 1862, at Canton; m November 18, 1883, to William A. Walker, at Huron, South Dakota. He was born January 28, 1856, at Franklin, New York. They had three children:

Willie W., b August 19, 1884, at Fairbanks, South Dakota.

Grace S., b March 5, 1888, at North Freedom, Wisconsin.

Claude R., b May 2, 1889, at North Freedom, Wisconsin.

Cassius, b July 7, 1864, at Canton; m November 25, 1887, to Ida M. Kelsey, in South Dakota. She was born November 30, 1868, at Jefferson, Wisconsin. They had one child: Cassius R., b August 5, 1888, at Calhoun, Kentucky.

Mary C., b November 7, 1870, at Malone, New York; no other record.

Grace E., b January 8, 1872, at Malone; no other record.

Augusta B., b March 27, 1874, at Canton; d July 7, 1888, at same place.

Robert O., b July 25, 1879, at Canton; no other record.

Clinton F., b January 22, 1883, at Huron, South Dakota.

Thankful A., b May 17, 1843, at Canton, New York; d March 22, 1852, at same place.

Andrew J., b December 19, 1846, at Canton; m August 31, 1879, to Cynthia A. Gillis, at Mound City, Missouri; d October 18, 1891, at Mound City; no record of her birth. They had one child: George S., b July 8, 1881, at Mound City, Missouri; no other record.

Daniel A., b March 26, 1851, at Canton, New York; m August 25, 1873, to Ella M. Walker, at Troy, Kansas. She was born August 22, 1853, at Painted Post, New York. They had one child: Hattie M., b September 4, 1876, at Troy, Kansas.

Mary A., b October 15, 1833, at Canton, New York; m October 20, 1875, to Delos M. Highly, at Byron, Minnesota. He was born November 12, 1836, at LaPorte, Indiana. They had five children:

Charles J., b December 1, 1876, at St. Joseph, Missouri; no other record.

Daniel O., b June 27, 1879, at Troy, Kansas; no other record.

Harrison J., b February 28, 1882, at Troy, Kansas.

Louise E., b October 9, 1884, at Troy, Kansas.

Martha I., b November 27, 1887, at Troy, Kansas.

JOSEPH MITCHELL OLIN.

Joseph Mitchell Olin, oldest son of Joseph and Huldah W. Olin, of Canton, New York, was born October 6, 1807, at Canton, New York. He lived on his father's farm until his marriage to Mary Barrett, January 1, 1832, and, after his marriage, he continued as a farmer until his death, which occurred October 11, 1855; aged forty-eight years. At that time he had a family of eight children, the youngest being only two years old. They removed from Canton to Morley, in the north part of the town, and there lived for eleven years, but the older sons had their

plans laid to go West, and, in 1861, they removed to Jefferson, Wisconsin, where Mrs. Olin had a brother. They lived there one year and a half, when they took their departure for Troy, Doniphan county, Kansas. Mrs. Olin continued to live in Troy until her death, February 19, 1883. There is still living of the family, two sons and three daughters, and all living in the West, with the exception of the oldest, Charles M., who still lives in the town of Canton, New York.

OBITUARY.

Andrew J. Olin was born in Canton, New York, December 19, 1846, and died at his home in this city, October, 18, 1891.

Mr. Olin came to Mound City in 1877, and was for a time engaged in the drug business; later he gave his time to the jewelry business, but for the past few years he has been unable to follow any business on account of failing health. A severe attack of LaGrippe two years ago left him much broken in health, and almost ever since he has been more or less a constant sufferer, until relieved by death.

On the 31st of December, 1879, A. J. Olin and Cynthia Gillis were united in marriage, and have lived happily together since until separated by death. The result of this union was one son, George, who, with his mother, remains to mourn the loss of a loving husband and kind father.

The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Young, from the residence, on Monday afternoon, attended by a large number of sympathizing friends.



LVI.

Andrew J. Olin, Mound City, Mo.



LIX.

Mary Angelia Olin-Highly, Troy, Kas.—Deceased.



LVII.

Daniel A. Olin, St. Clair, Kas.



LVIII.

Hattie May Olin, St. Clair, Kas.

D. A. OLIN.

D. A. Olin, son of Joseph Mitchell Olin, of Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, was born March 26, 1851. He emigrated to Jefferson, Wisconsin, in 1867, where he lived for one year and a half. From there he emigrated to Kansas, in 1868. Is a farmer and is living at Adrian, Jackson county, Kansas; he has quite a large farm and is largely engaged in the stock business. He married Miss Ella M. Walker, November 25, 1873. They had one child only (daughter), whose portrait appears in our history.

HATTIE M. OLIN.

Hattie M. Olin, daughter of D. A. and Ella M. Olin, was born in Troy, Doniphan county, Kansas, September 5, 1876. Moved with her parents to Adrian, Jackson county, 1880 and lives with her parents, and attends school at the "Little Coon Creek" in the winter; in the summer she teaches music, both vocal and instrumental.

MARY A. OLIN-HIGHLY.

Mrs. Mary A. Olin-Highly, daughter of Joseph M. Olin, was born October 15, 1853, in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York. Her father died when she was two years old. Her mother removed to Morley, six miles from Canton, where she resided until she became thirteen years of age. Her family then removed to Jefferson, Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in the year 1866, where they lived a year and a half when her family removed to Troy, Doniphan county, Kansas, which is still her home. She became acquainted with S. H. Highly, and on

October 20, 1875, was married at her sister's home, Mrs. Martha Olin-Whipple, in Byron, Minnesota, returning to Troy, where her home has since been permanently located on a farm eight miles from Troy. Her family consists of five children, three boys and two girls.

Polly, b January 20, 1809, at Canton, New York; m December 29, 1825, to Calvin Healy, at same place; d August 18, 1872, at Norris City, Illinois. He was born January 14, 1801, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; d March 2, 1881, at Norris City, Illinois. They had thirteen children:

Hulda L., b March 22, 1827, at Canton; d March 25, 1827, at Canton.

Mary M., b May 6, 1829, at Potsdam, New York; m, no date, to James M. Trotter, of Hamilton county, Illinois. He was born July 25, 1820; d December 15, 1876, in Missouri. They had seven children:

William J., b March 1, 1848; died in Wayne county, Illinois, at the age of six years.

James M., Jr., b July 30, 1851; d in 1877, at Mabury, Illinois.

Calvin N., b September 23, 1853; d in White county, Illinois, in 1868.

George W., b February 15, 1856; m in 1876, to a widow by the name of Hart. He died December —, 1878, in Effingham, Illinois; no further record.

Francis M., b July 31, 1858, in Hamilton county, Illinois; m in 1876 to Sarah Leatham. They have two children, but no record.

John W., b July 2, 1863, in White county, Illinois; m July 1, 1884, to Susan L. Trotter; no date of her birth. They had three children:

Mary M., b November 7, 1889, in White county, Illinois.

Charles M., b February 17, 1891, at same place.

Sarah C., b May 7, 1892, at same place.

Mary M., b June 1, 1865, at White county, Illinois; d in Wayne county, in 1867.

Aretta M., b March 9, 1830, at Potsdam, New York; m January 30, 1850, to Henry C. Rice, of White county, Illinois; d January 5, 1890, at same place. He was born November 26, 1827, in White county, Illinois. They had four children.

Ezra J., no record of birth; died at Sacramento, Illinois. Orpheo O., no record. Marion and Ruth, no record.

Hulda S., b November 5, 1831, at Canton; d February 2, 1844.

Charlotte L., b April 18, 1834, at Canton, New York; m August 18, 1854, to Joel Rice, at Norris City, Illinois; no date of his birth. They had six children:

Henry L., b July 26, 1857, at Harrisburg, Illinois; m to first wife, Ida Barnes, April 20, 1881, at Norris City, Illinois. She was born November 20, 1861, at Roland, Illinois; d January 5, 1886, at Norris City. They had three children: Charles E., b June 2, 1882, at Norris City. Calla M., b August 19, 1884, at same place. Joel B., b December 19, 1886, at same place. Married to second wife, Martha J. Vingard, October 26, 1888; no record of her birth. They had three children: Ada C., b August 13, 1889, at Norris City. Lula F., b March 10, 1890, at Omaha, Illinois; d September 3, 1890, at same place. Don O., b July 7, 1891, at Omaha, Illinois.

Calvin O., b January 30, 1860, in White county, Illinois; d September 24, 1864, at Sailor Springs, Illinois.



LX.

Mrs. Charlotte L. Healy-Rice, Omaha, Ill.

CHARLOTTE LOVINA HEALY.

Charlotte Lovina Healy, daughter of Polly Olin-Healy, and granddaughter of Joseph Olin, was born near Brickville, Ohio, April 18, 1834, where her parents then resided. I was four years old when father made a trip to southern Illinois. Selecting a location for a home for his family in Jefferson county, he returned home, and placing his family and goods on board of a flat boat, we floated down the Ohio river to Shawneetown. There father engaged a team to convey us and our goods to our new home. I very well remember the incidents of the trip down the river, although I was not yet five years old; but we were not well pleased with the location, and we removed further south to Hamilton county. Father bought land, intending to make that our permanent home, but we soon found that our new location was infested with malaria and milk sickness, and three of my sisters died of milk poison, and I came near dying of same. The land was good and productive, but the loss of our dear ones, and the deprivations incident to a new country were so discouraging that father determined to find a more healthy location. We removed to White county, Illinois; father bought a farm, and here we lived until mother died, August 18, 1870, having lived to see her children all married but the youngest son, Francis E. My father died March 3, 1881. I lived with my parents until I was married, August 18, 1854, to Joel Rice, at the residence of my parents. My husband was a farmer. We had born to us six children, three of whom are still living. I am bereaved of children, yet I have much to be thankful for. My three children that are living are all respectable and religious, and we gave them a fairly good common-school education. My son is a good business man, a deacon in the C. P. Church. Both of my daughters are professed Christians. My father, mother and myself belong to the Missionary Baptist Church. I am now fifty-eight years old, and my eyes are growing dim, and I know that I am nearing the end of my earthly pilgrimage; but thanks be to God who giveth us the victory through our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, I have a

precious hope, and my faith lays hold on the promise to the faithful, and cheers me on my way. I have been always separated from my kindred, but I hope to meet you in the sweet by-and-by. Hoping to see many of your faces in the Olin record, and soliciting your correspondence, I will say farewell.

CHARLOTTA L. OLIN HEALY-RICE.

NOTE.—We have been in correspondence with our cousin, Mrs. Rice, for several months, and she has been quite active in giving the experience of their family since her parents left the old homestead, in Canton, Northern New York. Polly Olin married at Canton, December 29, 1825, and lived there until their fourth child was born. They then removed to Brickville, Ohio, where two more children were born to them. Soon after this time Mr. Healy went to Southern Illinois to look up, as he supposed, a more favorable location for his family. He selected a place and removed his family to Hamilton county, in Southern Illinois, but the location proved to be unhealthy, and he removed to White county, Illinois, where they lived and died. This family, as you might say, were lost to their friends for more than fifty years, or from 1840 to 1890 or thereabouts.

Polly Olin was quite a domestic girl before her marriage. We knew her well, as her father's farm joined ours, and after her marriage and removal west and south, we all wondered why we did not hear from Polly Olin and Calvin Healy, her husband; but time went on and on and we never heard from these young people who left Canton, with strong hopes and bright prospects before them. Well, Mrs. Rice, the fourth daughter, explains it in this way: They were in a new country and only sparsely settled, and, as they had all they could do to keep their heads above water, as you might say, they neglected to write to let their friends know where they were located, or even to send them their post-office address. So it went on from year to year, and, as time passed, the desire lessened to find out about their kindred; but there was a time, finally, that they began to realize that they were without the ban of civilization, and Polly Olin-Healy began to look about herself and take into consideration the true state of things. Mrs. Rice writes me that

when her mother felt the need of communicating with her kindred from her native place, she was overwhelmed with grief, that she should have so sadly neglected such an important duty, and she says that her mother would sit and cry for hours, seemingly without much relief. So it went on and on, until we made up our minds to write a history of our kindred, and we commenced a thorough search for their whereabouts. Finally our labors were rewarded through a cousin in the East, who gave me the address of one of the sons of Polly Olin-Healy. He was the second son and his name was James H. Healy, of Norris City, White county, Illinois. I wrote him, and in a few weeks I received an answer, he giving a short history of the family; saying, at the same time, that his father and mother were dead, but a large family of children were left behind.

From that time forward a correspondence was kept up until a very large family has come to light and will be recorded in our history, which will amount to more than 100 persons. Polly Olin-Healy died, leaving, or had, thirteen children, which were all married, except those that had died in infancy, before the parents died; so this lost family, as we might say, have done well in doing their share in helping to "multiply and replenish the earth," as the record will show which is now being written up.

HISTORIAN.

Sarah A., b December 29, 1862, in White county, Illinois; m December 7, 1881, to Wm. W. Sailor, at Norris City, Illinois. He was born August 12, 1853, at Urbana, Ohio. They had four children: Grace, b January 22, 1883, at Sailor Springs, Illinois. Thomas J., b November 19, 1885, at same place. Jesse O., b November 9, 1887, at same place. Joel R., b January 9, 1890, at same place.

Wm. A., b March 31, 1866, in White county, Illinois; d September 28, 1867, at Saline Springs, Illinois.

Charles F., b May 31, 1868, in White county, Illinois; d November 30, 1874, at Sailor Springs.

Mary N., b August 6, 1871, in White county, Illinois; m October 8, 1889, to Wm. F. Harrall, at Sailor Springs. He was born August 15, 1853, at Bear Creek, Illinois; no further record.

George C., b March 11, 1836, at Bricksville, Ohio; m March 2, 1859, to Mary Bryant, White county, Illinois. She was born October 18, 1860, in White county, Illinois. He died April 11, 1887, in White county, Illinois. They had twelve children:

James D., b October 30, 1861, in White county, Illinois; m March 12, 1885, to Mary A. Barnes, at White county, Illinois; no further record.

Francis M., b October 15, 1863, in White county; d September 11, 1876, at same place.

Sarah A., b December 24, 1865, in White county; m February, 28, 1882, to Wm. Spencer, in White county, Illinois; no further record.

Mary L., b February 16, 1868; d February 28, 1881, in White county, Illinois.

Louisa, b November 5, 1889, in White county; no further record.

Jabes, b September 17, 1871, in White county; no other record.

Artie C., b October 5, 1873, in White county; m November 1, 1891, to Charles Childres; no further record.

Ella J., b April 29, 1876, in White county; no further record.

Frances, b March 26, 1878, in White county; no other record.

Della, b August 27, 1881, in White county; no other record.

Thomas L., b February 5, 1884, in White county; no other record.

Ida, b December 11, 1885, in White county; no other record.

Marion S., b February 5, 1838, at Brickville, Ohio; d October 26, 1843, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

James H., b August 18, 1840, in Hamilton county, Illinois; m December 26, 1867, to Francis A. Veatch. She was born November 7, 1854, in White county, Illinois. They had twelve children:

Marion E., b October 19, 1868, in White county, Illinois; m August 4, 1891, to Robt. D. Story; no further record.

Charles V., b March 10, 1870, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

William E., b October 23, 1871, in White county, Illinois; d July 18, 1872, at same place.

Eva I., b February 21, 1873, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

Henry V., b August 7, 1874, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

Harvey E., b September 5, 1876, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

Joel, b December 18, 1878, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

John C., b November 16, 1880, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

Edgar C., b August 2, 1882, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

Terrah B., b June 26, 1884, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

Una E., b July 20, 1886, in White county, Illinois; d September 7, 1890, at same place.

Elvis M., b July 21, 1888, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

Lydia E., b August 27, 1842, in White county, Illinois; d October 11, 1843, at same place.

Jerusha M., b October 15, 1844, in White county, Illinois; m December 7, 1859, to Newton Bryant, of White county, Illinois; d February 3, 1889, at same place. He was born October 29, 1835, in White county, Illinois. They had thirteen children:

Mary, b October 18, 1860, in White county, Illinois; m October 28, 1876, to Eden Spencer; no record of his birth. They had seven children:

Lula, b —, 1878, at Norris City, Illinois.

Amy, b —, 1880, at same place.

Arthur, b —, 1882, at same place.

Vessey, b —, 1884, at same place.

Anto, b —, 1886, at same place.

Arvel, b —, 1888, at same place.

Stinson, b —, 1890, at same place.

Elizabeth, b January 13, 1863, in White county, Illinois; m September 19, 1882, to David Hart, at Norris City, Illinois; no date of his birth. They had five children:

Versal, b —, 1884, at Norris City, Illinois.

Rosetty, b —, 1886, at same place.

James, b —, 1888, at same place.

Arthur, b —, 1890, at same place.

Ally, b —, 1891, at same place; no other record.

Sevesthel R., b March 30, 1866, in White county, Illinois; m March 3, 1889, to David Hale, at Norris City, Illinois. They had one child: Mary, b —, 1890, at Norris City; no further record.

Wm. C., b September 27, 1867; m February 22, 1888, to Nancy Wicks, at Norris City, Illinois; no date of her birth. They had three children:

Wm. N., b February 1, 1889, at Norris City.

Oliver, b —, 1891, at same place.

James, b —, 1892, at same place.

Joseph M., b October 19, 1869, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

Eden M., b November 6, 1875, at Norris City, Illinois; no other record.

Henry J., b June 23, 1873, at same place; no other record.

Daniel H., b May 21, 1875, at same place; no other record.

Squire L., b August 7, 1877, at same place; no other record.

Joseph M., b September 27, 1879, at same place; no other record.

Harry P., b June 6, 1881, at same place; no other record.

Perly A., b December 13, 1883, at same place; no other record.

Joseph M., b November 26, 1846, in White county, Illinois; m September 22, 1866, to Mary R. Steele, in White county. She was born January 8, 1864, in Cuyahoga county, Ohio. They had eight children:

Sophrone, b April 2, 1867, in White county, Illinois; m March 20, 1888, to John Demaris, in Hardin county, Illinois; no further record.

Ruth O., b December 25, 1868, in White county, Illinois; m August 18, 1887, to John Handrock; no other record.

Nellie, b May 11, 1871, in White county, Illinois; m December 25, 1890, to John Widaman; no further record.

Wm. M., b July 4, 1874, in Hamilton county, Illinois; no other record.

Charles A., Levi S., twins, b, November 8, 1876, in Polk county, Illinois; no other record.

Elmer and Elenor, twins, b July 3, 1881, at same place; no other record.

Henry G., b March 4, 1849, in White county, Illinois; m March 13, 1870, to Sarah A. Crank, in Polk county; died March 13, 1881, in Polk county, Illinois. She was born June 10, 1853, in Polk county, Illinois. They had six children:

Ezra C., b February 4, 1871, in Polk county, Illinois; no other record.

James N., b October 25, 1872, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

Marietta A., b December 30, 1873, in Polk county, Illinois.

Geo. A., b December 18, 1876, in Polk county, Illinois; no other record.

John, b August 2, 1880, in Saline county, Illinois; no other record.

Henry G., Jr., b December 10, 1881, in Saline county, Illinois.

Francis E., b November 5, 1852, in White county, Illinois; m March 1, 1874, to Sarah Bryant, in White county, Illinois; d August 3, 1890, at same place. She was born January 13, 1855, in White county, Illinois. They had seven children.

Mary C., b January 2, 1875, in White county, Illinois; no other record.

Benj. B., b September 25, 1877, in White county, Illinois.

Nora, b September 1, 1879, at same place.

Anna Belle, b August 20, 1881, at same place.

Perlia A., b October 25, 1883, at same place.

Nelson G., b March 7, 1885, at same place.

Rosa, b March 10, 1887, at same place; no other record.

After the death of Henry G. Healey, his wife, Sarah A., married Cornelius Gibbs for second husband; no date of marriage, or of his birth; no further record.

GEORGE S. OLIN, SECOND SON AND THIRD CHILD OF JOSEPH OLIN.

George S., b April 11, 1811, at Canton, New York; m January 1, 1833, to Fannie Barrett, at Canton New York. She was born August 31, 1815, at Elizabethtown, New York. They had eight children:

Sydney S., b August 9, 1855, at Canton, New York; married to Louisa Alford, at Clinton, Iowa. She was born October 24, 1841, at Madrid, New York; d November 27, 1884, at Clinton, Iowa. They had three children:

Sydney S., Jr., b —, 1859, at Canton, New York; m March 31, 1885, to Mary M. Kester, at Chalmers, Iowa. She was born October 20, 1841, in Perry county, Ohio; no other record.

William A., b September 3, 1861, at Canton, New York; d March 17, 1882, at Martinsburgh, Texas; no other record.

Edwin G., b February 17, 1863, at Canton, New York; no other record.

Fannie M., b May 14, 1837, at Canton, New York; m March 6, 1856, to Hiram Alford, at Canton, New York. He was born March 25, 1830, at same place. They had five children:

C. C. Alford, b January 5, 1857, at Morley, New York; m March 27, 1889, to Kate A. Perry, at Richland, Iowa; no other record.

O. G., b May 16, 1859, at Morley, New York; d October 7, 1861, at Canton.

K. E., b May 7, 1862, at Pierrepont, New York; m January 1, 1883, to F. Chapman, at Kellogg, Iowa. He died March 5, 1887, leaving two boys, Harry and Arthur. Married to second husband, H. Norman, no date; no other record.

E. M., b July 25, 1867, at Delhi, Iowa; d January 6, 1885, at Richland, Iowa.

O. D., b February 7, 1877, at Hopkins, Missouri; no other record.

Oscar G., b February 4, 1841, at Canton, New York; m December 20, 1871, to Lucia P. Cory, at Rensselaer Falls, New York. She was born March 10, 1844, at Canton, New York. They had three children:

Infant daughter, b January 29, 1875, at Grinell, Iowa; d February 12, 1875, at same place.

Arthur, b February 17, 1881, at Rensselaer Falls, New York; no other record.

Luther E., b November 6, 1882, at same place; no other record.

Ellen R., b October 6, 1842, at Canton, New York; m September 21, 1865, at same place, to Thos. J. Sweat. He was born October 18, 1842, at Cannan, New Hampshire. They had five children:

Alice E., b October 29, 1866, at Toledo, Iowa; m April 20, 1881, to John T. Irwin, at same place. He was born August 29, 1859, at Otter Creek New York. They had two children:

Ada B., b August 26, 1888, at Toledo, Iowa; no other record.

Edith R., b February 17, 1890, at same place; no other record.

Barton J., b January 4, 1870, at Toledo, Iowa; no other record.

Nellie O., b December 7, 1874, at Toledo, Iowa; no other record.

Mabel A., b April 7, 1879, at Toledo, Iowa; no other record.

Susan E., b February 5, 1882, at Toledo, Iowa.

Arletta A., b October 9, 1844, at Canton, New York; m December 26, 1868, to John B. Sweat, at Marion, Iowa. He was born October 26, 1845, at Hopkinton, New York. They had three children:

Ada L., b March 2, 1871, at Mount Carroll, Illinois; no other record.

John B. Jr., b June 7, 1873, at Mount Carroll, Illinois.

Fannie J., b January 1, 1880, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; no other record.

Arthur V., b October 24, 1847, at Canton, New York; unmarried and lives with his father.

Emma A., b September 23, 1849; m February 12, 1874, to Joseph M. LaSalle. He was born July 22, 1850, at St. Albans, Vermont. They had one child:

Clara Belle, b November 7, 1874, at Canton, New York; no other record.

Alpheus A., b January 6, 1851, at Canton, New York; m December 27, 1873, to Aggie Belle Maxwell, at Port Byron, Illinois. She was born August 11, 1852, at Port Byron, Illinois. They had two children:

Birtie J., b August 30, 1877, at Port Byron, Illinois; d February 7, 1879, at same place.

Geo. D., b September 15, 1880, at Port Byron, Illinois; no other record.

CHARLOTTE, SECOND DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH OLIN.

Charlotte, b January 18, 1815, at Canton, New York; m August 14, 1837, to Charles E. Barrett, of Morley, New York. He was born October 8, 1811, at Elizabethtown, New York; d April 10, 1892, at Jefferson, Wisconsin. She died October 22, 1844, at Morley, New York. They had three children:

Mary A., b July 31, 1838, at Morley, New York; d February 27, 1857, at same place.

James E., b May 3, 1840, at Morley, New York; m April 15, 1862, to Mary S. Stevens, at Jefferson, Wisconsin; no other record.

Charlotte, b January 22, 1844, at Morley, New York; m February 20, 1862, to Howard Stevens, of Jefferson, Wisconsin; d —, 1852, at Reinbeck, Iowa. They had one child:

Edwin, b April 15, 1866, at Jefferson, Wisconsin; no other record.

Charles E. Barrett married, for his second wife, Charlotte Backus, June 24, 1845, at Morley, New York. She was born November 25, 1822, at Canton, New York; d April 2, 1886, at Jefferson, Wisconsin. They had six children.

Florence A., b August 3, 1850, at Morley, New York; m October 27, 1868, to A. Z. Cowles, at Jefferson, Wisconsin. He was born December 12, 1849, at Wear, Massachusetts. They had four children.

Francis M., b October 7, 1870, at Ft. Wayne, Indiana; d January 14, 1873.

Wm. P., b September 12, 1872, at Ft. Wayne, Indiana; no other record.

Pearl C., b August 6, 1874, at Jefferson, Wisconsin; no other record.

Paul, b September 17, 1878, at Minneapolis, Minnesota; d February 27, 1886, at same place.

Francis F., b June 11, 1852, at Morley, New York; no other record.

Jennie E., b March 9, 1854, at Morley, New York; m October 5, 1877, to Lucius H. Searls, at Jefferson, Wisconsin. He was born November 17, 1852, at Springfield, Massachusetts. They had three children:

Claude L., b October 14, 1878, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; d September 19, 1881, at same place.

Donald R., b May 10, 1884, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; no other record.

Lucius B., b July 27, 1888, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; no other record.

Charles, b November 27, 1856, at Morley, New York; m May 24, 1882, to Emma Smith, at Minneapolis, Minn. She was born October 22, 1862, at Indianapolis, Indiana. They had one child.

Lawrence, b January 9, 1885, at Mandain, North Dakota; no other record.

Wm. E., b January 1, 1858, at Morley, New York; m November 3, 1884, to Rosa Mutchly, at Whitewater, Wisconsin. She was born March 16, 1868, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They had two children:

Ross, b September 14, 1887, at Jefferson, Wisconsin; no other record.

Edwin, b June 16, 1888, at Jefferson, Wisconsin; no other record.

Frank S., b June 11, 1852, at Morley, New York; m March 21, 1876, to A. R. Earl, of Jefferson, Wisconsin. He was born June 17, 1819. They had two children:

Alexander R., b April 26, 1877, at Aztalan, Wisconsin.

Charlotte M., b May 31, 1880, at same place.

ASA W. OLIN, SON OF JOSEPH OLIN.

Asa W., b January 1, 1818, at Canton, New York; m February 6, 1838, to Hila Day; d January 16, 1864, at Washington, D. C. She was born August 13, 1817, in Vermont, and died April 13, 1842, at Canton, New York. They had one child:

Roswell R., b March 31, 1842, at Canton, New York; d September 13, 1842, at Canton, New York.

Asa was married to second wife, Betsy Champany, May 4, 1847, at Madrid, New York. She died January 8, 1888, at Canton, New York, and was born May 11, 1817, at Canton, New York. They had three children:

Russell A., b January 22, 1849, at Potsdam, New York; m September 16, 1868, to Lucy P. Gilbert. She was born September 2, 1844, at Shreveport, Louisiana. They had six children:

Edith G., b October 4, 1869, at Clinton, New York; no other record.

John R., b January 17, 1871, at Clinton, New York.

Fannie, b February 14, 1872, at Clinton, New York.

Joseph D., b March 3, 1874, at Glens Falls, New York.

Herbert S., b June 13, 1877, at Glens Falls, New York.

Roswell, b June 3, 1886, at Watertown, New York; d June 5, 1886, at same place.

RUSSELL A. OLIN, S. T. D.

Russell A. Olin, S. T. D., son of Asa Olin, of Canton, New York, was born January 22, 1839, at Potsdam, New York. He was the oldest son of Asa W. and Betsy Champany-Olin. He was married September 16, 1868, to Lucy P. Gilbert, who was born at Shreveport, Louisiana. They raised a family of six children. Mr. Olin in early life felt the need of education. He attended school at some of the best institutions in New York, and finally took a theological course in the Protestant Episcopal college, at Geneva, New York. He afterward took orders and was ordained, and preached with acceptance in most places in New York, and he is now located at Watertown,



LXII.

Frances A. Olin-Bennett, Oskosh, Wis.



LXIII.

Cary L. Bennett, Oskosh, Wis.—Deceased.

where he has been for several years, and has been instrumental in building up one of the largest churches in northern New York. He is an able preacher and a growing man in the estimation of the best minds in their denomination.

Millard M., b September 20, 1850, at Omro, Wisconsin; m May 14, 1878, to Jessie M. Spoor, at Burlington, Wisconsin. She was born August 6, 1861, at Lyons, Wisconsin. They had one child:

George M., b February 13, 1879, at Cordova, Illinois; no further record.

Charles A., b May 3, 1850, at Canton, New York; m, no date, to Agnes L. Cunningham, at Boston, Massachusetts. She was born April 5, 1852, at Boston, Massachusetts. They had three children:

Harriet F., b March 22, 1875, at Boston, Massachusetts; no other record.

Bessie C., b February 22, 1878, at Boston.

Grace R., b October 28, 1882, at Boston.

Frances E., b February 19, 1854, at Canton, New York; m August 24, 1876, at Canton, New York, to Cyrus E. Broffel. He was born January 25, 1855, at Canton, New York. They had two children:

Pearl, b March, 5 1878, at Canton, New York.

Charles J., b November 12, 1881, at Canton, New York.

FRANCES AUGUSTA OLIN-BENNETT.

Frances Augusta Olin-Bennett, the daughter of James and Elizabeth Abbott Olin, was born August 25, 1845. She was married to Richard E. Bennett May 13, 1869. Four children were born to them, Carey L., Anah C., Flora E. and Ida M., of whom two are living, Anah and Ida M. Her school advantages were quite limited in early life, only attending the district school where her parents lived, and her health was such as to preclude her from constant attendance for quite a number of years. But later on she attended school in Milwaukee at the Milwaukee Female College, living with her uncle, Daniel A. Olin, in that city. She also took lessons in music and became quite proficient in that direction. Her two or three terms of attendance at the Female College in Milwaukee was a great benefit to her. It gave her broader views of a good and substantial education, and on her return home, as her health improved, she attended school at Omro, Wisconsin, within a few miles of her father's farm. In the meantime she had kept her practice in instrumental music up to the high water mark, and as her children

grew up she gave them lessons regularly, and in time they became proficient performers on the piano, especially Carey, her only son, became a very creditable performer on that instrument.

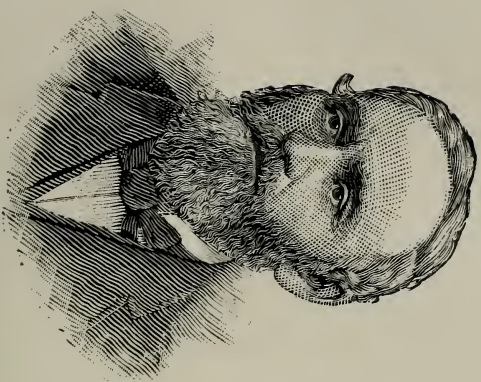
Mr. and Mrs. Olin are both professors of religion and belong to the Baptist Church in Oshkosh, where they live. Mr. Bennett is a prosperous merchant, and they own their property in which they live. They have two young ladies, their only living children, who are going to high-school in the city, and the older, Anah, is about to graduate (if she has not already done so), and expects to teach as an occupation. Ida M., the younger, is a bright scholar and will soon graduate and, no doubt, also make teaching her occupation, as both of the young ladies believe in doing something for themselves and become independent in the way of earning their own living. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are happy in their family relations, and enjoy the confidence of their neighbors, both in the church to which they belong and the community in general.

JAMES M. OLIN, SON OF JOSEPH OLIN.

James M., b October 1, 1820, at Canton, New York; m October 10, 1848, to Elizabeth Abbott, at Canton, New York. She was born October 10, 1824, at Hopkinton, New York. They had two children.

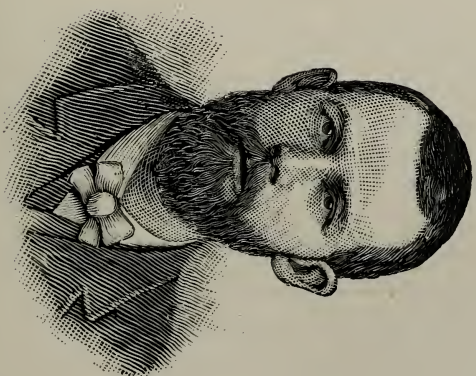
JAMES M. OLIN.

James M. Olin, a pioneer farmer, was born October 1, 1820; son of Joseph and Huldah Smith-Olin, both natives of Vermont, and of Welsh descent. He was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, and there raised until 1844, when he came West with the tide of emigration, and settled at Waukesha, then at Fond Du Lac, where he remained until 1848. He then moved to the town of Omro and settled on the farm he now owns. He received a common school education and at-



LXI.

James M. Olin, Oshkosh, Wis.



LXIV.

Millard M. Olin, Jannark, Ill.

tended the Academy at Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, for one term. He taught one term of school in the town of Lisbon, St. Lawrence county. He was married to Elizabeth Abbott, October 10, 1842. She was born February 17, 1824, and was the daughter of Seth and Elizabeth Webster-Abbott, the father a native of Connecticut, and of English descent, the mother of New Hampshire. This union was blessed with two children: Francis A. was born August 25, 1845. Millard M. was born September 20, 1850. In politics he is a Republican. He was school commissioner at Fond Du Lac one term; town clerk, two years; also, town supervisor one year, and was chairman of the town of Omro, but for twenty-five years has been a resident of Oshkosh, where he owns two lots on West Irving street. He also owns 260 acres of fertile land in Omro.

Frances A., b August 25, 1845, at LaMartine, Wisconsin; m May 13, 1869, to Richard E. Bennett, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. He was born September 9, 1838, in North Wales, England. They had four children:

Carey L., b July 27, 1870, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; d December 8, 1889, at same place.

CAREY LESLIE BENNETT.

Carey Leslie Bennett was born July 27, 1870, at Oshkosh, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and died December 8, 1889. Carey L. Bennett was nineteen years old and of spotless character. From earliest childhood he evinced a great love for books and music, and many hours which others spent in play were passed by Carey in the improvement of his mind by the reading of good books. He easily kept pace with his classes and graduated at the high school with high honors. In the following September he departed for the State University at Madison, it having been his intention to take a four years' course at that institution preparatory to studying law. He had hardly commenced his studies at Madison when he was taken seriously ill with peritonitis, which caused his death. He was in every way a true Christian, and has left behind him an up-

right life. He was loved by his school-mates and respected by his class, of which he was president, esteemed by his teachers and honored by all who knew him. He was one who gave great promise of usefulness, who, because of the nobility of character which he had already developed, aroused in the hearts of all who knew him an expectation that when he should take his place as an active citizen in our community, one helping to elect our magistrates, to form a healthful public sentiment, in him we should be certain to find an honorable, truth-revering, God-fearing man.

Inah C., b March 10, 1872, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; no other record.

Floy E., b December 4, 1873, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; d September 1, 1875, at same place.

Ida May, b May 2, 1875, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; no other record.

MILLARD M. OLIN.

Millard M. Olin, son of James M. and Elizabeth Abbott-Olin, was born September 29, 1850. He lived on the farm until 1868, attending school at intervals, when his parents left the farm and removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he attended the high school, from which he graduated in 1869. He then studied telegraphy, of which he was soon master. He soon was appointed station agent on the C., M. & St. Paul R. R., at Burlington, Wisconsin. He also held the agency of the American Express Co., and was the telegraph agent as well for the R. R. Co. He held this position for several years. In the meantime he had married Miss Jessie Spoor, May 14, 1878. The result of the marriage was one son, George M. Olin. In a few years he was given a more important position upon the same railroad, at Lanark, Illinois, where he remains to this day. Mr. Olin has always enjoyed the confidence and respect of this R. R. Co., and has, by his honesty and strict attention to business, been enabled to retain the confidence of the R. R. Co. and its officers in a very large degree; and after a service of nearly twenty-five years, no doubt but his place is secure just as long as he wishes to continue in the railroad business.



LXV.

James M. Smith, Dayton, O.

ELMINA, DAUGHTER, OF JOSEPH OLIN.

Elmina, b May 20, 1822, at Canton, New York; m December 8, 1840, to Martin Smith, at Canton, New York. He was born December 8, 1813, at Jay, Vermont, and died November 8, 1872, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. She died December 16, 1887, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. They had five children:

Charles J., b May 5, 1845; m December 29, 1870, to Frances L. Chandler, at Black River Falls, Wisconsin; d October 4, 1884, at Atlanta, Georgia; no further record.

James M., b May 22, 1847, at Morley, New York; a bachelor, and lives in Dayton, Ohio.

JAMES M. SMITH.

James M. Smith was born in Morley, St. Lawrence county, New York, moved with his parents to Wisconsin in 1866. In 1869, became connected with the Western Wisconsin Railroad and American Express Company, as agent.

Resigned in 1873 and, with his brother, engaged in the mercantile business, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin, and, owing to poor health, sold out and went South to Florida, became interested in fruit raising, and was one of the founders of Orange City, Florida.

Returning to Wisconsin, in 1878, he commenced the practice of dentistry, retiring in 1889, since which time he has been looking after his other interests.

Sarah L., b August 1, 1849, at Morley, New York; m January 1, 1871, to Lewis O. Hickok. They have four children:

Harvey M., b July 9, 1874.

Amy E., b September 17, 1877.

Clara L., b July 17, 1881.

Lewis, b July 20, 1890.

Marion E., b October 4, 1857; m August 26, 1874, to William J. Canfield, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin; no further record.

Clara A., b August 26, 1858; m October 18, 1887, to Dr. Jehiel W. Chamberlain, at Eau Claire, Wisconsin. He was born October 28, 1857, at Rock Falls, Wisconsin. They have one child:

Raphael M., b May 30, 1891.

SARAH OLIN, YOUNGEST DAUGHTER OF JOSEPH OLIN.

Sarah Olin, b July 25, 1824, at Canton, New York; m November 17, 1844, to Edward Smith, at Morley, New York. He was born August 26, 1819, at Essex, New York; d May 18, 1874, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. They had seven children:

Frank R., b July 14, 1846; m December 13, 1874, to Luella Ingram, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; no further record.

Frances E., b June 1, 1849, at Morley, New York; d October 26, 1879, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Emma S., b July 19, 1857, at Morley, New York; m April 6, 1885, to Wm. E. Wilson. Resides in New York City.

Hattie E., born November 11, 1859, at Morley, New York; unmarried. Is a teacher in the public school in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Charlotte S., b July 20, 1862, at Morley, New York; m October 15, 1888, to Monroe Wilcox, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. They live in St. Louis, Missouri.

Freddie C., b January 4, 1855, at Morley, New York; d February 17, 1860, at Morley, New York.

Marietta A., b April 23, 1865, at Morley, New York; unmarried. Is a teacher in the public schools in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

DANIEL A., YOUNGEST SON OF JOSEPH OLIN.

Daniel A., b June 3, 1826, at Canton, New York; m July 5, 1850, to Sarah L. Sweet, at Madrid, New York. She was born March 27, 1829, at Heinsburgh, Vermont; d March 15, 1851, at Waukesha, Wisconsin. They had one child:

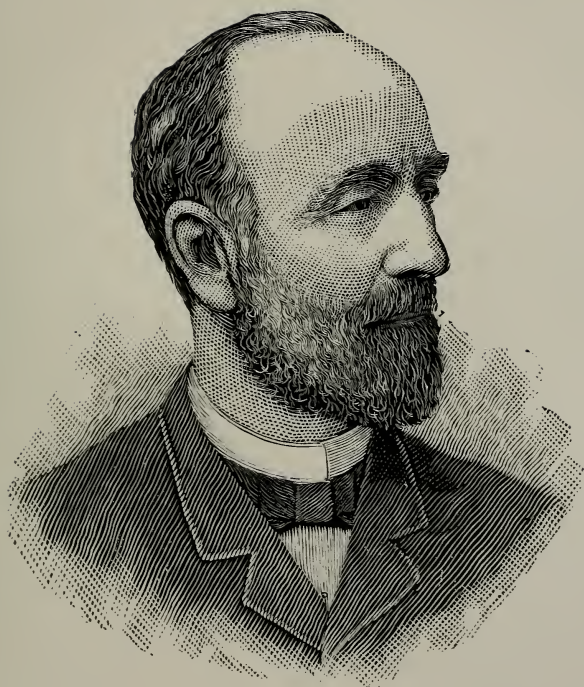
Ada Belle, b September 3, 1851, at Waukesha, Wisconsin; m October 30, 1871, to Wm. Story, of Waukesha, Wisconsin. He was born April 4, 1843, at Brookfield, Wisconsin. They have two children. No further record.

Daniel A. Olin married, for his second wife, Marietta Teall, June 18, 1854, at Port Washington, Wisconsin. She was born February 23, 1826, at Pierrepont, New York. They had one child:

Jennie S., b December 23, 1855, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin; d February 11, 1856, at same place.

DANIEL A. OLIN.

Daniel A. Olin, of the living children of Joseph and Huldah Olin was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, June 3, 1826. He lived on the farm with his father and worked as all boys are wont to do in summer, and in winter he attended the district school. After becoming of age, he attended several terms in the "Canton Academy" and taught for one or two terms in winter. At the age of twenty-four, he was



LXVI.

Daniel A. Olin, Racine, Wis.

married to Sarah Sweet, of New York, and soon after emigrated to the West. In 1851, he entered into the employment of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, when the road had only reached Waukesha. He was one of the first employes of the road and remained with them for over forty years. He held various positions on the road, from conductor on a gravel train to Assistant General Superintendent of the whole system, which is one of the most extensive roads in the Western country. In less than two years after his marriage, his wife died, leaving one child. In 1854, he married Miss Marietta Teale, at Port Washington, Wisconsin. She bore one child, which died in infancy. For many years Mr. Olin's residence was in Milwaukee. He was several times a member of the city council, and most of the time while in office he was President of the common council. On his assuming the duties of the office of General Superintendent of the Southwestern Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, he moved his residence to the city of Racine, where he still resides. Mr. Olin was better known as a successful railroad official than any other man in the State of Wisconsin. He was twice elected Mayor of the city, and, no doubt, it was through his influence that the city was supplied with water-works. Since 1848, he has acted with the Democratic party, but he is not an active politician. Both he and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Olin has held the office of vestryman for many years. He is also a man of high standing in the Masonic Fraternity and in most of the orders connected with that body in the State. Under the administration of Governor Bashford, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp, with the title of Colonel. Mrs. Olin was elected, in 1881, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Taylor Orphan Asylum, located at Racine, and is now a member of the Board of Managers of the Wisconsin Industrial School for Girls. During the civil war, Mrs. Olin was an active worker, and no doubt it was through her influence, with that of others, that the Soldiers' Home was located in Milwaukee, as the ladies of the State had raised some \$110,000, which was given to the government on condition that the Home be located there.

Mr. and Mrs. Olin have a beautiful home in the city of Racine, and, as Mr. Olin has retired from active life on account of feeble health, they are trying to enjoy their well-spent lives in this home upon the shores of Lake Michigan. In 1890, Mr. and Mrs. Olin, on account of feeble health, took a trip to Europe, in the hope that it might be a benefit to them. Landing at Bremen, they spent several weeks at Carlsbad, then extending their journey to Germany, Switzerland, Dijon, Paris and London. During their absence they saw much that was interesting and enjoyable, and, as Mrs. Olin says, have "lived it all over many times since, during the lagging days of convalescence."

Joseph Olin had three children by second wife, Hebsibath Andrews, as follows:

An infant son, only lived a few hours.

Huldah, b December 14, 1833, at Canton, New York; m September 21, 1854, to Carr Fortune, at Nickelsville, New York. He was born June 16, 1819; d September 15, 1881, at Nickelsville. They had four children:

William E., b January 5, 1855, at Rheinbeck-on-Hudson, New York; m August 19, 1882, to Martha Traver, at Nickelsville, New York. They had one child: Carr, b November 9, 1883, at Nickelsville.

Olin J., b August 29, 1862, at Nickelsville; no other record.

Ella E., b November 29, 1866, at Nickelsville; d July 9, 1875, at same place.

Freddie, b November 9, 1868, at Nickelsville, New York; d August 17, 1875.

Edwin R., b May 27, 1836, at Canton, New York; m June 24, 1863, to Elenor J. Miller, at New York City. She was born December 2, 1840, at Canton. They had one child: Lillie, b December 16, 1865, in New York City; m October 11, 1888, to Fred R. Burckett, of New York City; no further record.

BENJAMIN, FIFTH CHILD AND THIRD SON OF CALEB OLIN.

Benjamin, b May 29, 1786; m August 11, 1805, to Sarah Egbert, at Addison, Vermont. He died January 7, 1858, at Canton, New York. She was born April 11, 1781, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; d July 29, 1862, at Canton, New York. They had seven children.

BENJAMIN OLIN.

Died, in Canton December 5, 1858, Benjamin Olin, aged seventy-two years, eight months and seven days. He was the son of Caleb and Freelope Olin and was born in Addison, Vermont, May 29, 1786. His fathers family consisted of eight



LXVII.

Benjamin Olin, Canton, N. Y.—Deceased.



LXVIII.

Mrs. Sally Olin, wife of Benjamin Olin,
Canton, N. Y.—Deceased.

sons and three daughters. Two of his brothers, Thomas D. and Joseph, and his sister Rebecca, who married Johnathan Day, and their families, removed to this town in the year 1800. Mr. Olin was married to Sarah Edgebert in Addison in August, 1805, and in company with his father and mother and four of their unmarried children, and his brothers, Justin and Caleb, he removed to this town in March, 1810. At one time since he came into town his father, mother and the entire family of eleven children, with only one exception, were all settled so near around him that they were all within sound of his dinner horn, and his sister, Naomi, the oldest of the family, always resided in Vermont, and he, though the fifth child and third son, is the first of that large family to enter the spirit world. His oldest sister, Naomi, is now eighty-one years old, and his youngest sister, Mrs. Sarah Healy, is fifty-nine, so that counting the ages of the entire family, they have lived seven hundred and seventy years. At the time Mr. Olin came into Canton the country was mostly new and he and his family therefore had to endure all the hardships and privations of new settlers. About four years after he came into town he took up one hundred acres of land on which there was a log house and a few acres cleared, and on this he lived and died. He had two children when he came here and five afterward, all of whom, except one, survive him. When he was thirty years old, by an accident, he wounded his left leg below the knee, which resulted in a running sore and which ultimately became a cancer from which he never recovered. About five weeks before he died this humor broke out all over him in running sores, from which he suffered intensely and which finally terminated his life. He became a subject of the saving grace of God when a mere youth and was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist Church in Addison, Vermont, by Elder Babcock. He was one of the original members constituted into the Baptist Church in this town and maintained an honorable and consistent standing in it till the connection was dissolved by death. From the very commencement of his last sickness he was impressed with the idea that it would soon terminate his earthly career, and hence he frequently remarked that he should be the first of his father's family to break the

circle that death had so long spared. There was nothing in his religious exercises remarkable during his last sickness, though he often expressed not only a willingness to die but had a desire to depart and be with Christ. His life was one of most exemplary goodness, giving abundant evidence of real piety, and that he belonged to those who are called and chosen and faithful, and his death, as might well be supposed from his life, was peculiarly serene and languid; no distractions of mind, no foreboding terrors of conscience agitated the attractive scene. His chamber was privileged beyond the common walks of a virtuous life, quite in the verge of heaven. He expired like a wave scarcely curling to the evening zephyr of an unclouded summer sky, and gently rippling to the shore. It was a departure—a sleep—the earthly house of his tabernacle was dissolved. He leaves behind him a faithful and affectionate wife who had long shared with him the joys and sorrows of life. Six children, twenty-five grandchildren, eight great-grandchildren, seven brothers and three sisters mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.

WM. M OLIN.

Achsah, b November 18, 1806, at Addison, Vermont; m December 20, 1882, to Harrison Smith, at Portland, New York. She died November 6, 1859, at Canton, New York. He was born February 17, 1811, at Canton; d April 11, 1869, at same place. They had three children:

James J., b May 15, 1833, at Pierrepont, New York; m September 4, 1854, to Martha M. Mitchell, at Potsdam, New York. She was born October 15, 1834, at Pierrepont, New York. They had one child:

Kate, b February 13, 1853, at Springfield, Illinois; m October 2, 1878, to Augustus M. Graff, at Kansas City, Missouri. He was born July 2, 1855, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. They had one child: Fred, b September 5, 1881, at Kansas City, Missouri.

Betsy, b April 6, 1836, at Pierrepont, New York; m March 15, 1855, to Jacob H. Davis, at Canton, New York. He was born September 4, 1857, at Canton, New York. They had three children:

Charles M., b September 4, 1857, at Canton, New York; m September 2, 1880, to Carrie Smithers, at Canton, New York. She was born July 7, 1857, at Hubelton, New York. They had two children:

Clarence, b November 4, 1881, at Canton, New York.

Jessie M., b August 9, 1883, at Canton, New York.

Frank D., b December 18, 1859, at Canton, New York; m August 20, 1884, to Hattie A. Picket, at Canton, New York. She was born December 21, 1866, at Canton, New York. They had one child:

George H., b May 14, 1887, at Canton, New York.

Wm. M., b December 4, 1863, at Canton, New York; m October 3, 1887, at Canton, New York, to Anna Fields. She was born in Lisbon, New York. They had two children:

Carl, b June 12, 1888, at Canton, New York.

Earl, b November 25, 1890, at Canton, New York.

Sarah F., b —, 1841, at Morley, New York; d in 1843, at same place.

Benjamin, Jr., b March 22, 1808, at Canton, New York; m January 20, 1831, to Alvira Smith, at Potsdam, New York; d May 6, 1882, at Canton, New York. She was born January 6, 1810, at Addison, Vermont; d March 11, 1887, at Canton, New York. They had nine children:

Charlotte, b March 4, 1832, at Canton, New York; m May 22, 1850, to E. B. Jackson, at Potsdam, New York; no record of his birth. They had two children:

Theron D., b May 31, 1851, at Canton, New York; d January 14, 1880, at Canton.

Carrie D., b February 8, 1862, at Canton, New York; no other record.

Caroline, b November 16, 1835, at Canton, New York; m August 22, 1861, to Wesley Buffam, at Madrid, New York. They had three children: Albert, b November 18, 1862, at Potsdam, New York; —, 1888, to Etta Lane, at Potsdam, New York.

Adella, b December 30, 1863, at Potsdam, New York; no other record.

Willie, b December 17, 1871, at Potsdam, New York; no other record.

Ervin, b January 11, 1840, at Canton, New York; m to first wife, Jennie Owens, March 9, 1864, at Potsdam, New York. She died September 7, 1871, at Canton, New York; m to second wife, Sue Pinnie, January 6, 1874, at Potsdam; no record of her birth. He had two children:

Mabel, b January 6, 1876, at Norfolk, New York; d August 5, 1877, at same place.

Harry, b July 30, 1878, at Norfolk, New York; no other record.

Winslow, b April 16, 1842, at Canton, New York; m to first wife, Millie B. Powers, October 27, 1863, at Canton, New York. She died March 4, 1868, at Northfield, Minn. They had one child:

Ernest, b November 7, 1866, at Canton, New York.

Winslow was married to second wife, Maria Howard, October 27, 1870, at Northfield, Minn. She died October 29, 1889, at Northfield, Minnesota. They had six children:

Rollin, b November 8, 1871, at Northfield, Minnesota; no other record.

Edward N., b October 15, 1872, at same place.

Florence E., b July 9, 1874, at same place.

Gertie, b May 29, 1876, at same place.

Arthur B., b December 26, 1879, at Burchard, Minnesota.

Stella M., b August 25, 1884, at same place.

Emily, b July 6, 1844, at Canton, New York; no other record.

Winfield D., b July 20, 1846, at Canton, New York; m January 1, 1870, to Zulara Arnold, at Buck's Bridge, New York. She was born January 24, 1850, at Morley, New York. They had three children:

Jane G., b January 25, 1872, at Canton, New York; d July 31, 1872, at Buck's Bridge.

Theron J., b August 2, 1881, at Buck's Bridge; d September 20, 1883, at same place.

Millie N., b August 31, 1884, at Buck's Bridge. No other record.

Wilmot P., b March 23, 1848, at Canton, N. Y.; m December 16, 1871, to Mary L. Arnold, at Rensselaer Falls, N. Y. She was born May 6, 1854, at Madrid, N. Y. They had two children.

WILMOT P. OLIN.

Wilmot P. Olin was born March 23, 1848, in Canton, New York. He lived on his father's farm until he became of age. Married December 16, 1871, to Mary S. Arnold, at Rensselaer Falls, New York. Mr. Olin has been in the West for some years. He is a carpenter by trade, and a very ingenious one at that, which enabled him to get business, while others had to give way to better ideas and natural talents for these mechanical arts. A few years since he removed to Chicago, and has been in the employ of the Swift Packing Company at the United States Stock Yards and has been sent out by that company to build refrigerators for their business in different parts of the country where that company has agencies. He has a home in the city and a very nice lady, who presides with grace and ease at all times, within their home. They have one son, only, which does not exactly come up to the standard as to the number of children that most of the Olin's are satisfied with.

Vena M., b July 24, 1872, at Valparaiso, Indiana ; d September 15, 1878, at same place.

Eugene, G., b October 24, 1879, at Valparaiso ; no other record.

Ernest, b May 14, 1851, at Canton, New York ; died October 21, 1866, at same place.

Herbert, b October 12, 1852, at Canton ; m September 1, 1880, to Julia Pierce, at Canton, New York. She was born December 25, 1852, at Canton, New York. They had two children.

Jessie, b September 4, 1881, at Canton, New York.

Bay, b February 23, 1891, at Canton, New York.

Mercy, b September 7, 1809, at Canton, New York ; m November 12, 1830, to Azariah Place, of Heinsburgh, Vermont. She died July 14, 1863, at Canton ; no other record.

Betsy E., b June 16, 1811, at Canton ; m June 21, 1829, to John Gray, of Charlotte, Vermont. She died August 19, 1874, at Northfield, Minnesota. He was born January 6, 1809, at Vergenes, Vermont ; d October 25, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. They had eight children :

Watson, b December 25, 1831, at Potsdam, New York ; m July 8, 1860, to Mary E. Baker, at Edwardsburgh, Michigan. She was born July 16, 1837, at New York City. They have two children.

Belle, b May 19, 1863, at Hubb's Landing, Michigan ; m March 21, 1888, to Albert E. Osburn, at Three Rivers, Michigan. He was born February 18, 1867, in Connecticut. They had one son :

Watson H., b February 2, 1890, at Three Rivers, Mich.

Florence, b March 31, 1866, at Niles, Michigan ; m January 10, 1886, to Charles Bragg, at Three Rivers, Michigan. He was born in 1858, in Canada. They had two children :

Lealea, b December 2, 1886, at Three Rivers, Michigan ; no other record.

Flossie, b June 10, 1888, at South Bend, Ind.



LXIX.

Wilmot P. Olin, Chicago, Ill.

Sarah E., b October 30, 1836, at Toledo, Ohio; m July 25, 1855, to John S. Kingsley, at Tonawanda, New York. He was born June 7, 1831, at Geneva, New York; d October 12, 1886, at Pipestone, Michigan. They had nine children:

Harriet, b February 19, 1856; m January 17, 1878, to Frederick Fenogle, at Pipestone, Michigan; no other record.

George, b October 1, 1857, at Niles, Michigan; m March 8, 1882, to Mary Franklin, at Fargo, North Dakota; no other record.

Rose, b September 2, 1859, at Niles, Michigan; m December 9, 1881, to John Hull. They had three children:

Josa, b June 19, 1883, at Pipestone, Michigan.

Carl E., b September 7, 1887, at Pipestone, Michigan.

Fred, b July 3, 1890, at same place; d August 24, 1890, at same place.

Nellie G., b September 6, 1863, at Niles, Michigan; m, no date, to Frank McGinnis, at Hartford, Michigan. They had two children:

John F., b December 24, 1886; d January 5, 1887, at Hartford, Michigan.

Witel, b November 10, 1889; no other record.

Robert, b March 27, 1861, at Niles, Michigan; m December 25, 1886, to Etta Dewey, Eau Claire, Michigan. She was born April 21, 1865, at Sister Lake, Michigan. They had two children:

Kate, b September 17, 1887, at Eau Claire, Michigan.

Edna G., b December 15, 1889, at Wabash, Indiana.

Edmund, b September 2, 1865, at Niles, Michigan; d April 14, 1871, at same place.

Jay F., b April 22, 1869, at Niles, Michigan; d July 29, 1871, at same place.

William W., b November 4, 1871, at Niles, Michigan; no other record.

Emma, b April 19, 1873, at Niles, Michigan; d October 25, 1890, at Pipestone, Michigan.

Ella, b October 20, 1841, at Roseville, Michigan; d November 23, 1841, at same place.

Emily, b May 13, 1844, at Ypsilanti, Michigan; m November 19, 1863, to William Delano, at Niles, Michigan; d July 29, 1889, at Morehead, Minnesota. He died September —, 1882; was accidentally killed on railroad.

Martha, b August 20, 1846, at Ypsilanti, Michigan; m to first husband, Jesse Gilbert, at Nashville, Tennessee. They had one child:

Mary, b May 29, 1868, at Nashville, Tennessee; d October 19, 1888, at Sawyer, Michigan.

Martha married for second husband Richard Taylor. They had eight children:

Herbert W., b December 27, 1864, at Niles, Michigan, no other record.

Elizabeth A., b December 27, 1866, at Three Rivers, Michigan; m October 10, 1887, to George Charles, of Moorhead, Minnesota; no other record.

Ida May, b May 29, 1868, at Three Rivers, Michigan; no other record.

Louisa, b August 27, 1870, at Pipestone, Michigan; no other record.

Mark D., b June 29, 1877, at Berrien Springs, Michigan.

Blanche E., b July 15, 1879, at Berrien Springs, Michigan; died in infancy.

Ada M., b March 4, 1882, at Berrien Springs, Michigan.

Florence, b December 28, 1884, at Berrien Springs, Michigan.

Celia, b November 29, 1848, at Jackson, Michigan; d December 25, 1850, at Whitehall, New York.

Francis, b November 15, 1851, at Tonawanda, New York; d February 10, 1852, at same place.

Eveline, b May 16, 1854, at Tonawanda, New York; m in 1879, to Henry Hustis, at Niles, Michigan; d September 29, at Michigan City, Indiana.

Naomi, b March 24, 1813, at Canton, New York; m October 5, 1837, to Henry Smith Westcott, at Canton, New York; d January 2, 1844, at Canton,

New York. He was born March 1, 1816, at Chester, Vermont. They had four children :

Amy E., b September 28, 1836, at Canton, New York ; d March 27, 1839, at same place.

Almeron A., b March 10, 1840, at Pierrepont, New York ; m January 2, 1860, to Jane L. Lawrence, at Canton, New York. She was born March 10, 1840, at Lisbon, New York. They had one child.

James L., b March 6, 1862, at Lisbon, New York ; no further record.

Alvin, b March 22, 1842, at Canton, New York ; d October 26, 1864, at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, in the late war.

Naomi E., b December 26, 1843, at Canton, New York ; m to Homer Hildreth, and lives at Canton, New York.

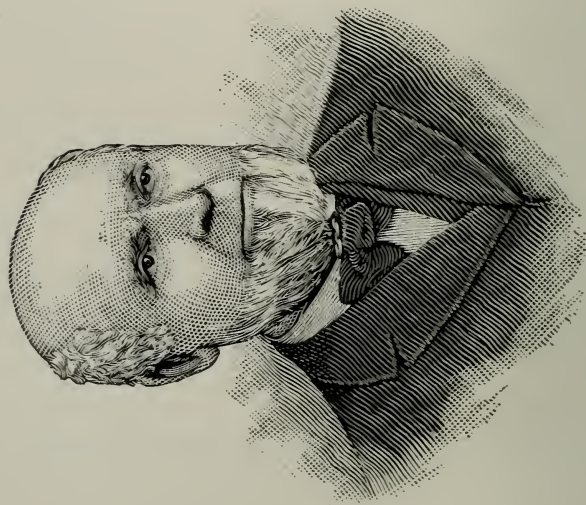
Charles L., b October 30, 1861 ; m October 18, 1883, to Emma Taft, at Bridgewater, Minnesota. They had two children : Henry, b October 14, 1885, at Bridgewater, Minnesota ; Stella, b January 27, 1890, at Bridgewater, Minnesota.

Hulda, b February 20, 1824, at Canton, New York ; m October 30, 1845, to Henry Smith Westcott. He was born March 1, 1816, at Chester, Vermont. They have no children. Youngest sister of Mr. Westcott's first wife.

HULDAH OLIN.

Huldah Olin was born February 20, 1834, at Canton, New York. She lived with her parents until her marriage to H. S. Westcott, October 3, 1845. Soon after their marriage they removed to Northfield, Minnesota, where she and her husband have lived until the present time. They have never been blessed with children. Mrs. Westcott is a woman of extraordinary energy. She has usually enjoyed better health than in former years, and as she had no family, she became an expert in the weaving of carpets. The products have been such that she has paid for a good, comfortable home in Northfield, and it belongs to her in her own right ; but as she is now in the sixtieth year of her age, she feels that her work is about done. She is a consistent member of the Baptist Church, as her father's family was before her, and she enjoys the confidence of her brothers and sisters in the church to which she belongs.

Wm. M., b October 6, 1816, at Canton, New York ; m August 28, 1836, to Charlotte Smith, at Addison, Vermont. She died June 23, 1883, at Canton, New York. They had eight children.



LXX.

William M. Olin, Madrid, N. Y.



LXXI.

Mrs. Huldah Olin-Westcott, Northfield, Minn.

WILLIAM M. OLIN.

William M. Olin was born in the town of Canton, St. Lawrence county, State of New York, October 6, 1816; was the second son and the sixth child of Benjamin and Sarah Olin. Was married to Charlotta W. Smith, August 28, 1836, in Canton. The fruits of the union were four sons and four daughters, twenty-five grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

Melissa, b May 23, 1837; m October 9, 1853, to Asa W. Wing, at Canton, New York. He was born November 30, 1828, at Kempleville, Canada, West. They had six children:

Frank S., b February 11, 1855, at Potsdam, New York; m April 30, 1879, to Hattie Claftin, at Madrid, New York. She died January 22, 1875, at Pueblo, California.

Frank S. married for second wife, Nellie Powell, November 30, 1882, at Kansas City, Missouri. She was born in Indiana, in 1841. They had one child: R. Olin Wing, b December 27, 1887, at Kansas City, Missouri.

Florence H., b November 15, 1856, at Potsdam, New York; no other record.

Nettie, b January 3, 1858, at Potsdam, New York; m November 6, 1889, to John D. Blackwell, at Pueblo, Colorado. He was b September 2, 1856, in Ontario, Canada. They have one child: Walter, b September 13, 1890, at Pueblo, Colorado.

Welby F., b April 10, 1862, at Potsdam, New York; m June 8, 1889, to Laura Newland, at Pueblo, Colorado; no other record.

Francis E., b December 28, 1863, at Potsdam, New York; d November 23, 1877, at Potsdam, New York.

L. W., b May 23, 1866, at Potsdam, New York; m March 14, 1883, to Mamie McCleland, at Pueblo, Colorado. They had two children:

Lillie H., b May 2, 1884, at Pueblo, Colorado.

Edith J., b September 19, 1886, at same place.

Edgar W., b March 30, 1839, at Canton, New York; m March 5, 1867, to Etta Stokes, at Canton, New York. She was born November 28, 1844, at Jefferson, New York: They had four children:

Nettie, b April 17, 1871, at Pueblo, Colorado; no other record.

Grace E., b January 18, 1874, at same place.

G. E., b November 22, 1876; d May 29, 1887, at Pueblo, Colorado.

Francis L., b November 23, 1882, at Pueblo, Colorado.

Sarah A., b October 11, 1841, at Canton, New York; m May 2, 1863, to P. H. Wells, at Canton, New York. He was born December 16, 1837, in Ireland; d October 3, 1891, at Madrid, New York. They had three children:

Minnie O., b November 16, 1870, in Brooklyn, New York.

Mary C., b April 3, 1877, at same place.

Sarah M., b April 11, 1880, at same place; no other record.

Melinda H., b April 10, 1844, at Canton, New York; m January 22, 1864, to David M. Smead, at Canton, New York. He was born July 26, 1836, at Lawrenceville, New York. They have four children:

Maud M., b February 8, 1869, at Canton, New York.

Henry D., b March 29, 1877, at Madrid, New York.

M. Ethel, b June 6, 1879, at Madrid, New York.

M. Grace, b June 6, 1879, at Madrid, New York; no other record.

Antonette, b October 15, 1845; d June 12, 1867, at Canton, New York.

Ceylon E., b November 5, 1848, at Canton; m November 13, 1871, to Alice E. Armstrong, at Oakland, Wisconsin. She was born December 10, 1850, at Oakland, Wisconsin. They have six children:

Lottie, b September 17, 1873, at Pueblo, Colorado.

Ethel, b March 25, 1875, at same place.

Bessie, b March 4, 1877, at same place.

Hattie, b July 22, 1879, at same place.

Hazel, b May 24, 1886, at same place.

Retta, b April 6, 1888, at same place; no other record.

Myron S., b February 2, 1853, at Canton; m January 7, 1873, to Delia Evans, at Potsdam, New York. She was born September 16, 1852, at Potsdam, New York; d October 27, 1888, at Pueblo, Colorado. They had one child:

William T., b February 13, 1875, at Canton, New York.

Myron S., was married to second wife, Clara M. Doyle, December 19, 1890, at Denver, Colorado. She was born February 28, 1853, at Kingston, Ontario; no other record.

Freddie E., b November 22, 1861, at Canton, New York; m March 30, 1882, to Etta E. Gates, at DeKalb, New York. She was born April 2, 1859, at Herman, New York; no further record.

JUSTIN OLIN, SIXTH CHILD AND FOURTH SON OF CALEB OLIN.

Justin, b April 11, 1788, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m September 15, 1808, to Polly Tower; d November 18, 1864, at Dartford, Wisconsin. She died March 9, 1843, Mukwonago, Wisconsin. They had eleven children.

DEACON JUSTIN OLIN.

Died, in the village of Dartford November 18, 1865, Deacon Justin Olin in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, April 11, 1788. In the year 1812 he removed to St. Lawrence county, New York, just in time to go with his brothers, Thomas D. and Joseph Olin, to Ogdensburg to help drive Red Coats (British) back across the River St. Lawrence to their hiding places. After the war he purchased a farm in what was then called the Olin settlement; labored hard upon said farm for twenty-one years and raised a large family. In the year 1833 he removed to the State of Ohio, where he remained six years. In the year 1839 he came



LXXII.

Justin Olin, Dartford, Wis.—Deceased.



LXXIII.

Mrs. Isabel Olin-Barrett, Dartford, Wis.—Deceased.

to the territory of Wisconsin and had, in common with others, the hardships and privations incident to the settlement of a new country. He had lived for the last sixteen years in the village of Dartford, where he will be missed by a large circle of friends and relations. As a Christian he leaves a bright record. He was sixty years a member of the Baptist Church and about forty years officiated as deacon; he was a working, active Christian, living to do good. The death of such a man seems a public calamity. It is taking a veteran soldier from the ranks while facing the foe. "He being dead yet speaketh;" "His works follow him." His prayers and Godly life will remain heard after his tongue is silent in the grave. For a few months previous to his death he was confined to his room and in a measure deprived of his mental faculties. When one of his sons, who lives at a distance, was bidding him farewell a short time before his death, he remarked to him, "Father, I may never see you again." "Well," exclaimed the old man, "take Christ with you." A very excellent discourse was preached at the Methodist Church by Rev. Mr. Work, of Ripon. Among the mourners who followed him to the grave was his aged companion, who survives him.

Mary L., b October 30, 1809, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m to Sherman Morse, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin. He was born March 1, 1807; both died same day, March 30, 1848. They had four children:

Lovica, b February 11, 1833, at Lisbon, New York; m April 21, 1848, to Smith Morse, at Vernon, Wisconsin. He was born February 10, 1827, at Hammond, New York. They had four children:

Mary L., b July 15, 1850, at Vernon, Wisconsin; no other record.

Lois S., b February 2, 1853, at Vernon, Wisconsin; d February 10, 1853, at same place.

Levi S., b May 8, 1855, at Vernon, Wisconsin; m January 14, 1878, to Catherine E. Morse, at Owatonna, Minnesota. She was born November 1, 1853, at Richwood, Wisconsin. They had four children:

Nellie M., b November 11, 1880, at Spring Valley, Minnesota.

Clara, b September 6, 1882, at same place.

Grace B., b February 17, 1884, at same place.

Harrison S., b November 8, 1888, at same place; no other record.

Anna M., b January 18, 1888, at Spring Valley, Minnesota; no other record.

Caroline, b September 8, 1838, at Bricksville, Ohio; m April 19, 1854, to James M. Dimmock, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin. He was born March 2, 1836, at Morristown, New Jersey; d August 17, 1871, at Florenceville, Iowa. They had four children:

Sherman M., b July 6, 1856, at Vernon, Wisconsin; no other record.

James M., b February 6, 1860, at Jordan, Minnesota; m September 28, 1883, to Mary J. Derby; no other record.

Earl, b May 3, 1862, at Hayfield, Minnesota; no further record.

Bessie, b November 17, 1864; no other record.

M. S., son, died in infancy.

Fannie M., b April 18, 1844, at Vernon, Wisconsin; m July 26, 1860, to John F. Kimball, of Wapun, Wisconsin. He was born August 8, 1839, at Erie, New York; d February 26, 1888, at Shreveport, Louisiana. They had four children:

Ernest M., b January 23, 1862, at Vernon, Wisconsin; m March 14, 1892, to Etta Nausen, at Lake Benton, Minnesota, no further record.

Elmer J., b April 12, 1867, at Cascade, Minnesota; m January 15, 1889, to Ada Behrens, at Lake Benton, Minnesota; no further record.

Charles E., b February 8, 1869, at Fairbault, Minnesota; m October 17, 1891, to Vertie Tanner, at Watertown, South Dakota; no other record.

Hattie E., b January 26, 1872, at Summers, Minnesota; no further record.

Justin S., Jr., b June 13, 1812, at Canton, New York; m August 22, 1833, to Alma A. Westcott, at Canton, New York. She was born September 26, 1814, at Charlotte, Vermont. He died July 30, 1833, at Westfield, Wisconsin. They had six children:

Thomas M., b February 18, 1839, at Canton, New York; m March 17, 1859, to first wife, Carrie Waldo. She was born January 10, 1848, at Northfield, Pennsylvania; d October 16, 1873, at Columbus, Nebraska. They had four children:

Justin C., b June 27, 1860, at Springfield, Wisconsin; d February 22, 1864, at same place.

Alma E., b June 2, 1863, at Springfield, Wisconsin; m September 20, 1882, to Wm. E. Lester, at Prairie Hill, Nebraska. He was born October 20, 1854, at LaGro, Indiana. They have five children:

Orin W., b May 8, 1883, at Deer Creek, Nebraska.

Edgar E., b June 13, 1888, at Madison, Nebraska.

Effie R., b September 29, 1887, at Pleasant View, Indiana.

Thomas E., b June 14, 1889, at LaGro, Indiana.

Henry J., b June 14, 1889, at LaGro, Indiana.

Irvin R., b November 9, 1869, at Springfield, Wisconsin. No other record.

Truman B., b August 2, 1871, at Westfield, Wisconsin; m July 3, 1888, to Catherine Dumphrey, at St. Clair, Nebraska. They had one child:

Minnie O., b May 29, 1889, at St. Clair, Nebraska.

Thomas M., m to second wife, Margaret Mahad, July 3, 1876, Prairie Hill, Nebraska. She was born May 18, 1863, at County Down, Ireland. They had five children:

Margaret L., b September 28, 1876, at Humphreys, Nebraska.

Clarissa E., b October 16, 1880, at same place.

Joseph L., b July 12, 1883, at same place.

Sarah G., b March 1, 1886, at St. Clair, Nebraska.

Charles M., b December 13, 1888, at St. Clair, Nebraska.

Charles F., b February 9, 1840, at Brickville, Ohio. No other record.

Andrew J., b July 31, 1842, at Vernon, Wisconsin; d August 31, 1852, at Springfield, Wisconsin.

Dyer, W., b January 30, 1845, at Vernon, Wisconsin; m July 5, 1870, to Alma E. Westcott, at Westfield, Wisconsin. She was born September 22, 1852, at Green Lake, Wisconsin. They had three children:

Lydia M., b February 23, 1872, at Westfield, Wisconsin; m August 7, 1889, to Geo. H. Farber, at Westfield, Wisconsin; no further record.

Harriet E., b April 6, 1876, at Burrows, Nebraska; no other record.

Lorenzo D., b March 13, 1883, at Antigo, Wisconsin; no other record.

Martha D., b June 12, 1848, at Springfield, Wisconsin; d October 12, 1850, at same place.

Milton D., b June 12, 1848, at Springfield, Wisconsin; d October 12, 1850, at same place.

Silas W., b December 4, 1849, at Springfield, Wisconsin; m February 28, 1867, to B. K. Bacus, at Russell, New York; no other record.

Diantha D., b August 12, 1814, at Canton, New York; m to John Green, in Steuben county, Indiana. She died November 28, 1848, at Fremont, Indiana; no other record.

Eliza Ann, b June 24, 1816, at Canton, New York; d August 28, 1835, at Canton; no other record.

Lorenzo D., b July 14, 1818, at Canton, New York; m October 5, 1843, to Sarah Stenens, at Stow, Ohio. She was born September 11, 1824, at Oswego, New York. They had nine children.

Eliza, b July 20, 1844, at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; d July 26, 1844, at same place.

Andrew S., b October 2, 1845, at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio; d July 9, 1846, at same place.

Marion, b November 26, 1847, at Masillon, Ohio; m November 14, 1868, to Jonathan Bodle, at Dartford, Wisconsin. He was born January 14, 1846. They had two children.

Mary, b September 6, 1869, at Dartford, Wisconsin; no further record.

Flora, b September 16, 1881, at Dartford, Wisconsin.

Isabel, b October 8, 1850, at Dartford, Wisconsin; m November 17, 1872, to Oscar Barrett, at Dartford, Wisconsin; d December 23, 1890, at Clifton, North Dakota. They had eight children.

ISABEL OLIN-BARRETT.

Isabel Olin-Barrett, daughter of L. D. and Sarah Olin, was born in the town of Brooklyn, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, October 15, 1850, and grew up to womanhood in the village of Dartford, attending the village schools, where she graduated a very good scholar. She then attended Ripon College for a time, and thus prepared herself for teaching, which she followed for some years.

She was married to Oscar Barrett, November 17, 1872, and after a few years moved to Dakota, where she endured the privations incident to a border life, in building a home and getting under cultivation a farm. As they were about to realize their hopes, she was cut down by that terrible scourge, diphtheria, leaving her husband and eight children—from one to eighteen years of age—to mourn the loss of a gentle and loving mother and an affectionate wife. She died December 23, 1890.

Mrs. Barrett was a charming woman, full of sunshine and grace, and drew the hearts of all toward her that came under

her influence. A Christian in the best sense of the word, she labored most incessantly to carry the blessings of the gospel to her neighbors and their children, and with her husband, instituted Sunday-school, and gathered them in and taught them those precious sayings of Christ that make men better and wiser. Well, she made good use of time and talent in life, and has left a record for duties well done, and a life full of usefulness to family and friends.

L. D. OLIN.

DARTFORD.

Frauk L., b November 19, 1873, at Dartford, Wisconsin; no other record.

Herbert O., b October 28, 1875, at Oyens, Ia.

Alice G., b August 6, 1878, at Rosendale, Wis.

Jennie J., b September 23, 1880, at Argusville, North Dakota.

Niva J., b October 28, 1882, at Fargo, North Dakota.

Freddie O., b December 21, 1884, at Fargo, North Dakota.

Sadie E., b January 21, 1887, at Clifton, North Dakota.

Rug H., b November 12, 1889, at Clifton, North Dakota; no other record.

Harriet, b June 6, 1853, at Dartford, Wisconsin; m June 14, 1876, to Charles A. Brown, at Dartford, Wisconsin. They had one child:

Nellie, b August 25, 1882, at Dartford, Wisconsin.

Jennie, b October 16, 1858, at Dartford, Wisconsin; d July 4, 1873, at same place. Was drowned in Green Lake, Wisconsin.

Albert B., b October 15, 1863, at Dartford; d November 7, 1876, at same place.

Almon G., b November 11, 1867; d November 10, 1876, at Dartford, Wisconsin.

Herbert L., b September 8, 1854, at Dartford, Wisconsin; d October 9, 1854, at same place.

Almo E., b November 15, 1820, at Canton, New York; m, no date, to Julia Hudson, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin. She died May 13, 1847, at same place; m to second wife, Margaret J. Morse, July 21, 1850, at Wapun, Wisconsin. She was born September 18, 1831, at Hammond, New York. He had four children:

Frank H., b November 15, 1854, at Dartford, Wisconsin; d March 7, 1855, at same place.

Almira, b May 31, 1845, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin; m May 31, 1860, to H. H. Burlingame, at Dartford, Wisconsin. He was born June 12, 1843, in Indiana. They had three children:

Charles S., b June 31, 1866, at Dartford, Wisconsin; m June 1, 1889, to E. Mary Bacon, at Ripon, Wisconsin. She was born June 5, 1866, at Ripon, Wisconsin. They had one child:

Albert D., b January 22, 1890, at Ripon, Wisconsin.

Grant, b April 29, 1868, at Dartford, Wisconsin; no other record.

Allah, b December 7, 1873, at Dartford, Wisconsin.

Julia, b October 17, 1848, at Dartford, Wisconsin; m September 5, 1877, to Dr. A. Z. Howard at Ripon, Wisconsin. He was born August 18, 1853, at Malone, New York. They had two children:

Blanche, b December 9, 1878, at Waukau, Wisconsin; no other record.

Ruba F., b October 23, 1885, at Wapun, Wisconsin.

Frank, b July 21, 1861, at Dartford, Wisconsin; m May 7, 1884, to Viola Huff, at Colby, Wisconsin. They had one child:

Leverra, b May 6, 1885, at Boyd, Wisconsin.

Louisa, b December 30, 1822, at Canton, New York; m December 19, 1842, to William H. Burgess, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin. He was born October 20, 1816; d October 20, 1867, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin. She died May 9, 1847, at same place. They had two children:

Mary R., b November 24, 1844, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin; m April 19, 1866, at same place, to Samuel Kline. He was born May 4, 1832, at Petersburg, Pennsylvania. They had two children:

William B., b January 18, 1867, at Isabel, Wisconsin; m November 23, 1892, to Miss M. Caldwell, at River Falls, Wisconsin; no further record.

MARY R. BURGESS-KLINE.

Mrs. Mary R. Burgess-Kline was born in Mukwonago, Waukesha county, Wisconsin, November 24, 1844. The mother, Louisa M. Olin, died in 1847 when she was three years old. In 1848 her father, Wm. H. Burgess, married Mary E. Botsford, of Trenton, Dodge county, Wisconsin. Mary lived with her parents and attended the public schools until she was about seventeen years of age, then finished as pupil by taking three terms of school work at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin. She was then able to teach, which vocation she followed until her marriage, in 1866, to Samuel S. Kline, of Mukwonago, Wisconsin, soon after which event they moved to Pierce county, Wisconsin, where Mr. Kline had bought land. In less than a year her health began to fail, and she was threatened with the terrible affliction of blindness, which grew to be more evident, and before five years had passed she had to be led from place to place. She then took a long course of treatment with a Chicago oculist with very little benefit. In 1879, nine years after, she again had operations performed on her eyes at St. Paul, Minnesota, whereby she regained sufficient sight to go about unattended and read and write with the aid of glasses. Then it was she saw her little daughter for the first time (then three years old).

In those dark, lonely hours of thinking came thoughts which were dictated, put on paper by her sister and offered to the local press in her neighborhood. They were accepted as worthy

of publication and were favorably received. Encouraged, hopeful and enjoying the work, poems were written from time to time ; also prose articles were submitted to the criticism of the public. She secured a writing-board, such as are used by the blind, and used that when writing for several years. She was successful in this venture, having won something of a reputation as a writer, and is represented among the living poets of America, in "Local and National Poets of America," which contains her portrait, biography and selections from her poems ; also a unique work, "Poems in Autograph," contains a sentiment from her pen.

She is the mother of two children, a son, William B. Kline, born in 1867, married November 23, 1892, to Edith M. Cadwell, of River Falls, Wisconsin. Her daughter, Mary E., was born in 1876, is still with her mother on a small farm three miles from Hager City, Wisconsin. Mamie, as she is called, is preparing herself for teaching. Mrs. Kline has had many trials to bear aside from her affliction. Her portrait will be found in the Olin history. Her grandfather, Justin Olin, was one of the eight brethren who emigrated from Vermont to Canton, New York, in 1814.

Mamie E., b August 23, 1876, at Trenton, Wisconsin.

Ella M., b April 13, 1847, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin ; m April 6, 1876, to Wm. Miner in Pierce county, Wisconsin. He was born November 23, 1849, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania. They have two children :

William H., b July 21, 1878, at Bay City, Wisconsin.

Sophia E., b September 2, 1879, at Bay City, Wisconsin ; no other record.

Hila, b August 8, 1825, at Canton, New York ; m, no date, to Samuel Sample, of Mukwonago, Wisconsin. He was born July 8, 1824. He was drowned in a lake at Mukwonago, July 8, 1861. She died December 30, 1847, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin. They had two children :

William T., b March 1, 1844, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin ; m June 5, 1867, to Mary Alyea, at Winneconne, Wisconsin. They had six children :

Roselia, b August 2, 1871 ; no further record.

Julia, b August 24, 1872.

Susan A., b January 11, 1874.

Bertram L., b September 8, 1876.

N. Vertie, b October 12, 1880.

Alice A., b December 1, 1884 ; no further record.

John C., b April 2, 1847, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin ; m February 11, 1874, to Sarah J. Lucas. She was born February 11, 1855. They had one child :

—, b February 16, 1875 ; no further record.

Freelove, b October 18, 1827, at Canton, New York ; d October 22, 1827, at same place.

Joseph, b February 3, 1829, at Canton, New York ; m October 5, 1852, to Mary J. Hubb, at Dartford, Wisconsin ; d January 10, 1892, at Wapun,



LXXIV.

Mrs. Mary R. Burgess-Kline, Hagar City, Wis.



LXXV.

Mrs. Harriet Olin-Stewart, Denver, Col.

Wisconsin. She was born October 16, 1838, at Jefferson, Wisconsin. They have three children:

Emma J., b August 20, 1853, at Dartford, Wisconsin; m October 29, 1869, to James R. Viall, at Wapun, Wisconsin. He was born in Somersetshire, England. They have two children:

Hattie M., b March 29, 1871, at Wapun, Wisconsin; married in 1892; no further record.

Minnie L., b January 19, 1875, at Wapun, Wisconsin; no other record.

Hattie, no record.

Alice, no record.

Harriet C., b July 10, 1831, at Canton, New York; m October 10, 1847, to Charles Stewart, at Mukwonago, Wisconsin. He was born March 12, 1823, at Johnstown, New York. They had five children.

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF HARRIET OLIN-STEWART.

I was born at Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1831. In 1833 my parents moved to the State of Ohio, where they lived until I was ten years old. They then removed to the town of Vernon, Wisconsin. My father built a small log house. After our home was built, we had no furniture to put into it, as when we left Ohio my father sent his household goods by water. But our goods did not arrive until late in the fall, they being landed at Sheboygan. So my father had to procure teams and go to Sheboygan and transport the goods to our home by teams at a great expense. So we had to get along the best way we could with but very little furniture. But after they came we were made quite comfortable for several years.

On our way to Wisconsin, we stopped in Michigan, to make a visit to my uncle, Henry Olin. After living in our small log house for two or three years, my father bought property in the village of Mukwonago, built a house, and we were made very comfortable for several years. There I had an opportunity to attend the district school, which I prized very highly. In the meantime, my father, being a professed Christian, had commenced religious services in the school-house. But to my great sorrow, when I was about thirteen years old I lost my dear mother, just when I needed her watchful care.

For a long time I felt as though all was lost for me. It seemed as though my sorrow was more than I could bear. O, how I missed my dear, loving mother, and I felt as though I had nothing to live for as we returned home from the cemetery to a lonely, and as I thought, to a deserted dwelling. It seemed as though all my hopes in this world were shattered, and I prayed that I might die and be buried beside my dear mother. But God saw fit to have it otherwise. My two older sisters were married and left home before my mother's death. My older brother at home had also married, so that my father and youngest brother and myself were all of the family that was left. After about two years my father married his second wife and brought her home. Although she was a good woman I could not feel that she could fill the place of my dear mother. I grew restive and wanted to get away where I could go to school, but the way seemed to be hedged up and my school days were done about the time I was fifteen. At sixteen I was married, and in about ten months, with one child, we moved to Dartford, Green Lake county, Wisconsin, where we lived for many years. Our family had increased to five children. Our only boy lies in the cemetery there to-day beside my dear father. I had not visited in Dartford for some eight years, and it may be the last time that I shall be permitted to see our friends there, but I have a full assurance that we shall not be separated in the life to come. My present home is in Denver, Colorado. It would be impossible to tell you all about this beautiful city, hedged around, as it were, by the towering Rocky Mountains, which are too noble and grand for any one to attempt to describe. The Mount of the Holy Cross shining gracefully out of the pure ether and above all turbulence of earthly strife, it seems to say, "Humble thyself, O man; uncover thy head, forget not as high as gleams the splendor of this everlasting cross above thy gilded spires, so are the thoughts of its Creator above thy thoughts, His ways above our ways."

MRS. HARRIET OLIN-STEWART.

Mary A., b August 8, 1849, at LaGrange, Wisconsin; m November 15, 1868, to Charles Donally, at Montello, Wisconsin. He was born December 24, 1836, at Somerset, Ohio. They had six children:

Mary S., b October 24, 1869, at Olin, Wisconsin; died April 15, 1871, at same place.

Catherine L., b April 15, 1872; died in infancy, at Olin, Wisconsin.

Charles R., b July 18, 1873.

Robert A., b March 18, 1876.

Agnes E., b February 18, 1879; d September 22, 1884, at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin.

Phillip C., b March 11, 1883, at Stevens' Point, Wisconsin.

Ella I., b October 18, 1850, at Dartford, Wisconsin; m November 10, 1867, to James M. Stevers, at Dartford. He was born November 10, 1845, at Dartford, Wisconsin. They had three children:

Charles J., b August 13, 1866, at Dartford, Wisconsin.

Jessie H., b October 30, 1871; m October 28, 1890, to George Dietzhe, at Dartford, Wisconsin; d February 2, 1892, at Cadott, Wisconsin; no other record.

Lomcella J., b June 9, 1873; no other record.

Sarah A., b March 11, 1853, at Mt. Morris, Wisconsin; m May 3, 1874, to J. M. Sherman, at Waupun, Wisconsin. He was born December 19, 1849, at Ridgefield, Ohio. They had four children:

Harry S., b February 27, 1876, at Waupun, Wisconsin.

Georgia L., December 12, 1878, at Waupun, Wisconsin.

John M., b November 24, 1883, at Waupun, Wisconsin; d February 26, 1887, at same place.

Mary L., b October 25, 1889, at Denver, Colorado; d January 21, 1890, at same place.

Justin O., b June 30, 1856, at Mt. Morris, Wisconsin; d September 3, 1857, at Dartford, Wisconsin.

Hattie O., b July 5, 1859, at Dartford; m September 14, 1875, to Clark Watson, M. D. He was born November 21, 1853, at Kenosha, Wisconsin. They have four children:

Grace L., b July 13, 1877, at Dartford, Wisconsin; d February 6, 1879, at same place.

Bessie L., b October 1, 1879, at Berlin, Wisconsin.

Edith M., b December 16, 1882, at Cadott, Wisconsin.

Gertrude, b May 17, 1888, at Cadott, Wisconsin.

Andrew G., b August 15, 1833, at Canton, New York; d August 18, 1839, at Wabash, Indiana.

CALEB OLIN, JR., SEVENTH CHILD AND FIFTH SON OF CALEB OLIN.

Caleb Olin, b October 30, 1778, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m August 15, 1809, to Polly Moore, at Canton, New York. First wife died March 4, 1864, at Canton, New York. She was born February 16, 1791, at Lyons, New York. They had ten children.

Gideon, b October 10, 1810, at Canton, New York; m January 1, 1832, to Almada Tupper, at Canton, New York; no further record.

Abigail, b May 11, 1812, at Canton, New York; m March 15, 1835, to John Young, at Euclid, Ohio; d March 14, 1868, at Olive, Michigan. He was born April 14, 1795, at Morristown, New York; d May 20, 1852, at Decatur, Michigan. They had five children:

Lovina E., b January 9, 1836, at Elkhart, Indiana; m March 9, 1855, to Alfred B. Olin, at DeWitt, Michigan; d September 13, 1890, at Bay City, Michigan.

Robert, b August 20, 1837, at Elkhart, Indiana; m July 10, 1877, to Louisa E. Short, at St. Johns, Michigan.

Hannah M., b May 1, 1839, at Elkhart, Indiana; m March 19, 1855, to David Olin, Jr.; d March 3, 1870, at DeWitt, Michigan.

Henry C., b July 1, 1843, at Elkhart, Indiana; d March 7, 1862, at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.

Mary J., b April 3, 1844, at Elkhart, Indiana; m September 14, 1883, at Lansing, Michigan.

Abigail, m for second husband, Wm. Oulcalt, January 18, 1854, in Indiana. They had one child:

Robert E.; no further record.

Alma, b April 2, 1814, at Canton, New York; m October 9, 1833, to Orvil Bacon, at Canton, New York; no further record.

William A., b April 8, 1816, at Canton, New York; m September 8, 1839, to Anna Wright (first wife) at Canton, New York; d February 7, 1890, at Evansville, Wisconsin; no date of her birth or death. They had two children, who died in infancy; m to second wife, no date, Adeline Madison; no record of her birth or death. They had three children:

Emogene J., b January 15, 1842, at Canton, New York; m January 10, 1860, to James Ford, at Waukau, Wisconsin; d August 21, 1870, at Omro, Wisconsin. He was born October 10, 1847, at Charlemont, Massachusetts. They had two children:

Charles J., b February 16, 1872, at Omro, Wisconsin; d September 16, 1872, at same place.

Wilmer A., b October 19, 1873, at Omro, Wisconsin; d October 20, 1873, at same place.

Carlton C., b October 14, 1846, at Canton, New York; m April 16, 1863, to Angelia Cronk, at Janesville, Wisconsin. She was born May 24, 1844, at New Haven, New York. They have six children:

Beloar, b May 24, 1874, at Plymouth, Wisconsin.

Clark, b April 22, 1876, at Janesville, Wisconsin.

Glen M., b January 12, 1879, at Turtleville, Wisconsin.

Nelson D., b October 4, 1881, at Shopere, Wisconsin.

Mettie B., b October 20, 1885, at Afton, Wisconsin.

Marcia M., b May 3, 1889, at Monroe, Wisconsin; no other record.

Marcellus, b August 5, 1843, at Canton, New York; m to Eliza Merrick, no date, at Shopere, Wisconsin. She was born November 2, 1849, at Belleville, Ohio. They had five children:

Minnie M., b November 28, 1871, at Shopere, Wisconsin.

Guy, b July 30, 1875, at Janesville, Wisconsin.

Wm. E., b July 8, 1878, at Janesville, Wisconsin.

Allie, b March 10, 1882, at Janesville, Wisconsin, d August 10, 1884, in Spink county, Dakota.

Fred, b June 10, 1884, at Janesville, Wisconsin; no other record.

Wm. A., m to third wife, Sophrona Lowell; no date. She was born April 23, 1823, in Vermont; d March 12, 1885, at Evansville, Wisconsin. They had two children:

Cora E., b May 9, 1863, at Shopere, Wisconsin; d April 11, 1890, at Evansville, Wis.

Ada E., b January 28, 1865, at Shopere, Wisconsin; m July 18, 1885 to Henry J. Rose, at Evansville, Wisconsin. He was born December 15, 1860, at Neilsville, Wisconsin; d May 8, 1890, at Shopere, Wisconsin. They had one child:

Mabel R., b November 7, 1888, at Racine, Wisconsin; d May 2, 1891, at Shopere, Wisconsin.

Susannah, b April 6, 1818, at Canton, New York; m —, 1846, to James Cole, of Lyons, New York; d March 8, 1888, at Lyons, New York; no date of his birth; d March 20, 1861, at Lyons, New York. They had three children:

Ella E., b September 10, 1849, at Lyons, New York; d September —, 1866, at Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Elenor, b October 24, 1851, at Lyons, New York; d March 10, 1856.

James, Jr., b February 24, 1853, at Lyons, New York; d February 24, 1861, at same place. Which makes the family extinct.

Hannah F., b March 26, 1820, at Canton, New York; m February 16, 1851, to Alexander Stewart, at Omro, Wisconsin; d July 27, 1892, at Garden City, Minnesota. He was born November 14, 1820, at Johnstown, New York. They had four children:

Margaret F., b May 25, 1852, at Omro, Wisconsin; m July 26, 1880, to Edward W. Parker, at Northfield, Minnesota. They have four children:

Edward S., b November 10, 1881, at Northfield, Minnesota.

James S., b July 16, 1883, at Northfield, Minnesota.

Florence S., b December 20, 1885, at Garden City, Minnesota.

Amy S., b March 31, 1889, at Garden City, Minnesota.

James A., b June 18, 1855, at Northfield, Minnesota; d August 27, 1871, at same place.

Leslie O., b April 1, 1860, at Northfield, Minnesota; d September 9, 1880, at same place.

Louis M., b June 10, 1864, at Northfield, Minnesota; no other record.

Mary J., b December 17, 1822, at Canton, New York; m June 6, 1840, to Truman Bullis, at Canton, New York; d August 26, 1865, at Waukau, Wisconsin. He was born August 30, 1819, at Plattsburgh, New York. They had five children:

Mary A., b April 29, 1845, at Canton, New York; m November 26, 1867, to Martin Young, at Waukau, Wisconsin. He was born April 6, 1842, at Lebanon Springs, New York. They have four children:

Albert M., b April 27, 1870, at Waukau, Wisconsin.

Archie C., b February 5, 1872, at La Mars, Iowa.

Ella M., b March 22, 1874, at La Mars, Iowa; d August 15, 1879, at same place.

Myrtle J., b June 29, 1880, at Appleton, Wisconsin; no other record.

Louis H., b March 15, 1848, at Canton, New York; m November 15, 1882, to Estella Martin, at Rushford, Wisconsin. She was born November 15, 1858, at Rushford, Wisconsin. They had two children:

Amy Belle, b September 18, 1884, at Omro, Wisconsin.

Harry L., b December 30, 1886, at Omro, Wisconsin; d September 12, 1890, at same place.

Adelbert C., b January 14, 1850, at Canton, New York; m December 28, 1871, to Amelia Wells, at Ripon, Wisconsin. She was born March 12, 1851, at Pierrepont, New York. They had two children:

Elenor, b May 13, 1879, at Waukau, Wisconsin.

Helen I., b May 1, 1882, at Waukau, Wisconsin.

Harlan A., b February 24, 1852, at Canton, New York.

Olin E., b April 14, 1854, at Canton, New York; m January 31, 1877, to Bertha Henke, at Watertown, Wisconsin. She was born December 34, 1853, in Germany. They had three children:

Bertha J., b December 17, 1878, at Waukau, Wisconsin; died March 9, 1880, at same place.

Earl H., b August 22, 1881, at Waukau, Wisconsin.

Edna, b August 3, 1891, at Waukau, Wisconsin; no other record.

Truman Bullis married to second wife, Almira S. Whitney, February 1, 1866, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. She was born July 25, 1822, at Richland, New York.

MARY JANE OLIN-BULLIS.

Mary Jane Olin-Bullis was born in Canton, New York, December 17, 1822. Was married to Truman Bullis, of Canton, January 6, 1840. The result of this union was five children, which were all born in Canton. They removed west to Waukau, Wisconsin, about 1860, and made that their home until she died May 26, 1865. Their children all married and raised families. The oldest, Mrs. May A. Bullis-Young, lives at Villard, North Dakota; ——— at Des Moines, Iowa, and the other three live in Winnebago county, Wisconsin. Mr. Bullis is still alive, and has been in the stage and U. S. mail-carrying business for the last twenty years or more. He resides at Omro, Wisconsin, and is in his seventy-fourth year.

George W., b April 12, 1825, at Canton, New York; d May 9, 1849, at same place.

LYDIA A. OLIN-TAYLOR.

Lydia A., b September 3, 1827; m October 9, 1845, to Robert Taylor, at Willoughby, Ohio. He was born October 22, 1814, at Denmark, New York; d August 1, 1852, at Rochester, New York. They had four children.

Susan R., b August 31, 1846, at Concord, Wisconsin; m September 30, 1869, to M. J. Jenkinson. He was born February 7, 1844, at Kalamazoo, Michigan. They had two children.

Ella L., b July 16, 1870, at Brandon, Wisconsin.

Robert, b January 3, 1875, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin; no other record.

William A., b April 27, 1848, at Omro, Wisconsin; d March 28, 1875, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Ella J., b April 13, 1850, at Omro, Wisconsin; m June 1, 1883, to Silas A. Gray, at Minneapolis, Minnesota; no further record.

Robert J., b September 30, 1852, at Omro, Wisconsin; m June 26, 1877, to Hattie Turner, at Oshkosh, Wisconsin. They have one son:

Fred, b April 1, 1882, at Mitchell, South Dakota.

Lydia was married to second husband, Job G. Clark, April 16, 1857, at Waukau, Wisconsin. He was born September 13, 1806, at St. Albans, Vermont; died in Alabama. They had two children:

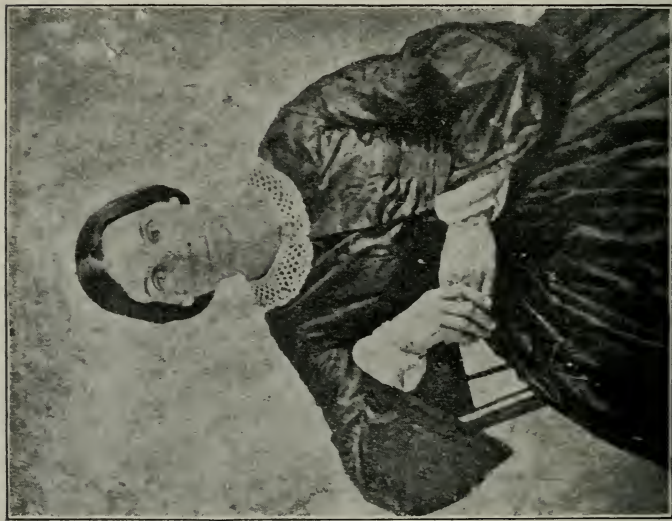
Lucia, b March 3, 1860, at Omro, Wisconsin; m November 19, 1883, to Edward H. Walker, at Minneapolis, Minnesota. He was born November 4, 1860. They had two children:

Arthur, b November 14, 1887, at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Edward H., b November 11, 1889, at Minneapolis, Minnesota; no other record.

Edna M., b July 29, 1868, at Omro, Wisconsin; m June 3, 1890, to Wm. P. Harmon, at Minneapolis, Minnesota; no further record.

Lovina E., b August 27, 1829, at Canton, New York; d August 15, 1849, at Canton, New York.



I.XXVI.

Mrs. Jaue Olin-Bullis, Omro, Wis. — Deceased.



I.XXVII.

Mrs. Lydia Olin-Clarke, Minneapolis, Minn.

LYDIA A. OLIN.

Lydia A. Olin was born on the 3d day of September, 1827, in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York.

In 1843, my sister Hannah and I left home in company with fourteen cousins who were on their way to Milwaukee, (then the Far West.) We went as far as Cleveland, Ohio, and I remained with another sister, that lived in Euclid, ten miles east of there, until October, 1845, when I was married to Robert Taylor. We went West, taking my sister Hannah with us. She remained in Waukesha, Wisconsin, and we went on our farm in Concord, Jefferson county, Wisconsin. My husband sold the farm in 1847, the Indians and wolves being too numerous for any real comfort in those parts, and we went to live on another farm in Omro, Winnebago county, Wisconsin, where we were not much better off. In the fall of 1851, he rented this farm, and went East with Mr. Taylor's brother to visit his people that lived in Canada.

He spent the winter with them and in the spring he went to Rochester, New York, to live, where my husband has to take charge of an invalid brother's business, but on the first day of August, 1852, Mr. Taylor was taken ill and died very suddenly. At that time he had three children. After his death I immediately left the city with my children and went to the village of Lyons, New York, to my sister, Susan Coles, and here on the thirtieth day of September 1852 a son was born. About a year from that time my children and I went back to my home in Omro. My oldest son died in the East. In April, 1856, I was married again to Job G. Clark. We had two children. Mr. Clark died in Alabama. I lived with my children in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, until September, 1879, when we moved to Minneapolis, Minnesota, and I have made my home here since that time.

LYDIA A. OLIN-CLARK.

Caleb Olin married for second wife, Aurelia Lake, no date. She was born, July —, 1833. They had three children:

Calphernia, b January 10, 1835, at Canton, New York; m March 27, 1860, to Richard Finnermore, at Canton, New York. They had seven children:

Walter E., b November 26, 1860, at Canton, New York.

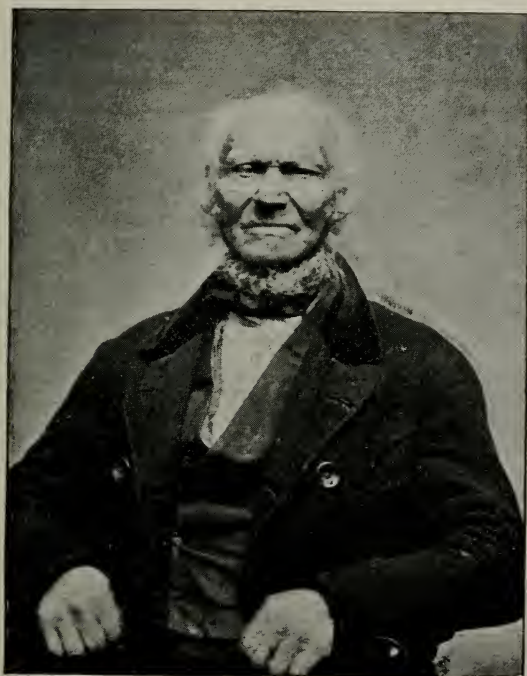
- Luna W., b November 18, 1861, at Canton, New York.
 Gertrude L., b February 10, 1863, at Canton, New York; d April 24, 1871, at same place.
 Ida J., b September 16, 1864, at Canton, New York.
 Willie C., b April 4, 1866; d May 24, 1866, at Canton, New York.
 Mabel J., b June 2, 1874, at Canton, New York; m March 9, 1889, to F. A. Myers, at Canton, New York; no further record.
 Frank R., b January 16, 1877, at Canton, New York; no further record.
 Caroline R., b December 29, 1833, at Canton; m (no date), to Andrew J. Place, at Canton. He was born August 6, 1828, at Canton; d April 18, 1887, at same place. They had nine children:
 George G., b July 5, 1859, at Canton, New York.
 Eva J., b December 1, 1862, at Canton, New York.
 Orin M., b June 1, 1864, at Canton, New York; d May 3, 1888, at same place.
 Susie M., b January 5, 1866, at Canton, New York.
 Theron O., b December 20, 1868, at Canton, New York.
 Toola M., b August 15, 1870, at Canton, New York.
 John A., b January 15, 1872, at Canton, New York.
 Cara B., b June 15, 1874, at Canton, New York.
 Ada C., b March 16, 1876, at Canton, New York; d May 8, 1876, at same place.

HENRY OLIN, EIGHTH CHILD AND SIXTH SON OF CALEB OLIN.

Henry Olin, b September 3, 1792, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m June 15, 1813, to Polly Stewart, of Shaftsbury, Vermont; d December 8, 1874, at Birmingham, Michigan. She was born April 15, 1795, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; no record of her death. They had thirteen children:

HENRY OLIN.

Henry Olin, eighth child and sixth son of Caleb Olin, of Warwick, Rhode Island: He was born September 3, 1792, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; married June 15, 1813, to Polly Stuart, of Shaftsbury, Vermont. Soon after their marriage they removed to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, where they raised a family of thirteen children, and most of them raised families. In about 1834 he removed to Ohio, but stayed there only for a short time and from there emigrated to the State of Indiana, and settled at Wabash in 1838, where he lived and worked at his trade, which was a brick mason. Some of his



LXXVIII.

Henry Olin, Birmingham, Mich.—Deceased.

children by this time had married and left home and had settled in Michigan, and in a few years he, too, removed to Birmingham, Michigan, where he lived until his death, December 8, 1874, he being in his eighty-second year. Mr. Olin married a second wife, Mrs. Laura A. Brown. They had one child born to them. She survived him about seventeen years, dying November 7, 1891, at Birmingham, Michigan.

Clarissa, b May 18, 1814, at Addison, Vermont; m no date, to Fred Sharp, at Niles, Michigan; d March 15, 1870, at Niles, Michigan; no further record.

Caleb, b August 15, 1815, at Canton, New York; no other record.

Polly, b June 14, 1818, at Canton, New York; no other record.

Henry B., b August 17, 1819, at Canton, New York; no other record.

Freelove, b December 12, 1821, at Canton, New York; m June 20, 1840, to James Grinly, at Canton. They had six children:

Mary J., b September 3, 1841, at Canton, New York; m no date, to William Willits. They had four children:

Carrie, b September 19, 1861; no further record.

Willeucina, b January 5, 1868; died at the age of fifteen months.

Frank, b February 11, 1870; no other record.

George, b January 5, 1871.

Martha E., b May 4, 1843, at Canton, New York; m May 15, 1863, at Birmingham, Michigan. They had one child:

Charles E., born in 1866; died in 1869.

Henry J., b January 25, 1845; d in 1864 in the army.

Francis A., b July 5, 1847; m in 1868 to W. H. Gilman. No other record.

Sarah M., b August 10, 1850; d April 20, 1857.

Anna A., b July 23, 1852; m in 1872 to Levi G. Brockway.

Rosella, b November 29, 1872, at Birmingham, Michigan. No other record.

Abigail, b September 9, 1823, at Canton, New York; m January 1, 1844, to James Stewart, at Wabash, Indiana; d December 15, 1889, at Bangor, Michigan. He was born February 9, 1817, in Massachusetts. They had seven children:

Adeline, b December 8, 1844, at Hagar, Michigan; m March 30, 1860, to Andrew Stark, at same place. He was born in 1838, at Silver Creek, Michigan. She died in 1862, at Pentwater, Michigan, and left one child; no other record.

Anna, b August 27, 1846, at Hagar, Michigan; m December 25, 1861, to George Pingard, at Millsburgh, Michigan. He was born January 8, 1844. They had nine children:

Charles, b September 24, 1865, at Bangor, Michigan.

Amy, b July 18, 1869, at same place; m July 2, 1885, to Byron Whittemore, at Bangor, Michigan; no other record.

Mary, b August 14, 1871, at Covert, Michigan; d July 16, 1874, at Covert, Michigan.

Edgar, b August 12, 1874, at Covert, Michigan; m October 2, 1886, to Alida Whitmar, at Bangor, Michigan; no other record.

James L., b June 7, 1878, at Covert, Michigan; m May 21, 1889, at Bangor, Michigan; no further record.

Claude, b May 30, 1881, at Covert, Michigan; d January 28, 1882, at same place.

Emogene, b March 17, 1884, at Covert, Michigan.

Martha and Anna, twins, b June 11, 1887, at Covert, Michigan.

James E., b August 18, 1849, at Hagar, Michigan; m June 1, 1876, to Mary E. Hawley, first wife, at Bangor, Michigan. She was born June 10, 1855, at Bangor, Michigan; d November 22, 1879, at same place. Married to second wife, Mary J. Nutting, November 13, 1885, at Bangor, Michigan. She was born November 13, 1853, at Henderson, New York. He had three children:

Jennie M., b February 18, 1877, at Bangor.

Mary S., b September 26, 1878, at Bangor, Michigan.

Agnes C., b September 25, 1892, at Tonquin, Michigan: no other record.

Florence, b October 5, 1851, at Hagar, Michigan; m March 5, 1870, to Stephen Root, at Covert, Michigan. He was born January 1, 1832, at Portage, Ohio; d September 4, 1886, at Bangor, Michigan. They had eight children:

Reuben, b March 1, 1871, at Bangor, Michigan.

Minerva L., b July 30, 1872, at Bangor.

Amanda L., b January 29, 1875, at Bangor, Michigan.

Alvin A., b November 17, 1877, at Bangor, Michigan.

Leonard, b November 10, 1879, at Bangor.

Milfred, b May 15, 1881, at Bangor, Michigan.

Edna, b October 6, 1883, at Bangor, Michigan; d February 13, 1884, at same place.

Eveline, b August 21, 1886; d February 20, 1890, at Bangor, Michigan.

Ashman, b February 13, 1854, at Hagar, Michigan; m December 6, 1874, to Frances Sinclair, at Bangor, Michigan. She was born March 11, 1860, at Covert, Michigan. They had six children:

Bert, b March 31, 1876, at Bangor, Michigan.

Chauncey F., b December 28, 1878, at Covert, Michigan.

Mary R., b May 7, 1881, at Covert, Michigan.

Mariette, b February 8, 1883, at Hagar, Michigan; d April 13, 1887, at Bangor, Michigan.

Lucy J., b July 12, 1885, at Covert, Michigan; d January 1, 1890, at Bangor, Michigan.

Lillie B., b January 3, 1888, at Bangor, Michigan; no other record.

Edgar H., b September 10, 1857, at Hagar, Michigan; m May 6, 1881, to Emma Summers. She was born October 24, 1853, at Niles, Michigan. They had five children:

Bessie E., b April 15, 1882, at Buchannan, Michigan; d February 15, 1887, at Bangor, Michigan.

Nancy E., b October 5, 1883, at Bangor, Michigan; no other record.

James L., b February 11, 1886, at Bangor, Michigan.

Cynthia C., b January 27, 1887, at Bangor, Michigan.

Nora J., b January 25, 1889, at Bangor, Michigan.

Clara, b April 20, 1861, at Hagar, Michigan; m November 7, 1880, to Adolphus Hale, at Bangor, Michigan; d September 24, 1881, at Bangor, Michigan. He was born April 20, 1861. They had one child:

Melissa, b September 10, 1881, at Bangor, Michigan; d October 6, 1881, at same place.

Martin S., b May 29, 1825, at Canton, New York; no other record.

Ezra A., b November 5, 1826, at Canton, New York; d December 15, 1855, at Wabash, Indiana.

Diana, b July 14, 1828, at Canton, New York; m no date, to John Curtis, d November 20, 1858, in Missouri. No date of his birth; he died July 5, 1866, at Watervliet, Michigan. They had two children:

Henry O. F., b September 26, 1850, at Hagar, Michigan; m December 7, 1875, to Hattie C. Fisk, at Covert, Michigan. She was born May 8, 1860, at Covert. They had two children:

Eveline G., b March 13, 1877, at Covert, Michigan.

Ernest M., b May 24, 1887, at Covert, Michigan; no other record.



LXXIX.

Mrs. Lucina Olin-Hudson, Fairburn, S. D. — Deceased.



LXXX.

William D. Hudson, Fairburn, S. D.

Lottie, b September 23, 1852, at Watervliet, Michigan; m December 24, 1871, to Herbert Wilson, at same place. He was born June 6, 1848, at Clinton, New York. They had five children:

Lume, b August 29, 1874, at Watervliet, Michigan.

Frank, b September 10, 1876, at Covert, Michigan.

Audly, b August 22, 1880, at Covert, Michigan; d February 24, 1881, at Covert.

Lard, b May 5, 1884, at Watervliet, Michigan.

Charles, b September 7, 1885, at Watervliet, Michigan; no other record.

Lucina M., b March 28, 1830, at Canton, New York; m July 19, 1849, to William D. Hudson, at Niles, Michigan; d August 17, 1887, at Fairburn, South Dakota. He was born September 10, 1822, at Saratoga Springs, New York. They had five children:

LUCINA OLIN.

Mrs. Lucina Olin, daughter of Henry Olin, was born March 28, 1830, in Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York. Her father removed to Wabash, Indiana in the year 1838, when Lucina became acquainted with William D. Hudson, and on July 19, 1849, they were married at her sister's, Mrs. Clarissa Olin-Sharp, in Niles, Michigan. They have lived at several places in the West, and quite a good deal of this time in Missouri. But in late years they have lived in South Dakota. Mr. Hudson has quite a large ranch at Fairburn, Custer county, where they lived for quite a number of years. They have a family of five children, three daughters and two sons, and all alive and married except the youngest son, who is twenty-one years old. We have the photos of the two sons. Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, both, and the oldest son have their portraits in the Olin Record. It will be seen that Mrs. Hudson was a very large woman, and at her death weighed over three hundred pounds. Mrs. Hudson was an active and energetic woman although of great weight. Mr. Hudson was a mechanic and away from home a good deal, but she was the superintendent of the farm, and saw that everything was attended to perfectly during his absence. She was a good mother and kind companion to her husband, who survives her. She died August 17, 1887, at Fairburn, South Dakota, in the fifty-seventh year of her age. Her sickness was of short duration, only lasting twenty-three hours.

Mr. Hudson was born at Saratoga Springs, in New York, September 10, 1822, and came West in an early day. We have never had an acquaintance with Mr. Hudson, but I take him to be a good husband, a kind father, and a good citizen. On our first acquaintance by correspondence, he used to write us how much he thought of the Olin family. He gave us the photo of himself and wife, and wanted them to be put in the book, so that he could be seen as one of the kindred of the Olin family. Mr. Hudson survives his wife, but as he is in his seventieth year, and has been a hard-working man, he feels his age, and during the last year he has been of such poor health as to keep him a good deal of the time from hard labor. But as he has five good, dutiful children, no doubt but they will see that he does not suffer for want of a good home in his old age.

Their oldest son, Charles S. Hudson, is married, and lives in the mining town of Terry, South Dakota. His portrait will be seen in our record book.

Julia A., b October 22, 1851, at Niles, Michigan ; m October 3, 1882, to George D. Dawson, at Memphis, Missouri. He was born October 3, 1846, at Memphis, Missouri ; no other record.

Charles S., b October 22, 1855, at Sand Hills, Missouri ; m October 3, 1880, to Alice Ries, at Memphis, Missouri. She was born December 27, 1860, at Memphis, Missouri. They had four children :

Edna C., b April 16, 1882, at Sand Hill, Michigan ; d June 15, 1890, at Galena, South Dakota.

Paul L., b December 15, 1883, at Black Hawk, South Dakota.

Herman R., b June 30, 1885, at Black Hawk, South Dakota ; d June 8, 1890, at Galena, South Dakota.

Ava F., b January 21, 1889, at Grasshill, South Dakota ; no other record.

Louisa E., b February 6, 1866, at Sand Hill, Missouri ; m November 26, 1885, to J. B. Harris, at Fairburn, South Dakota. He was born October 16, 1845, in Tennessee. They had two children :

John H., b October 11, 1886, at Sand Hill, Missouri.

Lucine J., b September 4, 1889, at Sand Hill, Missouri ; no other record.

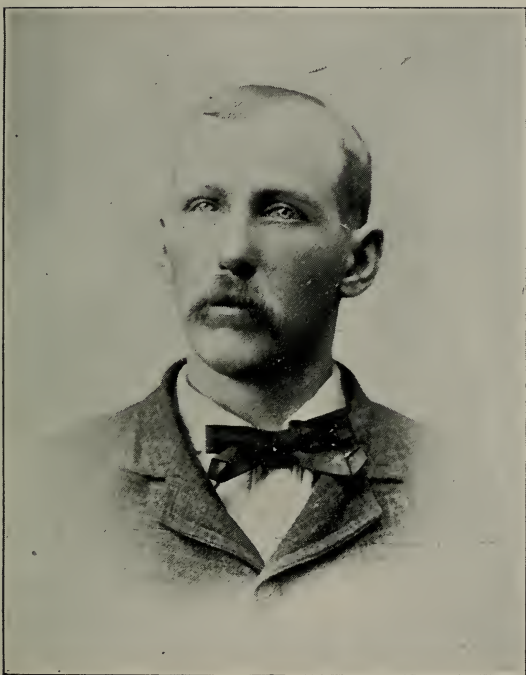
Caroline, b November 30, 1869, at Sand Hill, Missouri ; m April 27, 1890, to Charles J. Bowers, at Fairburn, South Dakota. He was born August 15, 1870, at Medina, New York. They had one child born March 4, 1891, at Fairburn, South Dakota.

Henry B., b June 1, 1871, at Niles, Michigan ; no other record.

Zerusha, b February 17, 1832, at Canton, New York ; no other record.

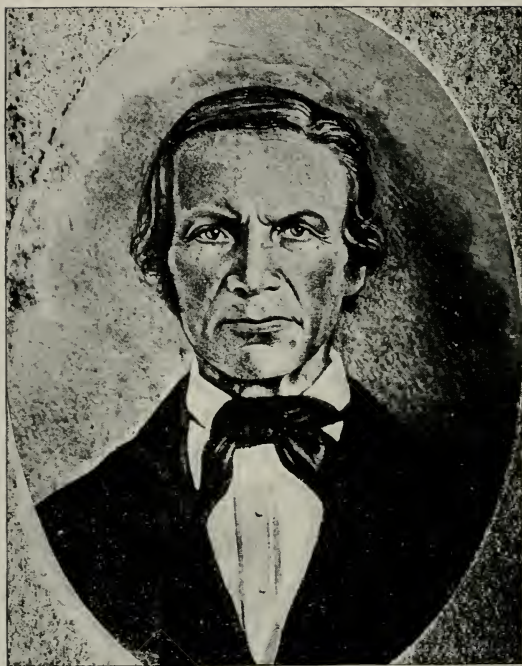
Martha, b May 18, 1834, at Canton, New York ; d in infancy, at Cleveland, Ohio.

Fred S., b August 10, 1836 ; no further record.



I,XXXI.

Charles S. Hudson, Terry, South Dakota.



LXXXII.

David Olin, DeWitt, Mich.—Deceased.

DAVID OLIN, NINTH CHILD AND SEVENTH SON OF
CALEB OLIN.

David Olin, b January 16, 1795, at Addison, Vermont; m August 1, 1829, to first wife, Anna Edgbert, at Canton, New York. She was born in 1790, at Addison, Vermont; d May —, 1830, at Canton, New York. They had one child:

Anna E., b May —, 1830, at Canton, New York; d June 14, 1830, at same place.

David Olin was married to second wife, Sarah Moore Young, August 9, 1830. He died August 8, 1860, at DeWitt, Michigan. She was born May 3, 1802, at Bridgeport, Vermont; d July 14, 1862, at DeWitt, Michigan. They had six children.

SKETCH OF DAVID OLIN, SEVENTH SON OF
CALEB AND FREELOVE OLIN.

David Olin was born January 16, 1795, in Addison, Vermont. He lived on the farm with his parents until they emigrated to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York. He volunteered in the war of 1812 and was in an engagement between the American and English forces that took place between the towns of Kingston and Ogdensburg, New York. After peace was declared, and at the age of nineteen, he married Anna Edgbert, at Canton New York. She died in 1830. They had one child which died in infancy. The same year he was married to a widow, Sarah Young, who had seven children. She had previous to this marriage given the oldest one to Dr. Solomon Olin, who had no children. His name was John Young. He lived with the doctor until he was of age and received the advantages of a good school, and he improved his opportunities to good advantage. The girls, six in number, were brought up by Mr. Olin and he gave them such advantages in the way of an education that they became good and influential school teachers. All of these six girls had great respect for their stepfather, and loved him dearly for the advantages he had given them. In the spring of 1837 he moved West and made his home in DeWitt, Michigan, where he lived until his death, August 8, 1860. Mr. Olin was a kind husband and indulgent

to his family. He was an enterprising citizen in the community in which he had cast his lot, and was foremost in the establishment of churches and schools and other enterprises which would benefit the community. Although the country was new when he arrived in DeWitt yet he took his share in all public enterprises, and it was his life to see good society encouraged in the neighborhood, and the Sabbath duly respected by all of the citizens.

David Olin was one of the best of men. Simple in his wants in this life, good to the poor and needy, and in sickness he always gave a helping hand. In distress his sympathies were given for the benefit of those that most needed them. His wife, who had been the mother of his children, died July 14, 1862, at DeWitt, Michigan.

By his second marriage he had six children, three sons and three daughters. They all married and raised families with the exception of the oldest, John, and he is still a bachelor at the age of sixty-two years.

We visited the graves of Uncle David and his wife at DeWitt in 1891. It was a beautiful spot. The cemetery was located on a gentle slope to the South. It had many grave stones and monuments to mark the spot where the dead were at rest. I tarried near uncle's grave for a few moments and said to myself: "In 1836, when I left Canton to come West, I bid my uncle good-bye, as he lived only a short distance from my father's house." Then I thought what changes had taken place in the last fifty-five years, which was more than a half century of time. I left the cemetery grounds feeling that our dear uncle had been greatly blessed in good deeds and kind acts performed by him in the place of his adoption, and that he was certain of a rich reward for all these good deeds in his simple way to those that he could call his friends and neighbors, whether in sickness, in health or death.

John, b June 7, 1831, at Canton, New York; a bachelor and still living. David, Jr., b August 24, 1832, at Canton, New York; m March 18, 1855, to Hannah Young, at DeWitt, Michigan—first wife. He died July 29, 1889, at Lansing, Michigan. She was born May —, 1839, at Elkhart, Indiana; d May 3, 1870, at DeWitt, Michigan. They had five children:

Emma J., b November 2, 1860, at Victor, Michigan; m May 18, 1882, to William Bailey, at Bay City, Michigan. He was born November 11, 1852, at Fergus, Ontario, Canada. They had one child:

Nelson J., b September 20, 1883, at Bay City, Michigan; d May 11, 1889, at Livingston, Montana. Was thrown from a running horse.

Henry D., b March 13, 1863, at DeWitt, Michigan. Went to the late war and died in the Benton Barracks, at St. Louis, in 1863.

Archibald, b March 25, 1865, at Victor, Michigan; m December 27, 1884, to Ester A. Knowles, of Bay City, Michigan; no other record.

Abigail, b June 7, 1867, at DeWitt, Michigan; m July 5, 1890, to William H. Lashorne, at Bay City, Michigan. They live in Montana; no further record.

Alfred A., b August 18, 1868; m June 4, 1891, to Mary Burden, at Oleta, California. They have one child, but no record given.

David Olin, Jr., was married to second wife, Elizabeth C. DeCamp, June 12, 1872, at DeWitt, Michigan. She was born April 12, 1848.

Freelove, b October 1, 1834, at DeWitt, Michigan; m December 24, 1860, to Hawley M. Palmer, at DeWitt, Michigan. He was born May 15, 1827, at Sodus Ridge, New York. They had five children:

George E., b June 24, 1862, at Lansing, Michigan; m April 15, 1885, at Lansing, Michigan, to Lizzie Prine. She was born July 15, 1868, at Bath, Michigan. They had two children:

Pearl, b July 24, 1888, at DeWitt, Michigan.

Gearl, b May 17, 1891, at DeWitt, Michigan.

Mary L., b August 15, 1863, at Victor, Michigan; d September 11, 1863, at DeWitt, Michigan.

Lottie, b February 22, 1865, at Jackson, Michigan; m September 22, 1881, to Benjamin F. Lott, at DeWitt, Michigan. He was born September 20, 1854, at DeWitt, Michigan. They had three children:

Infant, b July 12, 1882; d November 20, 1882, at DeWitt, Michigan.

Ina, b June 2, 1884, at DeWitt, Michigan.

Golda, b June 25, 1886, at DeWitt, Michigan; no other record.

Thomas R., b January 30, 1868, at DeWitt, Michigan; m February 26, 1891, to Amy Schwenden, at Lansing, Michigan. She was born July 24, 1867, near Berne, Switzerland. They had one child:

Lottie, b February 7, 1892, at Lansing, Michigan; no other record.

Sarah, b June 26, 1870, at DeWitt, Michigan; no other record.

Alfred B., b May 14, 1836, at Canton, New York; m March 19, 1855, to Lavina E. Young, at DeWitt, Michigan. She was born January 9, 1836, at Canton, New York; d September 13, 1890, at Bay City, Michigan; no further record.

Sarah, b June 16, 1838, at Canton, New York; m December 23, 1862, to Samuel Gillett, at Canton, New York; no further record.

Lydia L., b January 4, 1840, at DeWitt, Michigan; m December 22, 1861, to first husband, Walter C. Gilman, at Lansing, Michigan; no further record. She was married to second husband, Charles A. Gilman, November 19, 1871, at Chicago, Illinois. He was born in 1844; d November 17, 1873, at Chicago.

She was married to third husband, Peter V. Rodman, May 4, 1875, at Chicago, Illinois. He was born March 10, 1840, at Danville, New York; no further record.

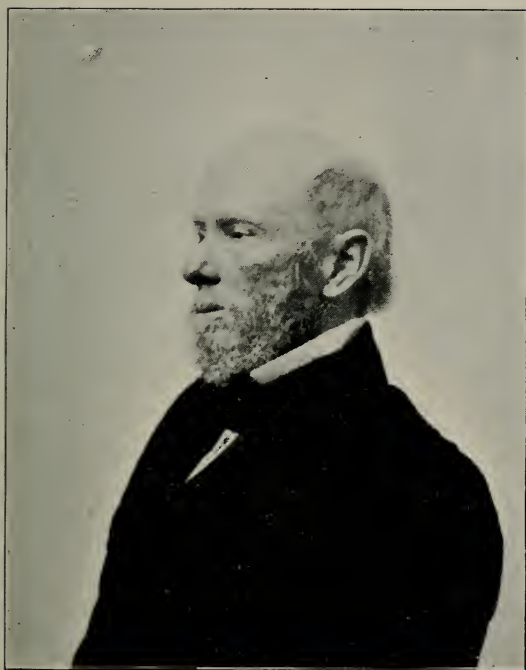
Robert Young, son of Sarah Moore-Young, second wife of David Young, was born August 20, 1837, at Elkhart, Indiana; m July 10, 1877, to Lovica E. Short, St. Johns, Michigan; no further record.

DOCTOR SOLOMON OLIN, TENTH CHILD AND EIGHTH SON OF
CALEB OLIN.

Doctor Solomon Olin, b March 5, 1798, at Panton, Vermont; m September 20, 1820, at Canton, New York, to Hannah Moore, first wife; no date of her birth or death. Married January 8, 1860, to Mary Giles, second wife, at South Sodus, New York. He died April 5, 1865, at South Sodus, New York; no further record. No children were born to them by either wife.

DOCTOR SOLOMON OLIN.

Doctor Solomon Olin, youngest son of Caleb and Freelove Olin, born in Panton, Addison county, Vermont, March 5, 1798. (He lived with his parents, and at the age of thirteen years he, with his parents, emigrated to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, who with a large number of sons and one daughter had preceded him.) His father, soon after his arrival, purchased a farm adjoining his other children. His son worked upon the farm until twenty-four years of age. He then married Miss Hannah Moore, of Palmyra, Wayne county, New York. However, before his marriage, he had an engagement with his father to take the farm, and give him and his mother a support during their lives, which he fulfilled to the letter, faithfully adhering to the contract. His parents lived to a good old age, his father dying at eighty-seven and mother at seventy-nine. His mother was blind for several years before her death. The Doctor was a very jovial kind of a man, more so than any other member of the family. He was always full of fun and jokes. He had a good common-school education, and taught school for many seasons in the township before his marriage. He was also well-read in the science of music, and in those days the old "buckwheat notes" were in fashion. His voice was good, and clear as a bell, and his success was assured from the start. He never enjoyed the best of health. Some years before the death of his father, he commenced the study of medicine, and made arrangements with Doctor Baker, an old practitioner of the village of Canton, for medical books. He



LXXXIII.

Dr. Solomon Olin, Sodus, N. Y.—Deceased.



made great progress in the use of these books, and in a few months he commenced the practice, in the neighborhood, with good success. In 1842, he sold his farm, and removed to the western part of the State, at Sodus, Wayne county, and practiced his profession with a good deal of success. After he had been in Sodus a few years, his wife died, and he had the misfortune to have a cancerous tumor appear upon his face. He had it cut out, but it did not prove to be cured, which gave him a great deal of trouble.

He married for a second wife Mrs. Mary Giles, who still lives in South Sodus, N. Y. In 1859 Doctor Olin made a visit to Canton, from where he had moved twenty-five years before, and it was a visit he very much enjoyed. He kept a diary of his trip from the time of leaving home until his return. He visited the family burying ground where his father and mother were buried, and we copy part of the notes that he made on the occasion of that visit. He says: "On Monday, the 10th of January, in the morning, I went to father and mother's graves in the old burying ground. Father died in August, 1838, and mother about four years before. The moss had grown on the grave stones and filled up the marks of the letters in some places. The old fence that was built there more than thirty years ago is still standing, but is very much dilapidated. Yet many of the posts (oak) are sound and stand firm. It is a keen, cold and beautiful morning. The sun is sending its beautiful rays across the landscape sparkling in all the beauty of its ten thousand miniature diamonds. Long years ago I have many a time looked on the morning sun dispelling the gloom of night, rising above the eastern horizon, and in its upward journey circling up the clouds of evening, or melting the frosts of winter. But now, for the first time for more than twenty years since I have the pleasure of seeing the sun rise in my old neighborhood where I lived twenty-seven years. After so long a time standing at the grave of my father and mother, I beheld in all its beauty the sun rising again and looking as beautiful as it used to when in youth. I, with so much delight, look on such morning scenes without knowing or feeling these changes that make life happy or miserable. 'Sleep on, father!

Sleep on, mother!' Long years of rest you have had—a peaceful rest from the trouble of a weary world and a busy life. If ever heart's burnings or little strifes occupy our breasts, how well such scenes as this, standing at the graves of our parents, are calculated, after so many years of absence, to remind us of the frailties and imperfections of our natures, and the uncertainties of life and the certainty of death, when all our joys and fears and anxieties shall come to an end."

After returning home to Sodus, he was in a few months appointed Collector of the Port, at Sodus Bay, or Point, on Lake Ontario. In politics he was a Democrat and received his appointment from President Buchanan, but the state of his health became more critical, so he resigned in 1860, and practiced his profession as his health would allow. In a few months the cancerous humor made its appearance in a more violent form and spread all through his system. He suffered, no doubt, intensely, and prayed daily that the end might come. On April 5, 1865, he was relieved by death. To show how much he suffered a few months before his death, he composed the following verses, which no doubt were his real feelings briefly expressed :

Oh, why this long, this lingering pain,
 Why do I seek repose in vain?
 In vain I close my eyes,
 In vain I court the balmy sleep;
 Restless and pale I lie and weep,
 While gentle slumber flies.

These tedious days and nights of grief,
 These months of woe and no relief,
 Oh, when will they be gone?
 When will my sighing and sorrow cease?
 When shall I greet the smiling face?
 Ah! when will pleasure dawn?

Thus, a good man has passed away. In his diary that he kept while visiting his old home and brother and sister, he recorded in many places the pleasures he enjoyed in meeting not only his brother and sister, but others that he knew while a resident of the Olin settlement. While on this visit one of his brothers died (Benjamin) and which was the first death in his father's family, since their marriage, January 15, 1775. He



LXXXIV.

Mrs. Sarah Olin-Healy, Crary's Mills, N. Y.—Deceased.

considered it a great comfort to him that he could be there and sympathize with his brother's family in their great bereavement, and administered consolation as much as was in his power. But now the whole family of eleven children has passed away, the last and youngest in 1884.

SARAH F. OLIN-HEALY YOUNGEST CHILD OF CALEB AND FREELOVE OLIN.

Sarah F., b June 16, 1800, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m February 24, 1823, to Harvey Healy, at Canton, New York; d April 30, 1834, at South Canton, New York. He was born November 11, 1791, at Canton; d February 22, 1862, at South Canton, New York. They had five children:

Olin D., b November 25, 1825, at Potsdam, New York; d February 14, 1857, at South Canton, New York.

Martha A., b June 6, 1828, at Potsdam; m February 7, 1850, to Julius Westcott, at Potsdam. He was born July 6, 1822, at Charlotte, Vermont; d January 4, 1873, at South Canton, New York. They had two children:

Oswald, b May 6, 1851, at South Canton, New York; d November 13, 1870, at same place.

Ida, b July 8, 1854, at South Canton, New York; m December 11, 1878, to Seldon Martin, at South Canton; no further record.

Lavina M., b February 28, 1830, at Potsdam, New York; m November 29, 1869, to William S. Fisk, at Potsdam, New York. He was born February 11, 1845, at Pierrepont, New York. They had one child, which lived only a few days; no further record.

Caleb V., b December 29, 1833, at Potsdam, New York; m September 27, 1857, to Calista A. Hammond, at Canton, New York. She was born July 9, 1839, at Potsdam, New York. They had one child:

Viola M., b March 5, 1866, at Canton, New York; m January 5, 1879, to M. W. Blodgett, at Allyria, Iowa. He was born May 12, 1851, at Pierrepont, New York. They had four children:

Sadie J., b November 5, 1880, at Allyria, Iowa.

Wallie, b August 23, 1884, at Santa Maria, California.

Edna, b January 20, 1886, at Santa Maria, California.

Gladys A., b February 1, 1888, at Santa Maria, California.

Miranda S., b January 8, 1839, at Potsdam, New York; m June 8, 1859, to J. R. Page, at Potsdam, New York. He was born December 21, 1833, at Potsdam, New York. They had two children:

Wilbur H., b April 3, 1862, at South Canton, New York; m March 3, 1887, to Mary Day, at Colton, New York; no further record.

Alfred E., b March 24, 1866, at South Canton, New York; no other record.

MRS. SALLIE OLIN-HEALY.

Mrs. Sallie Olin-Healey was born in Shaftsbury, Vermont, January 16, 1800. When she was ten years old her father moved to Addison, Vermont, where he lived until 1814, when he emigrated to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York. The whole family were now in Canton with the exception of Naomi Olin, the oldest daughter, who had married Daniel

Smith, February 24, 1823. Sallie Olin was married to Harvey Healy at Canton. They raised a family of five children, four of whom had families. The oldest died at the age of thirty-two years, unmarried. They had twelve grand and great-grandchildren. Their only son lives in California. Their daughters and families live in South Canton, New York. Aunt Sallie was one of the best natured of the Caleb Olin family. Nothing disturbed her, and she was hardly ever known to be out of humor with anything or anybody. She took life easy, was always good natured and affable to both old and young, and her husband being a man of genial disposition they were called in early life a very pleasant couple to visit with. We can well remember the visits we made at their house soon after their marriage and when residing in Potsdam. Although I was quite young she was always glad to see me, and I was a guest at their house as often as once in four weeks, although the distance was three or four miles and was always made on foot and alone. These visits were kept up at short intervals until we came West in 1836, after which we almost lost sight of each other. As for writing very often that was out of the question, as it cost twenty-five cents to send a letter in those days. If we wrote a letter to one friend once in each year we thought we were doing nobly. Well, Aunt Sally is gone, the last and youngest of the family of eleven children. She died in South Canton, where she had lived for a long time on their farm, which her husband had bought years before and had died twenty-four years before her. She departed this life April 30, 1884, in the eighty-fourth year of her age.

FERRISBURGH, VERMONT.

Ferrisburgh was organized March 29, 1785, or 1786. No town in the State has offered more or better timber for market. The soil in some parts is clayey, in others consisting of very productive mould. In this town was born Delia Webster, of abolition fame. The appearance of the township is that of a thrifty farming section.

Ferrisburgh charter was granted by Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, June 25, 1762; applied for by Benjamin Ferris, of Oblong, Dutchess county, New York; also his brother, Reed Ferris, and fifty-five others. The survey and division into lots was made the next year by Benjamin and David Ferris, for the proprietors. It is said by pretty good authority that Benjamin Ferris' wife was an Olin. This information I received from Mr. Elisha P. Ferris, at Omro, Wisconsin, who is a grandson of Benjamin Ferris, of Oblong, Dutchess county, New York.

The first settlement within the present limits of Ferrisburgh was begun by Charles Tupper, who came from Pittsfield, Massachusetts. This was just before the Revolution, and he commenced improvements; but upon the breaking out of the war he returned to Pittsfield, joined the American army, and was killed in battle. One of these Ferris boys began a settlement near Basin Harbor about the same, which he also abandoned on account of the war.

The first settler after the war was Zuriel Tupper, the brother of Charles Tupper. He came in the autumn of 1783, and the next year brought his family, consisting of a wife and three children. She was five and a half months in her new home without seeing any other woman. The first male child born was James Tupper, and the female was Lovina, his sister.

After this the settlers came in pretty fast, and the place had the appearance of a very fine and thrifty settlement of farmers, but in about two years Ferrisburgh had a great misfortune by the burning of their town "Ritings."

"A COPY OF THE ACCOUNTS OF TIMOTHY ROGERS HAVING HIS
RITINGS BORNT.

"Kno all men by these presens that yestorday which was the sekont day of the 10 month I timothy Rogers of ferrisburgh was a movin from Botin bay in ferrisburgh to letill orton crik forls and as I went by wartor I did not get up the Bay till about mid nite and my wife and five childorn and one woman peggy smith by name and one child was all in an open bote and

it was a dark rany time we landid about a quartor of a mild from the hous som of the hands went up and got fir when they got down agane the fire was so rand out we cindild some fir by the side of a tree To lite barks that the family mite se a litill to walk up to the house for my wife was sik I led hir by the hand this morning Being the 3 day of the 10 m 1785 about son rise one of my men came and told me the tree by which the fir was kindled was bornt down and bornt up a large chist of droys that was packd as full as it cold be of cloths and Ritings of grate importuns I sepose I had about forty deads for about Six Thousand acors of land som on Record and som not notes and bonds for about two thousand dollars and all the proprietors Records of ferrisburgh som other gods was bornt with all the cloths only what we had on these whoughs names who air here sind ar setain witisis to the same for they helpd me move and seen the fire of the same this 3d of the 10 m 1785 proper shaps bornt to ashes."

"Timothy Rogers"

"Silas Bingham "

"amos Catlin "

"Zimry hill "

"Stephen Ryce jun "

At the foot of the page is written, "go to thother leaf forad page 21 "

On the page referred to, the following is recorded, viz.:

" Rutland county s wallingford January ye 28th A. D. 1786 personly aperd Timothy Rogers and gave his Afformation to the truth of the within writting depstion to before me.

Abarham Jacktion just of peas

adorson county Ferrisburgh september the 24 day 1791 this sartafys that timothy Rogers being cold upon by the request of the select men of ferrisburgh to giv acount of the proprietors Records and said timothy perd with the foregolng to show that said Records was destroyed in October 1785.

Abil tomson asistant judg

the above being don as apers was thought best for me to Record the same therefore was Recorded in proprietors Book page 21 the 30 of the 9 M 1791

By me Timothy Rogers proprietors Clark.

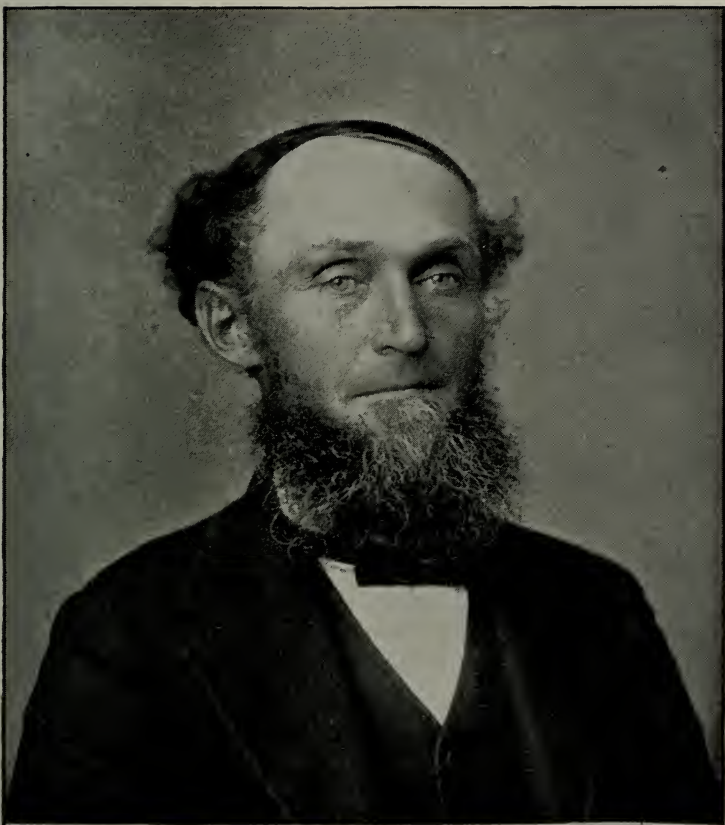
Thus was brought into existence the town of Ferrisburgh, in which at first were the prime movers, Benjamin and Reed Ferris, who were connected with the Olins by marriage.

I would like to say something in regard to this man Rogers who had his "Ritings Bornt." There was a man by the name of Friend Robinson, who was a Quaker in belief and practice, who made the acquaintance of Esq. Rogers, the same man spoken of above, and wanted him to speak a good word for the lady, meaning Delia Webster, "and her cause." Upon meeting the lady, he was at once nearly converted to Quakerism, and if not quite converted, he was altogether converted to Friendism, as they were received with a Vermont welcome. In the evening we went back and lived over the early days of the settlement; the trials and experience of those hardy, honest pioneers, listened to the story of one good church-going man who, the first winter of his residence in town, having no sleigh or sled, fitted runners to the trundle-bed, in which he took his wife and children to meeting every Sabbath day; when the mountain squall threatened, covering over the heads of the happy load with an old quilt or coverlet, so that at the door where the meeting was held, the plump little troop were turned out from their bunk, where they nightly snuggled down to sleep, warm and rosy as if fresh from their slumbers. There was to us godliness and beauty in the homely story. Who can but admire the man and woman who in every circumstance, "put the best foot forward?" Such were our "forefathers and foremothers" in the early days of Vermont.

All the direct information we have in regard to the Olin family being related to the Ferris family is this: Nelson Olin married the mother of Elisha P. Ferris for his third wife. Subsequently Mr. Ferris married the youngest daughter of Nelson Olin and raised quite a large family. They were married in Omro, Wisconsin, where they now live. Mr. E. P. Ferris has cousins and uncles in Little Mountain, Ohio, from whom we have had records, claiming to be our kindred. But as yet we have found no blood relations in that direction.

GEORGE SHELDON NYE.

George Sheldon Nye was born in Franklin, Portage, county, Ohio, October 20, 1844. The first twelve years of his life were passed in the happy enjoyment of his parents' home, which was then darkened by the shadow of his mother's death; with her departure, much of the life and light of that home departed, and it seemed no longer the home it had formerly been. His father was married again in Kalamazoo county, Michigan, January 16, 1857, to Fanny Russell Thompson, who bore him two children, Viola and Addie. After their marriage home duties were resumed and continued until the autumn of 1858, when the family removed to their new home in Ashtabula county. After a very short stay there the subject of this sketch returned to Franklin on the 25th of September to accept the offer of a home with his uncle, Arvin Olin, for a certain consideration, until he became of age. Those seven years were passed upon the farm where there was always plenty of work to be done and were years of splendid discipline. The excellent school near Earlville Station supplied him with an education that permitted him to engage in school teaching in Brimfield in the winter of 1865 and 1866. The summer following, he was engaged in helping his father on the farm in Trumbull, Ashtabula county, and in the winter attended commercial college in Cleveland, Ohio. Returned to his father's home in the spring, and soon after engaged in a store in East Trumbull, where he remained about six months; was in Michigan in the winter of 1868, looking with a view of purchasing land, but returned and helped his father again through the summer. In the fall of the same year began a term of school in Brady Lake district in Franklin. The next summer assisted his father on the farm, and in the winter of 1869-70, taught school in Brady Lake district again. After spending the summer once more with his father, in September, 1870, he started for Kansas, where he took up a homestead in Butler county, and employed his time for the next three summers in improving it. At the time of taking his claim there were scarcely half a dozen famil-



Yours Truly.
Geo. S. May.

ies living in the township. Game was plenty of all kinds, and once each summer while he lived there, a buffalo hunt was planned and entered into with a great deal of spirit and pleasure, and also with unvarying success.

The winter of 1872-3, also the winter following, he returned to Ohio with one or two cousins and taught school in Portage county, returning in the spring in season to retain their residence and right to their Homestead claim. In the autumn of 1873 he returned to Galesburg, Michigan, and engaged in teaching a term of school in Richland. Before the term closed he was married in Augusta, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, February 16, 1874, to Celia E. Wright, at her parents' home. She was born in Little Valley, Cattaraugus county, New York, April 4, 1850. Her mother, Betsy A., daughter of Harvey and Eleanor White Fisher, was born in Elba, Genesee county, New York, December 9, 1825. Her father, Bela Wright, son of Washington and Rhoda, Loomis-Wright, was born in Barre, Orleans county, New York, July 4, 1826. At the time of their daughter's birth they were living on a little farm, but sold it about a year after and then worked rented land for a time, then bought a place in Elba, New York, where she remained with her parents until she was nine years old, when they removed to Caledonia, Kent county, Michigan, and engaged in farming quite largely. Her education was begun at home where she received instruction from her aunt until she was nine years old; was then sent a few terms to a private school, and with two more terms at district school her education was necessarily completed. In September, 1867, her father, having sold his farm, removed to Comstock, Kalamazoo county, onto a small place which he kept about five years, then sold and moved into Galesburg, where they resided until the fall of 1873, when they removed to Augusta, same county, where she was married a few months later. After their marriage an exchange was made of his Kansas land for a place of 80 acres near Galesburg, Michigan, where they moved in March, 1874, and have resided there ever since with the exception of the summer of 1882, when they lived in Galesburg. Since living in their present home he has taught three terms of school, making

nine in all. Has filled the office of township school superintendent, school inspector, besides several minor offices, but the one office in which he takes the greatest pride and considers the greatest honor, is that of historian of the Olin family, which he has held since the organization of the family reunions, at Gull Lake, in 1886. In this capacity he has been entrusted with the work of collecting material for a history of the family; and in doing so was sent in 1891 to East Greenwich, Rhode Island, which was the home of the first of the race in America, to search the records for information concerning them; the result is seen in the reliable records on the first pages of this work. Now whatever friend, who may chance to read these lines, and was instrumental in any way in committing this work into the hands of the one who has it in charge, let such be assured that the responsibility is keenly felt and a sincere desire is here expressed that the work may be satisfactory. They have five children.

GEORGE S. NYE.—A portrait and sketch of Mr. Nye's life will be found preceding this note. He is the historian of the Ezra Olin branch of the Olin family. He has just finished a family record of their branch. It comprises 441 pages, besides some thirty or more portraits of their kindred. It is a valuable work and will be appreciated by their people, as they are quite numerous, although like our kindred, are scattered over the whole country from Maine to California. If any of our people are desirous of obtaining a copy of this book, it can be supplied by addressing Mr. Nye at Galesburg, Michigan.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In addition to our portrait index we have a post-office address or directory. We have endeavored to give the name and post-office of every person of our kindred that we have any record of. Our object in making this extra index is that we may, if we so desire, make the acquaintance of our people in the different parts of the United States through correspondence. We hope and trust that when our subscribers receive the book, read it, and examine the portraits, that it will not be laid aside and thought nothing more of, and say, "that these portraits all look very well, but these people are mostly strangers to us, therefore we will not try to interest ourselves in their behalf." If this is to be your only aim, the great benefit of all this effort that has been put forth by your Historian to give you the information sought for in regard to our kindred is lost. On the other hand we ought to feel that thus far we have but just begun to make the acquaintance of our relatives and friends, and we think it ought to be our aim to keep in close touch with all of our kindred wherever they are. We ought, also, to encourage our children to seek correspondence with the children of other families and thus become acquainted with each other, although they have never met face to face. Thus, to receive the greatest benefit for the money spent for portraits and a copy of the book, let us try to make the most of our social qualities and have our people understand that we are all interested in the future of the whole tribe of Olins and those that are connected with us by marriage, whatever their names maybe.

ABOUT REUNIONS.

We are often asked when will the next reunion be held. That is a hard question to answer. Heretofore the Ezra branch of the Olin family has attended to that matter. But a very few of the John Olin branch have ever attended these reunions. But in the future we think it would be wise if our people would

pay more attention to such excursions. It gives them recreation. It helps us to make the acquaintance of each other which, perhaps, may last for life. The expense is light as compared with the enjoyment that all of us receive in relaxation from business for a few days, and especially if our routes were in a portion of the country that we have never seen. We are in receipt of a circular sent us by George S. Nye, of Galesburg, Michigan, which proposes that our whole tribe hold a reunion at the coming World's Fair, which we think is a good suggestion, and we are in hope that as many as can will try and avail themselves of this opportunity. We would suggest, however, that we have it at the latter date, from May 29 to June 5, and will so inform Mr. Nye of our partiality for the latter date. We publish this circular for the benefit of our people, as our book is now being distributed to those that have subscribed for the same. We shall endeavor to be there, and our headquarters will be at the "Waukesha Hotel" 64th street and Grace and Hope avenue, one block from the central entrance to the World's Columbian Exposition.

[From Mr. Nye's Circular.]

"SAY, COUSIN, ARE YOU GOING TO THE WORLD'S FAIR?"

"It is proposed by a number of our Olin relatives that we engage some suitable building convenient to the fair grounds and for one week all attend the fair together, which will give us the benefit of greatly reduced rates, pleasant associations and an opportunity to hold a family reunion during the evenings of our stay.

"Apprehending the appearance of cholera and other detracting influences, it was thought best to select an early date; so your committees favor the selection of one of the two weeks proposed; viz., from May 22 to 29, or from May 29 to June 5, the majority to decide. So please inform the Historian at once, the Chairman of the Committee of your State—his name and address appears on this circular—how many of your family will join and the date selected. Any information you desire they will freely give.

"BY ORDER OF COMMITTEES.

"February 28, 1893."

For any further information, address George S. Nye, Galesburg, Michigan.

Family Record.

NAME.

Family Record.

NAME.

BIRTH.

Family Record.

[illegible]

Family Record.

[illegible]

Family Record.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. At the bottom edge, there are two circular punch holes, one on the left and one on the right, indicating it was part of a binder. The paper appears slightly aged or off-white. There is no handwriting or printed text on the page.

Family Record.

[illegible]

Family Record.

[illegible]



C. C. OLIN, HISTORIAN.

REMINISCENCES
OF THE BUSY LIFE OF
CHAUNCEY C. OLIN.

Fifty-six years ago I left my native place, Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, for the Far West, being then less than nineteen years of age. Our destination was Milwaukee, a place not much known in those days. It being early in the Spring, and as we were to travel with teams, with an older brother and family, on account of bad roads we shipped on board a steamboat at Ogdensburg. After a day and a half of boisterous and disagreeable traveling by boat, we landed at Rochester. There we found good settled weather, fine roads and a splendid country. It was known mostly for its fine wheat lands, as it supplied most all of Eastern New York and New England with what was called Genesee Flour. Rochester was then but a small village and Buffalo a small city; Erie and Cleveland were also small towns, but such timber as we found around Cleveland was a sight not easily to be forgotten. We remember distinctly those three-foot poplar trees sixty to seventy feet without a limb. Where Toledo now stands we found the worst ague country in christendom, so we stopped only long enough to get safely across the river, and set our faces direct for Chicago, through the southern part of Michigan. After leaving Toledo on our route to Michigan City, at the head of Lake Michigan, in Indiana, we saw our first prairie country, where we would travel for miles and miles without seeing a tree, shrub or house. We said then to ourselves that it would be a hundred years before these large prairie wastes would be

settled. But experience has taught us how little we knew of the Great West and the Yankee enterprise that was then taking possession of these valuable lands. We traveled a large share of the way from Michigan City to Chicago on the beach of the lake, sometimes in the water to the depth of two feet to avoid deep sand that had been thrown up by the waves. On our arrival at Chicago, we were beset with all kinds of difficulties, as it was almost impossible to get through the city without getting stuck in the mud, and we really felt relieved when we crossed the river at the now State street crossing. Chicago had been advertising throughout the East for two or three years, so it was much better known than any other western town. But we saw nothing that interested us. Most of the buildings were on stilts, and it was almost impossible to get through any of the streets with teams without carrying a rail on our backs to pry them out of the mud, for the streets were generally on a level with the water in the river. Little did we think then, that, in 1890, Chicago would contain 1,250,000 inhabitants. We were now eighteen days from home, and in the next three days, had passed what is now Waukegan, Kenosha, Racine and the mouth of the Milwaukee river. All the facilities we had for crossing was a small skiff; but over we went by putting our household goods into the skiff, swimming our horses and floating our wagon. This was May 19, 1836. We were in a new town with scarcely a dozen houses, but plenty of new-comers and Indians. After resting a few days, and looking around for something to turn up, we took our departure for what was then called Prairie Village, sixteen miles west, through a heavy timbered country for the first twelve miles. Although we had an early start, it took us all day to make those sixteen miles. We had no road more than blazed trees. We had quagmires on the start, and hills and dales until we crossed the Menominee at the present viaduct of the St. Paul Railroad. In a creek near Elm Grove, we had our first experience in a western mud-hole. We had to strip the harness from our four horses and pull them out one by one; and they looked more like mummies than anything else. By this time it was noon, and we had made about eight miles of the sixteen. After feeding our

team, and partaking of our lunch, we moved on a little more cautiously. After crossing Poplar creek we came into the oak openings. I thought this the most lovely sight I had ever beheld. The country looked more like a modern park than anything else. How beautiful to look upon. How strange. We said in our enthusiasm, "Who did this? By what race of people was it done; and where are they now?" for there were but very few people here. On our arrival at Prairie Village, the first family we met was McMillan's, who kept the place of entertainment, near where the court-house now stands. This cabin was about twelve feet square, with bunks arranged one above the other on two sides, for sleeping. These bunks being filled with prairie hay, together with our blankets, made quite a comfortable bed for summer. At this time there were but very few persons in and around this Indian town. M. D. and A. R. Cutler, Richard and Isaac Smart, Isaac Johnson, Elon Fuller, Nelson and T. H. Olin, John Manderville, Almon Osborn, A. C. Nickell, Dr. Cornwall, Ira Stewart and ourselves were about all who were or had been here to stay up to the Spring of 1836. In the fall, Nathaniel Walton and family came and located on his present homestead, south and adjoining our village. On our first visit to Prairie Village, we only stayed a few days, and in that time we made a claim.

I have always regretted that any of the mounds in this county should have been destroyed. We have mounds on the college grounds that have been preserved, and no doubt will always be kept intact, as they are public ground. If all these ancient relics of the history of our county could be put back in their original state, our people would not take thousands of dollars for them. Before leaving for Milwaukee, I had to take some steps to protect the claim I had made. The way I did it was to blaze a tree and write my name, date of making it, etc. Those who made claims on the prairie where there was no timber, had to build a fence with rails, to show whoever came along that it was claimed. But after this precaution, our claims had to be watched very closely to keep them from being "jumped." When I was tired of claim-hunting and sight-seeing, I returned to Milwaukee where I could see something

besides Indians and wild animals. Milwaukee was, of course, just in its embryo state, and it needed work to level its hills and fill its marshes. For a few months that was my work. Every day we could see a change, and in a few months the transformation of hills and valleys was wonderful. Then came buildings to be filled with goods, families and manufactories. Thus the improvement went on, and speculation, in a very short time, became very exciting. In this way Milwaukee was growing at a very rapid rate. But, having a taste for country life, after spending one year in Milwaukee with my brother and family, I took up my permanent residence at Prairie Village, to grow up with the country. I can truly say that I enjoyed this pioneer life, although young and inexperienced. There was just enough novelty about it to interest the most verdant of country boys. By the time we had returned, other parties had come in with their families. The first women that came were Mrs. McMillan and sister, Mrs. Isaac Smart, Mrs. Isaac Judson, Mrs. Nathaniel Walton and Mrs. Nelson Olin. Jane Smart, daughter of Isaac Smart, was the first girl born in this vicinity, and U. P. Olin, son of Nelson, the first boy. Up to this time we were mere squatters on the land, as it was not surveyed until late in the Fall of 1836, and was not in market. When the survey was made, a good many of us were disappointed, as the lines did not correspond with our ideas of where our farms should be. The subdivision of townships into sections and quarters left many of us high and dry on somebody else's land, and we had to "get up and get," as the saying was. John Manderville found himself on the school section. M. D. Cutler did not have what he supposed he had, and had to buy off his neighbor. The Olins—all of them—were in another township, as were also Isaac Judson and Elon Fuller; but still we were all close by. At this time the Indians were located here in large numbers. A treaty had been made for their lands, and their title extinguished, but they stuck to their old hunting grounds and wigwams, as game was very plenty in the immediate vicinity, as I can testify, having seen as many as eighty deer in a drove near where White Rock Spring is located in Pewaukee. This was an Indian village located on the

south and east of us. It extended from Grand avenue and Mineral Rock Spring on the west to C. S. Hawley's place on the east. They planted corn on their ground for two years after they were notified to leave, and the corn hills remain on some of this land to this day, as it has never been plowed.

When I came here the Indians had a trail running from the northeast to the southwest, just south of Mineral Rock Spring, and it had been used so long that an indentation of some eighteen inches in the ground had been reached in several places. Pioneers in a new country, if they are at all observing, know that Indians always travel in single file and in the same place for an indefinite length of time. This trail extended from Pewaukee Lake to Mukwonago, a distance of nearly twenty miles. In coming from Pewaukee the trail crossed the Fox river, two miles and a half up the stream, at what is now Hadfield's quarry, then came directly down the river to where White Rock Spring is located. Around this spring was a great place for game. It was called by the Indians, and white men, too, the "Salt Lick." The water was a little brackish then, as we thought, and was always open in the coldest winter. The Indians understood this so well that they built a large ambush in the branches of one of the large oak trees near the spring, and many a deer, wolf, fox or smaller animal has been secured from this hidden retreat. This ambush remained there for many years after the Indians left the country, until it rotted to the ground. Whenever we felt like going a-gunning, we chose this region, as we could always find some kind of game without much travel. The trail, after leaving this spring, came just north of Hickory Grove, then to near where the Congregational church now stands, and a little south of Mineral Rock Spring, and then a little more north, and recrossed the river near Bethesda Spring, going to the Industrial School, and so on to Mukwonago. This tract of country from Pewaukee to Mukwonago, was the Indians' great fishing ground. We could always buy fish of the Indians cheap. They would take anything from a cracker to a few pounds of flour or meal, for as many fish as a large family could eat at two or three meals. In 1837 the Indians began

to fold their tents and emigrate to their new reservation, and by the Fall of 1838, they were all gone, except a few stragglers that were too lazy to work or even to get away to their new hunting-grounds. Finally they became such a nuisance that the Indian agents came and took them away by force; and then some of them would return and live on the white folks for months. Such was the Indian's love of country.

In the year 1837, we had quite a large accession to our village and vicinity. These persons were worthy farmers and settled around our village, near by, and improved their farms, so that in a few years they became quite independent, for a new country.

In the Fall of 1837, I returned to my native place in New York and attended the Canton Academy for two terms, and spent the winter, at which time I taught my first district school. But I could hardly contain myself in that hard Eastern winter, and early in the Spring set face toward the West again, to stay. In 1838 the emigrants came early. The news had spread all over the East in regard to the fine farming land in Wisconsin, and it seemed as though each one had tried to be the first to reach and claim unto himself a good farm. Milwaukee being a good harbor, all of the new-comers landed there, and more than one-half of these people came through or stopped at Prairieville. I have seen fifty teams loaded with these thrifty people coming through what is called the Milwaukee Woods, and about one-half of them would be stuck in the mud. Each one had to choose his own route and get along the best way he could. This year considerable improvement was made, and some good buildings for those days were built, such as the Prairieville House—about 1846 the name of the village was changed to Waukesha—our grist and saw mill, and Robert Love and A. F. Pratt had each small frame houses. In the meantime, settlements had opened up at Mukwonago, Summit, Delafield and Pewaukee, so we felt as though we had neighbors. By the time the land came into the market in the Fall of 1839, there was hardly a desirable piece of land in the county but what was held for actual settlement or for speculation. All the settlers were permitted to enter their claims at \$1.25 an acre, but many

of us were compelled to borrow the money at twenty-five per cent. interest to pay for our homes, which were then becoming quite valuable. After our lands were secured we felt a little more independent, and really from that time set out to make ourselves comfortable by putting up better and more buildings on our farms, and looking a little more after public improvements in the way of better roads and bridges in different parts of the county. We were also interested in building churches, school-houses, stores, blacksmith shops, and, in fact in all kinds of improvements where it would help to build up our town.

Our wheat crop, as early as 1839 and 1841, was of no mean dimensions. It gave us all enough to eat and some to spare, as our grist mill sent to Milwaukee 7,000 barrels of flour, and our merchants 250 barrels of pork and 12,000 pounds of hides, which were valued at \$38,846. These merchants up to this time had bought in Milwaukee \$27,700 worth of goods. While we were providing things for our temporal comfort, the spiritual man was not neglected or overlooked. In 1840 the population of our county was 2,156, and after this time our county settled very rapidly, town sites were laid out, and water powers were being improved in every direction. We began to think about having good schools with other good things for a new country, and a log school-house was built early.

THE OLD LOG SCHOOL-HOUSE.

This old log school-house had the honor of being the first in the county. It was used for every purpose possible, such as for schools, meetings of all kinds, debating clubs, political meetings, religious meetings of all denominations, public meetings of every kind; in fact there was no other place for meetings. The first public gatherings were held in the "old log school-house" of the past. The "old log school-house" was erected in the Fall of 1837, "under the hill," on the west side of the river Fox at Waukesha. It was built entirely of Tamarack poles taken from "Uncle Sam's" government lands, and erected by the joint labors of a few pioneers who had taken up their abode in Waukesha county (then a part of

Milwaukee county). Could the power to speak be given to the ashes of its moldered walls, their story would make the richest pages in the history of the county; but the story will never be told. Like the building itself, those who reared its homely walls and whose voices resounded often within them, have nearly passed away from the sight of man.

The first teacher in this "old log school-house" was John M. Wells; the second, Miss Jane McWhorter; the third, Wm. T. Bidwell; fourth, C. C. Olin. At that time there were about twenty-five children in the town. This was in 1839-40-41. All of us teachers labored under difficulties for want of books, for school books were very scarce at that time. Some of them having no books during the whole winter. Some brought old almanacs. All the books one family had was "Pilgrims Progress" and it came to the school as a text book. However, the school was a success, and with the exceedingly limited facilities at hand, most of the scholars made rapid progress, and their names will go down for ages as those honored as being members of the first district school in Waukesha county.

From the year 1841 to 1844 and 1845, there was a good deal of depression in real estate, as speculation had run high since 1836. A good deal of depression was caused by the currency of the country, which was of a very doubtful character. The Western and Southern States seemed to vie with each other in seeing which could issue the most wildcat currency, as it was called in those days. In fact, the currency was so worthless, that it could only be passed in the State where it was issued, without a fearful discount. I remember of going to New York in 1841, and I had to change money several times on the way, as there were no through tickets in those days by steamboats or railroads. On my arrival in New York, I could not even pay a hotel bill with Wisconsin money, without standing a shave of twenty-five per cent. The only reliable currency we had in those days in Wisconsin, was the Wisconsin Fire and Marine Insurance Company bank bills. This bank was owned and controlled then by George Smith, of Chicago, and Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee. They issued thousands of bills, and a large share of the people of Wisconsin,

Illinois and Iowa said, "We shall wake up some morning and find the bills of this corporation worthless." They had several hard runs on their bank, but they were always ready and willing to redeem their bills in coin when it was asked for. I remember at one time there was quite a formidable mob gathered in front of their bank in Milwaukee, because they could not get their money changed quite as fast as they wished. In fact, I suppose the officers were a little slow sometimes, as their supply of gold generally came from Chicago, and there being no railroad in those days, they had to depend upon steamboats, which were very slow as compared with railroads. But every billholder got his money, and no man, woman or child could say that they ever lost a dollar by holding this money. In time, Mr. Mitchell became the sole owner of this bank, and it has always since taken a very high rank as a safe moneyed institution of the Northwest.

I was present at an annual dinner of the Old Settlers' Club in Milwaukee, on Washington's birthday, in 1878, at which time Mr. Mitchell gave a history of the currency, banks and bankers of Wisconsin, from the time he landed in Milwaukee. It was the most amusing as well as instructive speech of the occasion, showing how the greatest banking institution of the West was begun, and its progress up to the present time. It had become a settled conviction in the minds of the people that the bills of this bank would always be good, and every dollar would eventually be redeemed, while multitudes of other banking institutions had gone to the wall with a loss to the billholders of a large proportion of what they were supposed to be worth. After all this depreciation and fluctuation in the currency and real estate, our general prosperity was apparent. We had a splendid soil and plenty of willing hands to cultivate it, and as immigration was constantly on the increase, we became a very prosperous community. In fact, we were getting a little too thick for the ever wide awake Yankee, so much so, that quite a number of our oldest citizens took up their line of march to newer fields in other parts of the State. About the first to leave us, was the Rev. Moses Ordway, who took up his abode in Beaver Dam, in Dodge county, having

sold his large farm. In a very short time numbers of our citizens followed him. Mr. Ordway was not only a strong preacher, but a good business man as well, and he soon had a prosperous community about him. He improved a valuable water power, and built the first mill in that part of the State, and to-day Beaver Dam is one of the best manufacturing towns in Wisconsin, having several flouring and woolen mills of no mean dimensions.

In a more northern direction at Hartford, the Rossman's located. At first they built a saw mill and did not dream of a removal, but circumstances out of their control compelled them to leave us. Immigration followed them quickly to that timbered county of Washington. The immigrants were mostly Germans, and, as they were almost invariably industrious, in a short time the Rossmans had a prosperous village around them. The La-Cross railroad was located through their town in a few years, and to-day Hartford is the second town in size in the county. I suppose this lucky find of the Rossmans took at least fifty people from our midst, consisting of farmers, merchants, shopkeepers, teamsters, millers, etc. In a more northern direction other settlements were formed, this time at Neenah and Menasha. L. H. Jones, one of the most prosperous merchants, was the first victim; others followed. But during all this emigration from us we were receiving new accessions at least three times greater than the number leaving us; so we were increasing in population rapidly all the time. Further north, in the county of Winnebago, we sent out another delegation to Omro.

Other places were also found by Waukesha people, such as Fox Lake, Eureka, Oak Grove, Pine River, Berlin, Clintonville and several places of minor note. Waukesha people have built up quite a number of towns in different parts of the State, as has been shown, and still we have all the time prospered ourselves. In fact, we may go to most any part of the State, and we will find people that have lived within Waukesha village or county. During all this time we were connected with Milwaukee county. But few of our citizens saw in the future the result of being connected with a territory in which was located a large city such as Milwaukee had proven to be, and began to grow restless.

We were determined to take measures for a separation and set up for ourselves, the division being at range twenty, leaving the west sixteen towns in the new county. At first, the Milwaukee people got dreadfully excited over the matter and declared by all that was great and good, that it should never be done. They said that it would have to be submitted to the vote of the whole county, as there was no other way that it could be done in a legal manner; and further, they said, we have just enough territory for one of the best and wealthiest counties in the State, and we do not propose to stand any such nonsense as the division of this beautiful county, with Milwaukee, the metropolis of the State, located within its boundaries. But the people in the western part of the county made up their minds that their taxes would be much lighter by the separation, so the cry went up strongly for the division. Our first move was to go to the Legislature and get a law passed to submit the division question to the voters living within the boundaries of the territory to be set off. The Milwaukee people said that this was the height of impudence; but we had some good workers at Madison and a law was enacted, giving the people only within the territory set off, the right to vote on the subject.

After the settlement of the county seat question, which was decided in favor of Waukesha, we then, of course, had to have county buildings. They were built the next year, of our famous Waukesha limestone. They are of no great dimensions, but of a good, substantial character, and will answer the purpose for years to come. The first jail that was built has been re-placed by a good, substantial, modern jail, with the Sheriff's residence in connection. Our county offices, most of them, are detached from the court house in a fire-proof building; those that are located in the court house have fire-proof vaults, so that all our county records are safe in case of destruction of the building by fire. By 1846, Waukesha had grown quite rapidly, and our main business street had taken quite a start for a new town, as it was indeed new. Our abundance of limestone gave us a great advantage in making permanent improvements. We could build much cheaper than with wood. This stone could be made into lime cheaply; sand was also abundant, near at

hand, and most anybody, with a little energy and money, could build in Waukesha county. It is not likely Waukesha county will ever be much of a commercial county. We have scarcely any manufactories even now, but we had, fifty years ago, the most beautiful country villages in Wisconsin, and the improvement is still onward. M. D. Cutler, and Charles R. Dakin, a prosperous merchant amongst us, donated ten acres of land to Carroll College. A building was erected by the liberal donations of the people, and the school was opened by E. Root, as its first principal. Soon after, Dr. Savage, from New York, came and took the presidency. Other places around us had taken the lead in these matters, and Dr. Savage, after a few years of struggle and hard work, died, leaving the college with but a very small endowment, and it has remained to this day a feeble and unremunerative place of learning. The grounds and building are beautifully located, and the institution should be well patronized. Up to 1856, our only outlet to Milwaukee was by carriage road, but we began to feel before that, that a railroad would be of some benefit to us. Therefore, the subject was agitated in Milwaukee and along the proposed line until the enterprise took such shape that the work was really commenced, and the Milwaukee & Waukesha Railroad was built to Waukesha in March, 1851, and the same year it was finished as far as Whitewater. Since that time, our prosperity has been onward until now we have a population of nearly 32,000 in the county, and the prospect is good for a large increase within the next ten years.

I can not close without saying that the pioneer period of my life embraced by far its happiest days. There was no aristocracy, no fine feathers, stiff necks or big feeling in those days. We all felt an interest in each other and each other's prosperity, and worked accordingly. The interests of the whole never suffered because of some petty personal jealousies. We were all interested in each other and worked shoulder to shoulder. Those were glorious old days, free from factions, neighborhood wrangles, scandals and efforts to outdress or override each other.

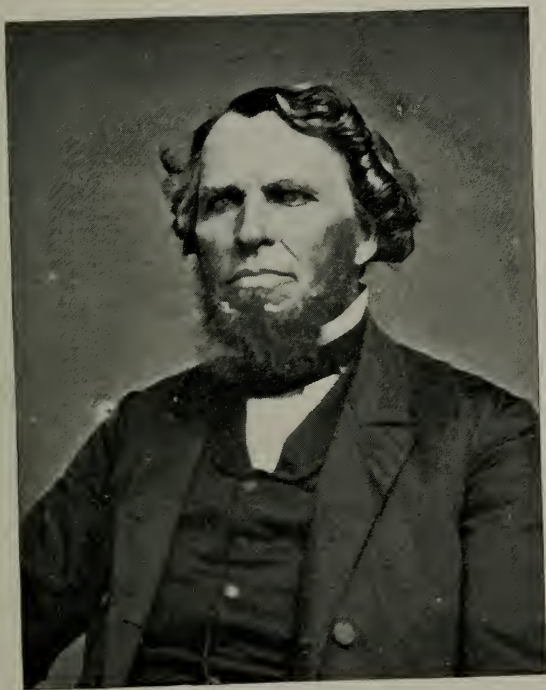
In 1840, I began to make some improvements on the 160 acres of land I had purchased of the government, and which

was located near the village of Prairieville, now Waukesha. After making the improvements on the farm, we bought four lots of Daniel Wells, Jr., in the village of Prairieville, and built a home thereon, which to-day is one of the old land marks of Waukesha, being built fifty-two years ago. In 1841 I became very much interested in vocal music. So much so that I prepared myself for teaching, and this was my occupation for some two or three years. I taught in Milwaukee, Waukesha, Jefferson and Racine counties with a good deal of success, and at the close of a term of my school at Rochester, Racine county, surprised my pupils by being married to Miss Mary A. Church, by the Rev. C. C. Cadwell, of Paris, Rain county. A large party had accompanied us from Prairieville to the place to attend the wedding, expecting to return home, a distance of twenty miles, the same evening; but before ten o'clock snow had fallen to a great depth, so we were compelled to remain over night. When we started to return home the next morning snow had fallen to a depth of three feet on the level. This was March 9, 1843. It was called a hard winter in the West, as snow began to fall November 15, 1842, and we saw the ground only once from that time until April 15, 1843. Feed for the stock became scarce and high; hay bringing twenty-five dollars per ton, and very little could be had at that price. The way we kept our stock alive was to drive them to the timber lands, and cut the timber down, and they lived on what we called "browse." But most of the stock came out all right, and as soon as the early grass appeared they picked up very fast and by June they were in prime condition again.

At about this time the subject of human slavery began to agitate the public mind in every part of the country. I remember well our first vote cast on the subject, which was at the local election in Prairieville, in 1840. At first there were only two votes cast; one by James A. Rossman, and the other by myself, but after that time we were by no means alone. The votes came thick and fast, and we were known as the worst "Abolition hole" in the Territory of Wisconsin. No doubt we were rightly named, for our neighborhood was filled up to the brim with the most radical class of Abolitionists, in both re-

ligion and politics, that ever came together in one community. All the church records of those days show that a strict watch was kept over the members, and that discipline and excommunication of all delinquents was a very common part of the church business. Profanity, Sabbath-breaking, drinking, dishonesty and the neglect of church ordinances were dealt with as they deserved. Nor did horse racing, dancing and attending the circus find any tolerance. By a resolution of the church it was decided that "going to the post-office on Sunday was an ordinary business transaction, and as such should be considered as a violation of God's command to keep the Sabbath holy." Another resolution decided that "all secret societies were inconsistent with the religion of Christ," and therefore they would not receive any person who was a member of such societies. Another resolution and preamble read as follows, and was adopted after a full discussion, and by a vote in which the yeas and nays were put on record, vigorously denouncing slavery and declaring that, "We will not admit to our pulpits or communion, or have any Christian fellowship with any person or persons who practice, uphold or justify this gross system of iniquity." It was impossible that a church so uncompromising and wide awake should not be early moved to act on the subject which was in due time to involve the nation.

Anti-slavery principles were being established throughout the territory. I remember well at a meeting in Madison, Wisconsin, Mr. Codding was addressing a large and enthusiastic meeting in the State Assembly Chamber, when, after speaking about twenty minutes, he was assaulted with rotten eggs, one striking him directly in the face, and others bespattering his clothes in several places. Mr. Codding stopped for a minute in order to clean off the egg, when a man by the name of John W. Smith—and a democrat at that—arose and denounced the outrage as being the work of the slums of the town and encouraged by the pro-slavery element in Madison. Mr. Smith spoke in very strong terms of the freedom of speech in Madison, and said that mob violence and rotten eggs were not good argument, even in putting down anti-slavery in Wisconsin. Finally the press of both Democrats and Republicans came to



Rev. Ichabod Coddington, Barraboo, Wis.—Deceased.

the rescue and denounced the outrage as unworthy of a free people. Mr. Coddington, however, before proceeding with his address, requested me to sing an anti-slavery song entitled, "The Man for Me," taken from George W. Clark's anti-slavery songs, which we generally used throughout the North in all large gatherings of the friends of the slave, which is as follows:

THE MAN FOR ME.

- "Oh, he is not the man for me
 Who buys or sells a slave,
 Nor he who will not set him free,
 But sends him to his grave;
 But he whose noble heart beats warm
 For all men's life and liberty,
 Who loves alike each human form,
 Oh, that's the man for me.
- "He's not at all the man for me
 Who sells a man for gain,
 Who bends the pliant servile knee
 To slavery's God of shame;
 But he whose God-like form erect,
 Proclaims that all alike are free
 To think and speak, and vote and act,
 Oh, that's the man for me.
- "Be sure he's not the man for me
 Whose spirit will succumb,
 When men endowed with liberty
 Lie bleeding, bound and dumb;
 But he whose faithful words of might
 Ring through the land from shore to sea,
 For man's eternal equal right,
 Oh, that's the man for me.
- "No, no, he's not the man for me
 Whose voice o'er hill and plain
 Breaks forth for glorious liberty,
 But binds himself the chain.
 The mightiest of the noble band,
 Who prays and toils the world to free,
 With head and heart, and voice and vote,
 Oh, that's the man for me."

After the song, Mr. Smith congratulated me upon the turn things had taken in the meeting, and said that the song had calmed the troubled waters, and no doubt this scene would be the last that would be witnessed in Madison. After order had been restored, Mr. Coddington proceeded with his speech, and such a raking-down as the old pro-slavery party got was not only amusing, but very entertaining. At the close of Mr. Coddington's address the cry came from all parts of the house, "Another song, another Anti-Slave Song." As I had become considerably aroused, I gave them the song entitled "The Vision." The incident is supposed to have taken place in the "Nether World," purporting to be a conversation between the departed ghost of a southern slave-holding clergyman and the devil. (See Rev. Mr. Coddington's portrait on another page.)

A VISION.

"At dead of night when others sleep,
Near hell I took my station,
And from that dungeon dark and deep
O'er heard this conversation :
'Hail, Prince of Darkness, ever hail,
Adored by each infernal,
I came among your gang to wail,
To taste the death eternal.'

"'Where are you from?' the Fiend demands,
'What makes you look so frantic,
Are you from Carolina's strand,
Just west of the Atlantic;
Are you that man of blood and birth,
Devoid of human feeling;
The wretch I saw when last on earth,
In human cattle dealing?'

"'Whose soul with blood and rapine stained,
With deeds of crime to dark it,
Who drove God's image starved and chained,
To sell like beasts in market?
Who tore the infant from the breast,
That you might sell its mother;
Whose craving mind could never rest
'Till you had sold a brother?

XVII

" Who gave the sacrament to those
 Whose chains and handcuffs rattle ;
 Whose backs soon after felt the blows
 More heavy than thy cattle ?
 ' I'm from the south,' the Ghost replies,
 ' And I was there a teacher ;
 Saw men in chains, with laughing eyes,
 I was a southern preacher.

" In tasselled pulpits, gay and fine,
 I strove to please the tyrants ;
 To prove that slavery is divine,
 And what the Scripture warrants.
 And when I saw the horrid sight
 Of slaves by torture dying,
 And told their masters all was right,
 I knew that I was lying.' "

" I knew all this, and who can doubt
 I felt a sad misgiving ?
 But still I knew if I spoke out,
 That I should lose my living.
 They made me fat, they paid me well
 To preach down abolition.
 I slept ; I died ; I awoke in hell.
 How altered my condition !

" I now am in a sea of fire,
 Whose fury ever rages.
 I am a slave and can't get free,
 Through everlasting ages.
 Yes, when the sun and moon shall fade,
 And fire the rock dis sever,
 I must sink down beneath the shade,
 And feel God's wrath forever.

" Our ghost stood trembling all the while.
 He saw the thing transpiring.
 With soul aghast and visage sad,
 All hope was now retiring.
 The demon cried, on vengeance bent,
 ' I say, in haste retire,
 And you shall have a negro sent
 To attend and punch the fire.' "

XVIII

This meeting at Madison was a great success, giving me quite a large addition to the subscription list of the American Freeman. On the next day, we took our departure to fill other engagements made before our returning to Waukesha. Mr. Coddington was comparatively a stranger in the State, but in every place he spoke he made a good impression, and almost in every instance he made converts. After a three weeks' trip throughout the State, we returned home feeling that the anti-slavery cause was in a prosperous condition in that section of the Union.

In 1844 we had a very exciting time in Wisconsin defending the poor fugitive slaves, and keeping them from being returned to their cruel masters' hands. But be it to the credit of the anti-slavery men and women of Wisconsin, there never was a fugitive slave returned to his master from the Territory or State of Wisconsin. We used to have glorious times in foiling the machinations of the slave-holders and their sympathizers. The slave, Caroline Quarrells, came into our State direct from St. Louis. She was almost white, but that was no bar for her pursuers. It only spurred them on to greater vigilance, as she was a very valuable piece of property for them to have, as far as dollars and cents was concerned. Caroline left St. Louis in the daytime and came on a steamboat to Alton, Illinois. From there she came directly to Milwaukee by stage coach. She was so white that no one ever suspected that she was a slave girl. On her arrival in Milwaukee she was directed to one Titball, a barber, and a colored man at that. But soon after Caroline arrived there her pursuers came also, and about the first man they met was this Titball. He was asked as to Caroline's whereabouts, as it was presumed he would know all about it. But he kept shady until the slave hunters offered him \$100 to produce her, which was agreed upon. But as there is "many a slip between the cup and the lip," it got out among the anti-slavery advocates that there was a fugitive in town and that her master was there in close pursuit, so something must be done at once. Titball had a colored boy that could be trusted, and he knew that the girl was at Titball's house. The boy was approached by the anti-slavery people and asked if he knew where

she was. He at once said he knew just where she was, and that Titball had told him to conceal her. He was asked if he would go with them to see the girl. He said he would. The girl was pointed out and removed to other quarters just in time, as Titball had agreed to place her in the hands of her master for \$100. But the game had taken wing and flown. Titball lost his \$100 and the master a slave girl worth to him \$2,000. Caroline was moved to the west side of Milwaukee river and kept for a day or two, quite near the street, in a hoghead turned upside down. But it was thought best to remove her to Waukesha, where all anti-slavery people knew she would be safe. Accordingly she was put into the hands of Samuel Brown and taken to the home of Samuel Dougherty, eight miles north of Waukesha, and kept for a week. In the meantime her pursuers were not idle. They made up their minds that she had been removed from Milwaukee, so they began to scour every nook and corner in and around Waukesha, and they came to Mr. Dougherty's while she was there to inquire about her. But as Caroline was on the lookout she evaded her pursuers by hiding in a corn-field. They asked Mrs. Dougherty what she knew of the slave girl. Of course she pleaded ignorance of the whole matter. She told them they could search the house if they liked. They did so, but no Caroline was to be found. The men had been to Waukesha to spy out the land, but no results followed and they concluded to return to Milwaukee. Mr. Dougherty was a great friend of the slave, and as they got no tidings of Caroline there, they departed much cast down, no doubt, at their ill success at not being instrumental in helping to return a human being to a life of cruelty and shame, perhaps in a Southern cotton field. But Caroline was soon sent to Waukesha and put into the hands of strong, brave men who were not afraid of all the slave hunters in the country. We just liked to come in contact with them and show them up in such nefarious business as returning fugitive slaves to their task-masters.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT IN MILWAUKEE AND WAUKESHA FROM 1844 TO 1860.

In the great future it will be a question whether those pages that record the history of the Revolution, or those which preserve the record of the Rebellion and the death of slavery, are richer and more important. But whichever may receive the decision, both are of such overwhelming importance and growing interest, that every incident and the minutest detail of it should be sacredly preserved.

That earnest and persistent band of agitators, called the Abolitionists and anti-slavery men, undoubtedly hastened the Rebellion. The history of the Rebellion itself, has been much more fully and accurately written than any of the great events and life-long efforts which led up to it and made the abolition of slavery possible. Slavery is dead, and dead forever, in America; and an historical chapter in reference to it can, therefore, have no political significance whatever.

From 1840 to the day President Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, Wisconsin was the foremost State in the West in the anti-slavery movement. In fact, according to her age, wealth and population, Wisconsin was, fifty years ago, the foremost anti-slavery State in the Union. But this being purely a local work, can not do full justice to a subject whose ramifications reached into every hamlet and neighborhood in the country.

Some of the first settlers of Waukesha and Milwaukee were anti-slavery agitators. Their belief and principles, therefore, became an active element in politics almost as soon as politics took any shape or form. Meetings were early held at various public and private places; contributions that would astonish men of no greater means now-a-days, were raised for the support of anti-slavery newspapers in the East, and the most eloquent speakers in the cause were engaged to hurl the abolition doctrine from every available pulpit and rostrum. For some time the agitators of Waukesha and Milwaukee counties were contented in, or at least confined themselves to, holding public

meetings, engaging abolition lecturers to "educate the people," and subscribing for the various anti-slavery periodicals published in the East. But finally the party grew to such size and strength—if party it might be called—that it was deemed necessary to found an anti-slavery newspaper. Therefore, in 1842, C. C. Sholes, who was publishing the Milwaukee *Democrat*, but was by no means satisfied with the position the Democratic party had taken on the slavery question, was encouraged to change his paper to an anti-slavery publication, which he did at once, changing the name to *American Freeman*. But Milwaukee contained too many strong pro-slavery men at that time, to make the business of publishing an abolition paper either pleasant or profitable. This was no discouragement whatever to his supporters, who determined the newspaper must live, no matter at what cost. Therefore, a stock company, consisting of the friends of the anti-slavery cause everywhere in the State, but mostly at Waukesha, was formed, and the paper moved to Waukesha in September, 1844, where the anti-slavery doctrines more strongly prevailed. To be more particular, Mr. Sholes sold his entire newspaper outfit to the Territorial Liberty Association, and entered into a contract to publish the *Freeman* at Waukesha during the next three years, solely in the interest of the Abolition party. The Executive Committee of the Liberty Association leased the printing material to Mr. Sholes for the purpose mentioned. The property of the Association was divided into equal shares, each member subscribing and paying for as much as he could of this stock. In August, 1844, when the *Freeman* was purchased of Mr. Sholes, the Liberty Association Publishing stock was held and owned in part by them. Shares were \$10, and certificates of stock were issued to all stockholders on payment of same.

New shares were sold as fast as the men interested could get the necessary funds. In February, 1845, forty-three shares were sold to anti-slavery men in the territory, and so on at subsequent liberty meetings.

The Territorial Liberty Publishing Association not only published a newspaper, but disseminated all kinds of anti-slavery publications, printing circulars, pamphlets and books for whomsoever would read them.

Mr. Sholes continued as editor about one year, and in 1845 Ichabod Coddling became editor. Although the paper eked out a precarious existence, occasionally levying upon its friends for the support that was absolutely necessary to keep its head above water, it never wavered from its strong anti-slavery principles, urging their adoption with a vigor, faithfulness and ability that made its influence felt wherever it was perused. Finally, C. C. Olin, still a resident of Waukesha, became possessed of a majority of the stock, ultimately the whole of it. On the 3d of November, 1846, T. D. Plumb became C. C. Olin's partner in the publication of the paper, that date beginning the first number of Volume III. Just one month later Ichabod Coddling bought out Plumb, the publishers being Olin & Coddling. On the 18th of January, 1847, Mr. Coddling withdrew from the firm, and C. C. Olin became sole proprietor. In April appeared an article congratulating the readers of the *Freeman* that "henceforth, Sherman M. Booth, of New Haven, Connecticut, a graduate of Yale College, and who, with I. Coddling, had edited the *Christain Freeman*, will have charge of the editorial department of the paper. He, Booth, has been a liberty man always, and an abolitionist twelve or fifteen years."

While at Waukesha, the anti-slavery men of the vicinity were willing and ready to board the type setters and employes of the *Freeman*, its income not being sufficient to pay its debts and weekly expenses, which, in those days were small as compared to the present. But that was of little consequence; the paper must be published, as the cause it advocated with such eloquence, bravery and ability are as rare even in this advanced newspaper age, would be without means or channel through which to reach the people should it suspend. This shows that the stuff of which the anti-slavery men were made were such as make true, earnest workers, who stop at no obstacle, shrink from no physical privation, and make everything subservient to the one end in view.



Mrs. Caroline Quarreles Watkins, Sandwich, Ont.—Deceased.



THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

There are few people who understand the full meaning of the term "underground railroad," and still fewer who know that such a line was in operation from Milwaukee to Canada years before the ordinary railway locomotive and its iron track were seen in Wisconsin. Very many think it was literally a railway for the passage of locomotives and cars beneath the surface of the earth, and have inquired where the ruins of one could be seen.

The first underground railroad established in Wisconsin had Waukesha and Milwaukee for its northern termini. The first conductor on that road was Deacon Samuel Brown, of Milwaukee. The first passenger over the line was Caroline Quarrelles, an escaped slave from St. Louis. She first appeared in Milwaukee in the summer of 1842, and was then and for years after, known simply as "Caroline," her patronymic never having been given to the general public.

A man by the name of Quarrelles left Connecticut many years ago, emigrated to Virginia when the country was new, and was married to a squaw. His grandson was the father of our heroine, so that probably her great-grandmother was a squaw. Mrs. Hall, her mistress, was her father's sister, and her own aunt. Caroline came into the hands of this aunt on the death of her father. Caroline was an Octoroon, probably. Although quite intelligent, she could neither read nor write. She was fifteen or sixteen years of age. Her master was Charles R. Hall, a merchant of St. Louis, who formerly lived in Kentucky. Caroline was probably never badly abused while in bondage, though occasionally whipped in addition to being deprived of her freedom. She was brought up to do fine sewing, embroidery, and wait on her mistress. She was not allowed to attend church on the Sabbath, but was locked in the house to "scrub paints," as she called it.

Although her mother was dead, Caroline had a stepfather who never had been a slave and who made quite a pet of her. Caroline wished to be free. She meditated on the subject for

a long time, listened to all the talk about the North for a year or more, and conversed with her stepfather on the subject, though no one suspected her intention. Her mistress became angry at her one day and cut off her hair, which was long and beautiful. That decided her to run away as soon as possible. She was some time in perfecting her plans. She managed to possess herself of \$100, and when the opportunity came for her to go, threw a bundle of clothes out of the window, after obtaining permission of her mistress to go and see a sick girl of her acquaintance. She kissed the sick girl, bade her good-bye, went back, picked up her clothes and walked down to the ferry that crossed the Mississippi river at St. Louis. There was lying at the ferry one of the steamboats for which the Mississippi was then famous. The boat was just ready to start, it being about five o'clock P. M. Caroline must have had some experience in traveling, for she went up with unsuspecting naturalness and bought a ticket to Alton, Illinois, where there was a school for young ladies. She wore a quantity of rich jewelry, stayed on deck in the daytime with other young ladies, and when there was dancing she danced. She thus excited no suspicion, being no darker-skinned than many of the other young ladies who attended the seminary. I suppose she acted a little strange at Alton, for a colored man who was at the wharf asked her if she was a slave escaping, and she said "no," but he watched her, and making up his mind differently told her if she was, not to conceal the fact from him, as he was a friend to all fugitive slaves, and that it would not be safe for her to remain in Alton. On the following day the colored man put her on the stage for Milwaukee. She rode night and day until she reached that city. As she left the stage at the Milwaukee House, she saw a colored man by the name of Titball, who was a barber, and went to him, supposing that he would be a friend. Titball, who was an ex-slave, professed the warmest sympathy and friendship for Caroline and conducted her at once to his house, where she remained a week or more. As the narrative will show further on, Titball was a treacherous, mercenary wretch. No one had noticed Caroline in particular when she alighted from the stage at the old Milwaukee House,

and the first that people in Milwaukee knew of the girl who afterward created such a commotion far and near, was when officers and lawyers came from St. Louis about a week after her arrival in Milwaukee, to carry her back to her master. They came upon Titball and asked him if he knew anything about Caroline. He told them that she was at his house. He then managed to send a boy who was working with him, with orders to take Caroline away from his house to a certain place where she could safely hide. Titball expected to get a good sum of money from the lawyers. But the boy, who was also colored and an ex-slave, suspected Titball's honesty and therefore conducted Caroline to a different place from that designated by the mercenary and treacherous barber.

Spencer, the St. Louis lawyer, said the law was on his side and it would be better to proceed according to the statutes than to arouse the Milwaukee fanatics, as he called the Abolitionists, by seizing Caroline and returning with her without process. He therefore consulted with H. N. Wells, an anti-slavery Democrat, who afterward became a judge. Although abolitionism had not then entered into politics and Mr. Wells was a Democrat, he would have nothing to do with Spencer and the other St. Louis lawyers, but visited the office of Finch & Lynde, and laughed about the affair with them. Messrs. Finch & Lynde thus being put on the track, at once searched out Caroline, and hid her in the grubs and brush until night. We are not now positive whether Mr. Lynde aided his partner, Asahel Finch, or not; but rather think he did, as he was then fresh from college and a subscriber and reader of Wm. Lloyd Garrison's paper, *The Liberator*.

Spencer not getting help from Wells went to another lawyer, J. E. Arnold, who turned right in with them. They then went to Titball and he took them to his house, but, of course, did not find the girl. The lawyers were afraid they would lose Caroline, and offered the barber \$100 to produce her. So he took them to where he supposed she was hidden, but, not finding her, the lawyers thought the darkey was fooling them, and were going to kick him. He convinced them, however, of his honesty of purpose to help them, and saved himself a kicking—which he no doubt richly deserved—but he lost his \$100.

At night Asahel Finch took her across the river, and the story was she was headed up in a barrel; but it was a sugar hogshead or crockery cask, which stood between the road and sidewalk, between what is now Grand avenue and Kilbourn Town. The cask stood in front of a colored man's one-story house, which was raised up from the ground, so that a person could see under it from the street. The house was so small one could see all through it from the street, the doors standing open, for it was in the month of August. The people would slip something to eat under the cask when no one saw them, which enabled Caroline to remain hidden until night, when she fell into the hands of Samuel Brown, whom we have previously spoken of as the first conductor on the underground railroad, who then lived on a farm a mile or more from the city, but whose farm is now a part of the city. He took her home and kept her there one night. The next night he started to Pewaukee with her in an old rickety wagon, which he declared would break down before he reached his destination if he should be compelled to do any fast driving. The roads, it must be remembered, were fearful highways compared to the splendid thoroughfares that now lead from Milwaukee.

Just before he struck the main road Mr. Brown heard some voices and stopped until some men on horseback passed. The party proved to be J. E. Arnold, A. F. Pratt, the lawyer Spencer and one or two others. They had been to Waukesha, that "Abolition Hole," as it was then called, to find Caroline, having lost track of her in Milwaukee. Mr. Brown's wagon did break down before he reached Pewaukee, and he placed the saddle, which he had taken the precaution to put on his wagon, on the horse, and took the girl on with him. He took her to Father Dougherty's, who lived two or three miles north of Pewaukee Village, where she was kept concealed for two or three weeks.

In the meantime, the parties who wanted her were searching all over the country, offering rewards for her capture. They made their headquarters at Peter Jones's tavern, the "Prairieville House," thinking she must be in Prairieville or near there, it was so strongly impregnated with abolitionism.

The slave hunters left no stone unturned either in Milwaukee or Prairieville, now Waukesha, in their attempt to discover the girl, keeping out watchers day and night on all the bridges and roads leading to both places. A young lady while going to watch with a sick girl, at Rev. O. F. Curtis's, was followed and the house watched all night to see if she might not be Caroline. The next morning the slave hunters found themselves hanging, like a pack of hounds, around a house where the corpse of a young lady whom they all knew was lying for burial.

Two men, who afterward held the highest position in the State, that of Governor, were found employed watching an opportunity to deliver a poor slave girl to her master. They did not watch boldly and openly, but on the sly. One of the wealthy citizens of Prairieville went to a new house just outside the village, pretending to want the plan, but really to see if he could get some trace of Caroline, the \$300 reward offered for her capture being a great temptation. Although there was so much excitement among the pro-slavery people at this time, who were all anxiety and rushing from one place to another trying to stir up the people and find Caroline, the Abolitionists were as quiet as might be, seeming to take no interest whatever in the matter, and the pro-slavery men could gain nothing from them. The St. Louis lawyers and their friends, among whom were some of the prominent citizens of Milwaukee and Prairieville, defied the Abolitionists to keep Caroline away from them, saying the law was being violated by so doing, and J. E. Arnold declared, with all the fierce power for which he was famous, that vengeance would soon be visited on their heads. But Caroline's friends could not be provoked into any conversation or argument. The hangers-on at the Prairieville House were watching the every movement of all Abolitionists. The gang went to Deacon Mendall's threatening him with some sort of violence, as he was a staunch anti-slavery man, and supposed to know something of Caroline's whereabouts. They found him in the field engaged in hilling potatoes. The lawyers demanded to know the Deacon's opinion of his crime of law-breaking. "Why," replied the Deacon, "I didn't know as hilling potatoes was breaking the law."

"You are harboring that slave girl, which is against the law," screamed Arnold.

"Well, a bad law is sometimes better broken than obeyed," said the Deacon, glancing at his rifle which lay near by in the grass.

The Deacon's glance at the rifle cooled the slave hunters somewhat, who finally summoned courage to ask permission to search the house.

"No, sir, you don't search my house for any slave," said Deacon Mendall, sternly, and the crowd, afraid of the rifle, marched back to Prairieville.

DEACON EZRA MENDALL.

We will introduce a sketch of Deacon Ezra Mendall's life before and after he came to Waukesha, showing the character of the man when hotly pressed for reasons concerning his conduct in times of imminent peril to any of his fellow creatures, whether white or black. We were present when the interview took place between the deacon and J. E. Arnold, the Milwaukee lawyer, and you ought to have seen him when Arnold told him "he was harboring a slave against the law." "Law, human law!" yelled the deacon. "I am commanded to obey a higher law; don't talk to me about your fugitive slave law. It was 'connived in sin and born in iniquity.' No, I will not obey it, and any man that comes to me and threatens me with the law if I do not obey it, will get hurt if he does not get away off my premises at once," at the same time stopping his hilling potatoes and looking for his rifle, which was not loaded for chipmunk, but for "bar." He had a son about sixteen or eighteen years old that was witness to this conversation, and he says to his father, "Will you hold my coat while I give this man a good thrashing?" The deacon says, "No, Horatio, I will attend to him." After this conversation, as it is stated, Mr. Arnold soon made himself scarce, and left for his companions in the village, which was one mile away.

The subject of this sketch was born April 15, 1797, of English and American parentage, in Barre, Vermont. His schooling was limited, he being one of the oldest of eight children, six sons and two daughters.

Working on the farm, he developed into a strong, sturdy boy. When fifteen years of age he enlisted in the war of 1812; was in several battles and was once shot through the right hand. After enduring three years of the hardships and privations of army life, he left without any permit, and returned to his parents' home in Canada. Was married in 1824. He remained on the farm until a desire to go west culminated in putting his effects into a covered wagon and moving to Ohio. When thirty years of age he experienced religion and was an active worker in the Master's cause. With the help of his industrious companion, he was able to look upon good crops where but a short time before heavy timber stood. In 1836 he moved to Wisconsin, settling in Waukesha.

At the semi-centennial services of the First Congregational Church of Waukesha, held January 20, 1888, Deacon Mendall was not forgotten. One who knew him said he was a stalwart, unpolished man, within whose rough crust was as sound and sweet a kernel as could be found anywhere. He was a notable man in the early days of this community. His early advantages of education and religious training had been limited, and the roughness of frontier life remained upon him after his sincere conversion to Christ. It is related of him that, when the officers were in pursuit of a fugitive slave, they were advised that it would not be safe to search Deacon Mendall's premises, for he had a rifle and would not hesitate to use it.

His expositions of Scripture, and his prayers, were of remarkable interest. His name stands among the leading ones in the formation of this church, through her struggles and triumphs, as does also that of his wife, Alice Mendall. The latter died February 26, 1846, her husband surviving her until April 5, 1864, when he departed this life at River Falls, Wisconsin.

We will now introduce Mr. Lyman Goodnow, who had been chosen a conductor for Caroline. Mr. Goodnow proved himself to be a good and safe conductor, and took good care of the

slave girl under his charge. His run was the longest and the most difficult of any conductor who ever undertook to punch a ticket, being seven hundred miles in length, which was accomplished without any modern smash up by end to end collision, or trains trying to pass each other on the same track, while the train dispatcher was, perhaps, asleep. We will now let Mr. Goodnow tell his own story after being informed of the duties he was to perform. He says:

“The morning that I was to start on my precious mission a man came to me at church and tried to tell me about the slave girl, Caroline; but I did not want to hear him. I was told to be ready for anything that might be necessary or required of me. I knew what that meant. I couldn’t refuse, for if I did it would interfere with matured plans. Preparations were therefore made, in about five minutes, to go. I did not dare to take my own horses out, for I was watched, but I told him I would be at the place with horses. So I went to Daniel Chandler and said: ‘Mr. Chandler, I want your horses to-night and I don’t want you to ask me a question.’ He let me have his team, a splendid one, of which he thought everything. I took the horses after dark and went to the woods according to promise. After a while I heard a whistle, and answered it. By-and-bye I heard it again in another direction, and I answered as before. Deacon Allen Clinton then made his appearance on horseback, Caroline riding with him. Two or three others came also—Chandler and Deacon Mendall. Caroline was given into my hands. I chose Deacon Mendall as company, and we started with Caroline curled down in the straw in the bottom of the wagon for, we had no idea where, but to any place of safety. On the way we stopped and got James Rossman to accompany us. I drove down through Mukwonago and towards Spring Prairie, thirty miles from Prairieville. We reached Spring Prairie about daylight and stopped at Charles Thompson’s. He said he would have threshers that day, and it would not be safe to have the girl there; but he took us to another place in the vicinity, where we left her and turned home as quickly as possible. On the way home, in moving my feet around in the straw I hit something hard. On picking it up it proved to be a

long butcher knife—Deacon Mendall, in his earlier days, had been a famous butcher. I said, ‘Deacon, what’s this?’ ‘O, it’s something I brought along to pick my teeth with,’ said the Deacon. You can guess what he intended to do with it if anyone had attempted to capture us. I was glad enough no one attempted to capture us, for if we had been attacked there would have been some dead slave-hunters, as sure as life. We came home on a different route from that on which we went, and found everything serene. We had not been missed from Prairieville. Those fellows were satisfied she had left the place, and for two or three days a few friends of us talked of the affair, and concluded that though the people the girl was with were staunch Abolitionists, we did not know how good managers they were. The more we talked the more fearful we were she would be found. Finally, we decided that one of us should go and take the girl through to some station on the underground railroad, and they pitched upon me, being an old bachelor with no family to keep me from going, as the proper one to do the job. At this time money was not plenty in Prairieville, as every one was paying for his land. I had to start away with very little money. I rode my horse up to Deacon Edmund Clinton’s, as I always did when I wanted to get him shod, with a rope halter on, so as not to look suspicious. It was about dark. I told the deacon I wanted his saddle, bridle and all the money he had. ‘I am going on a skeerup, and I may be obliged to pay the Queen a visit before I get back,’ said I. He handed me five dollars, all the money he had by him. That made eight dollars with what I had, to start with. I mounted my horse and started for the oak openings; went through North Prairie, Eagle, and to West Troy. Before reaching the last place it began to rain, and it was the darkest night I had ever seen; lost my way two or three times, and did not reach my destination until 7 or 8 o’clock in the morning; had scarcely a dry thread on me. I had breakfast, baited my horse, and dried my clothes until noon. I was startled to find Caroline gone. I was more easy, however, when I found they had moved her Tuesday night to Gardner’s Prairie, two miles from Burlington, where she was left, but they didn’t know at whose house.

I started for Gardner's Prairie to hunt her up, and on the way stopped at Elder Manning's. He had brothers living at Prairieville, and I knew he was a great Abolitionist. He had not heard there was such a girl as Caroline, and knew nothing about the excitement connected with her case, having been confined to the house by illness. He declared his intention of going with me to the Prairie to find the girl, in spite of the pleadings of his wife, who thought it too great a risk to his health, this being his first day out of bed. The weather had cleared, and we started, the elder going straight from his bed to his horse. We rode to Mr. Pepper's, who, knowing the elder, upon being questioned said the girl was there. I was acquainted with the brothers Arms, Abolitionists, and went to them. They called in two or three other friends to consult what to do, and, while talking, Dr. Dyer, of Burlington, came along. He proved to be the commander-in-chief, a strong Abolitionist, the greatest and best friend to humanity. We could not keep the doctor from seeing the girl. So we all went down to where she was and held another consultation, when it was decided I should take Mr. Cheney's buggy and harness and continue the journey to safety and freedom. Dr. Dyer went home and made preparations. He came back with a pillow-case full of cakes, pies and cheese, to be used in case of an emergency. He inquired into my finances. I told him what I had. He commanded the friends to draw their wallets, and took enough to make twenty dollars with what I had. The doctor gave me a recommendation, the best I ever heard, and an appeal to friends of humanity to assist me without question to the extent of my asking. I believe there never was an appeal like that written by mortal man before or since. It would almost stir the heart of a stone.

“While at this place, just before night, who should we see coming up the hill but Arnold and Spencer, still wearily but doggedly pursuing the fugitive girl. Caroline and myself, as well as the balance, were unfortunately out in the yard, and the road was in plain sight, but we were not seen.

“When night came on we started for Dr. Dyer's, Caroline on the Buffalo robe in the bottom of the buggy, which covered

her so no one would know but that I had a sheep or a quarter of veal.

“Mr. Cheney accompanied us to the house of Mr. Perkins. We could not stop there as he was to thresh that day, so he took us to Elder Fitch, of the Christian denomination, who secreted us and our horse and buggy until night, when I started on again. The elder started with us. It commenced to rain when we were but a few miles away, and as we could not go through to Dundee, a wild prairie was crossed, though the night was dark as ink. I was steering for the house of a man named Russell, who was a Methodist, though not an Abolitionist. We were obliged to stop somewhere, and I concluded it would be as safe to entrust ourselves in the keeping of a professing Christian. Mr. Russell said he never had been an Abolitionist, but he was more than willing to assist any human being to freedom. If that was being an Abolitionist, he was one. He never knew before what Abolitionism was. I made him a station-keeper on the underground railroad, which I established along the route.

“In the morning, Elder Fitch went back home, and Russell went with us through Dundee, to Dr. Root’s. That was the first we traveled by day. He was a double Abolitionist, like Dr. Dyer. His brother was a minister, and he sent for him and several friends, who came to see us while we dried our clothes, which were still wet. We started from there at about two o’clock, and went to Naperville, fifteen or twenty miles distant. Did not reach there until after dark. We went to Deacon Fowler’s, as the doctor had told us. There were some young ladies present of about Caroline’s size, and they gave her some clothes, her dress having been badly torn. They gave her gloves and a thick veil, and also a small reticule into which to put her jewelry. So we started from there pretty well stocked. Caroline being now pretty well dressed in the clothing given her by the young ladies, sat on the seat with me from Deacon Fowler’s on. She had before remained curled up in the bottom of the buggy—a pretty hard posture in which to be jolted over the horrible roads that stretched across the country in 1842.

“As I said, we traveled in the daytime now. I fell in with a Mr. Freeman, who directed me toward the underground railroad. We went through Lockport, a few miles from Joliet, while the people were eating dinner, and of course so occupied they did not notice us. Drove eight miles to Deacon Beach's, which was on the original underground railroad. Mr. Beach had gone to a church meeting, it being Saturday afternoon, and the women were very suspicious, thinking I might be trying to break up the line; but they gave us dinner and fed my horse. I went to the place at Hickory Grove they had designated, and found myself on the right road.

“The next day was Sunday, but I thought we had better travel and get away from Chicago vicinity as soon as possible, as Hickory Grove was only about forty miles southeast of that place. We then made for Beebe's Grove. The people to whom we had been directed were just starting for church, so we went to Mr. Beebe's. He made us welcome. He was a very intelligent man, and had just returned from Chicago, where he saw an advertisement on the docks, ‘three hundred dollars reward for a colored girl,’ but did not pay much attention to the description, though it was no doubt offered for Caroline. The clerk of the steamboat on which Caroline left St. Louis was visiting all the lake ports to advertise her, for the company would be compelled to pay \$800 to her master in case she was not found. This sum, with costs, the steamboat company were finally compelled to pay.

“After dinner we started on our journey, Mr. Beebe accompanying us as far as the school-house, where their meetings were held. Sunday-school was just out. Mr. Beebe said they were all Abolitionists at the school-house, and he wanted the people to see Caroline. So we stopped, and he told the people her history. Several young ladies, Sunday-school teachers, came out after church to see Caroline, and talk with her. Near by stood one of the ‘liberty poles,’ so called, which were common to northern villages. Turning toward it, she asked them what it was. They replied properly. ‘What is it for?’ ‘To commemorate the birth of liberty in America,’ they replied. ‘What do you do with it?’ ‘Oh, look at it,’ was the reply.

‘Who may look at it?’ ‘Everybody,’ said the girls. ‘But you said it was a liberty pole; can a slave look at it? How can it commemorate liberty in a country where there is no liberty; where more than one-fifth of the inhabitants are in bondage? Have you repealed the law and raised this pole for a mark that all are free? If not, who is the pole for?’

“These and similar searching questions so confused the young ladies that no reply could be made to Caroline, and their pastor attempted to reply for them, but was not fully equal to the occasion. She had thoroughly befuddled her visitors, who were glad enough to call her attention to something else beside liberty poles, and their connection with liberty and slavery.

“The next night a terrific storm brought darkness unusually early, and made it impossible to reach the next station. I had been told that in case of emergency, the Germans were the next best to Quakers for protection, and we stopped at a big claim shanty occupied by a German and his wife, begging shelter from the roaring storm that was almost upon us. ‘We have no bed for you, no fires, no wood and no candles,’ said the German, ‘but will gladly give you a place of shelter and make you as comfortable as possible.’ The German had no barn, so my poor horse, which had been driven half a day without water, was fastened to the fence as quickly as possible, for the advance gusts of the hurricane were already whisking things around us. All this took but a minute, but when we went in Caroline had already gone to bed with the German’s wife. He and I slept on the floor; or, rather I stretched myself there, not being able to sleep from thinking of my poor, tired, thirsty horse. As the German had no water for the beast, I arose early, hitched up, called Caroline and started on our journey before daylight, and to this day that kind German woman does not know she slept with a colored girl who was fleeing from bondage; nor does her husband.

“From Laporte we traveled three days, I think, wholly among Quakers. The men were all absent from home attending a Quaker meeting in Ohio. The women refused everywhere to say anything about the underground railroad, though they usually said, ‘Thee can have what thee wants.’ Their homes

were, of course, stations on the road, but, fearing I might be an impostor, they would not let me into any secrets. They would, however, tell me where the next Quaker's house was to be found, at a convenient distance. After leaving the Quaker settlement, I was compelled to stop over night about five miles from Climax Prairie, in Michigan, with a man who did not treat us well. Caroline was given a room in which was an old-fashioned loom. On this she hung her reticule, in which were her jewels and the few dollars I had given her for the future. In the hurry of next morning, the reticule was forgotten, and the loss not discovered until we were twenty miles on our journey. The horse was then too tired, and my destination yet too distant to think of turning back, making forty miles more of travel. I determined, therefore, to go on, secure the jewels on my return and forward them to Caroline. So we pushed on. At Ann Arbor we were entertained by the editor of the Abolitionist paper, the "*Signal of Liberty*," published in that place. Before reaching Detroit, we came across a fleshy colored woman, who said she had been a slave, but for some time refused to say where she had been in bondage. Finally, on being shown Caroline's face, she acknowledged being from St. Louis, from which place she and her husband had escaped in a most romantic and miraculous manner. It was soon discovered that she and Caroline were old acquaintances.

"I must add here, parenthetically, to show that the underground railroad had an abundance of business in those days, that we had previously met a gang of thirty-two escaped slaves, on the underground railroad, near Marshall and Battle Creek. They were led by three stout fellows, who went several miles in advance engaging work and searching out and making stations. One of the women weighed over four hundred pounds, and could not walk. She traveled only in the night. As large as this gang was, every one was perfectly safe anywhere in the Quaker settlement. Whatever may be said against the Quakers by those who do not like them, I must say I never saw or heard of one who was not an anti-slavery man. The same may be said of the Germans, except of some of them, who had become Yankeeified.

"We passed through Detroit at six o'clock on Tuesday night—about three weeks from home—while the streets were filled with workmen on their way home. We were not discovered and arrived safely at Ambler's, who kept the last station this side of the Detroit river, his house being only separated from that stream by a narrow street. He was absent, but we were well cared for, and his wife sent two men, one of whom I had known in the East, to take us over the river. To him I paid twelve shillings, the first money I had paid out during the whole journey, which, on account of the circuitous route followed by the underground railroad, had extended over a distance of five or six hundred miles. After crossing the Detroit river Caroline began crying, and clutched me by the arm, asking if it was possible that she was being taken back to St. Louis. I talked and explained, but it took some time to make her understand that I had not betrayed her back to St. Louis. She declared that everything appeared to her as if she were on the banks of the Mississippi river opposite St. Louis. Caroline was finally convinced that she was safe, and I turned back, leaving her in tears with Rev. Haskell, or at his house. He was a missionary at Sandwich, Canada.

"The clerk of the steamboat, whose owners were afterward compelled to pay \$800 for transporting Caroline from St. Louis to Alton, was in Detroit when we got there, and had been watching every ferry-boat that had crossed the river for a fortnight. How long he remained on watch I do not know, but he never found Caroline.

"On the road home, I stopped at the place near Climax Prairie, where Caroline left the jewelry. The man refused to give up the reticule. His excuse was that probably Caroline would return for it and then there would be trouble. I argued everyway with him that I could think of, but all to no purpose. He was not only stubborn, but mean and stingy. Finally, I asked him if he would take ample security, to which, after an unaccountable amount of squirming, he consented, promising to receive Dr. Thayer's bond for the jewelry and money. The doctor, who was another Dr. Dyer—a double Abolitionist—lived at Climax Prairie, five miles distant, to whose place I

started on foot, my horse being very tired, at nine o'clock Saturday evening. The doctor was away attending patients, and I started after him. Not knowing the road I got lost, and after a long delay, reached the place where he had been, just a few minutes too late. I then returned to the doctor's house, reaching it too late, or rather in the morning, where I was given a bed for an hour before breakfast, the doctor still being absent. He returned Sunday, and when I told him my errand, he spared no invectives or profanity in attempting to satisfactorily express his indignation. He sat down at once and wrote one of the strongest obligations I ever saw, with which I returned for the reticule. Even after all my trouble, and after promising to take Dr. Thayer's bond, this mean-souled individual delayed a long time before he would give up the valuables. I was terribly exasperated, but talked as coolly as I could until the reticule was recovered, when I gave him as much deserved abuse as I could command, and I wish I could recall his name now, that the world might know what kind of men inscrutable Providence has from time to time permitted to live in it.

"I returned to Milwaukee, and to Father Dougherty's, in the town of Pewaukee, in which Caroline had left whatever she had possessed. I immediately gathered everything together, and with the money and jewels, forwarded them to her at Sandwich, Canada, through Dr. Porter, at Detroit, who wrote me afterward that they reached their destination.

"On the road home (I was from home five weeks) I was repeatedly bantered, friends asking if I didn't expect 'old Tawney—Chief Justice Taney, who afterward delivered the notorious Dred Scott decision—would soon have my hide on the collar-beam.'

"Caroline had eighty dollars when she reached Milwaukee, which she placed in the hands of Titball, the ex-slave barber, before mentioned, who at first befriended her, and then attempted to sell her to the slave hunters. When I went to him for it, he said he never had but forty dollars of Caroline's money, and even this he refused to pay. I sued him and got a judgment, which I called paid when Titball died. He had his shop in the Milwaukee House, and it was the finest barber-shop in Milwaukee.

“When Caroline was on the road to Canada she was asked if she could read or write. ‘I can’t write,’ said she, ‘but I can read. I know as much as half my letters.’ Since then she evidently learned the use of the pen, for I received the following, which contained more errors, however, in punctuation and spelling than here appear:

‘SANDWICH, April 18, 1880.

“‘DEAREST FRIEND—Pen and ink can hardly express my joy when I heard from you once more. I am living and have to work very hard, but I have never forgotten you nor your kindness. I am still in Sandwich, the same place where you left me. Just as soon as the postmaster read the name to me—your name—my heart filled with joy and gladness, and I should like to see you once more before I die, to return thanks for your kindness toward me. I would like for you to send me one of those books you were speaking about. Dearest friend, you don’t know how rejoiced I feel since I heard from you. Answer this as soon as you get it, and let me know how you are, and your address. Direct your letter to Caroline Watkins, Sandwich, Ontario.

“‘CAROLINE WATKINS.’

“The envelope was quaintly directed in this manner: ‘mr Lymun Goodnow Warekesha Wis in haste U. S.’

“After receiving this letter, I sent a series of questions to Caroline, to which she sent me promptly an answer, dated April 23, 1880, at Sandwich, and which is *verbatim et literatim*, as follows:

“‘DEAR FRIEND—i received you letter and was you was well and doing well it leaves me in not very good health. I did marry a man on Col. princess farm by the name of Watkins but he was considerable elder than i and had children by his first wife as old as i was but she was sold from her children in slavery and before she got to the end of her journey she killed herself. I learned to read write in Canada went to school the first year after i came here to Askins i was here nearly three years before i was married. My husbands occupation is a cook i got a pretty good living but by working pretty hard for it, but i am not very happy. I have heard from St. Louis several

times since i came by my cousin who served her time out and got free and came here my old Mistress is dead and my Master married again that is Charles R. Hall i knew about me having property left me before i came away perhaps if i had stayed until i became of age i could have got and perhaps not, there was not but only two of us, i had one sister but she died before i came away. I have forgotten how long i was going from Alton to Milwaukee by stage. Mr. Potts was the minister that my master and his wife went to and they were Presbyterians my husband was once a slave born in richmond virginia belonged to a man by the name of William watkins after he died he fell heir to a widow in kentucky by the name of Nancy Cleveland and remained there until he came to Canada. I have six children three boys and three girls three married and three single the youngest is 16 a boy my oldest boy is a farmer and my other boy in Cincinnati my youngest girl 18 is at home and i am trying to educate her for a school teacher only she has had quite an impediment in her speech they have all very good educations. Mr. Askill is dead he moved away from here the second year after i came here he was not the man as professed to be he had some very dark traits about him my grandfather and father both was born in richmond verginia they emigrated to St. Louis my father was named Robert Prior Quarlis i was born in St. Louis on the corner of pine and sixth street I got the box out of my master's store soon and hid it in a cherry hedge I left on the 4th of July my mistress folks treated me well enough for a slave. Yes i have been whipped yes i had to do the house work for i was kept for that purpose. I told my grandmother that i was going to Canada but i was so young that she did not pay any attention to me nor any the rest of them

“ ‘I have asked all the the questions you asked me until the next time good bye.

“ ‘CAROLINE WATKINS.’ ”

There you have the story of how the first passenger by the underground railroad traveled from Waukesha to Canada. A great many went by the same route afterward, and every one arrived safely in the land of freedom.

Thus ends the story, every detail of which is known to be true, of the first escape of a fugitive slave by the underground railroad, not only from Waukesha, but from the territory of Wisconsin. Connected with incidents like this the names of Deacon Samuel Brown, Lyman Goodnow, Father Samuel Dougherty, Deacon Mendall, Edmund D. and Allen Clinton, E. D. Holten, Vernon Tichenor, W. D. Bacon, Charles Blackwell, W. D. Holbrook, C. C. Olin, Elder B. F. Wheelock and Asa Clark, and other earnest men of their day, will forever adorn the richest and most thrilling pages of American history.

All but three of the above named gentlemen have passed away. Those living are W. D. Bacon, who is on a sick bed and will most likely go to his reward, as he is seventy-six years old. W. D. Holbrook is still alive, but is in very feeble health, being entirely blind, and I am the other one, C. C. Olin, that took a very active part in this transaction of helping a fleeing fugitive to gain her liberty.

The subject of this letter is dead. I received a letter from a son of Caroline Watkins, September 14th of this year, stating that his mother had died, but did not get the date of her death.

The following is the letter sent:

SANDWICH, ONT., September 12, 1892.

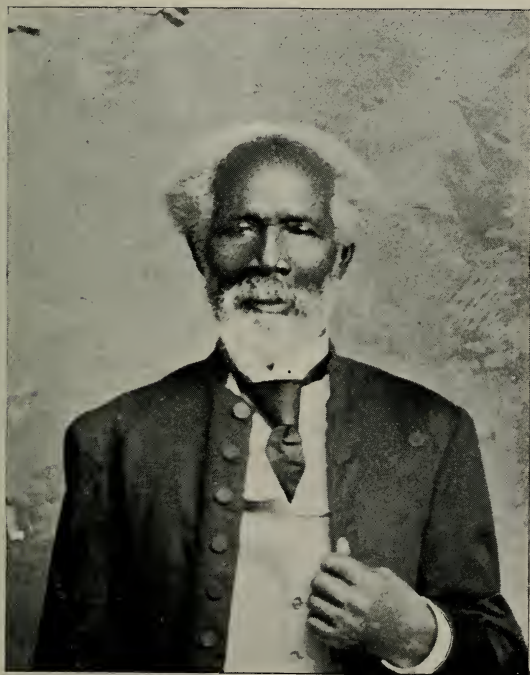
C. C. Olin :

SIR—I received your letter in behalf of my mother, who is now dead. Looking over some papers she received from you some years past, I find that she wished you to transact some business for her ; and if there is any business to be transacted for her please let me know. As you changed your place of business I could never learn your whereabouts. As for the photograph of my mother you wished me to send, I must have one taken from the only one I have, before I can forward you one, but promise that you shall have it as soon as it is completed. When the book is completed, one from you will be cordially received by me. Please state prices. Answer immediately. Direct letter to

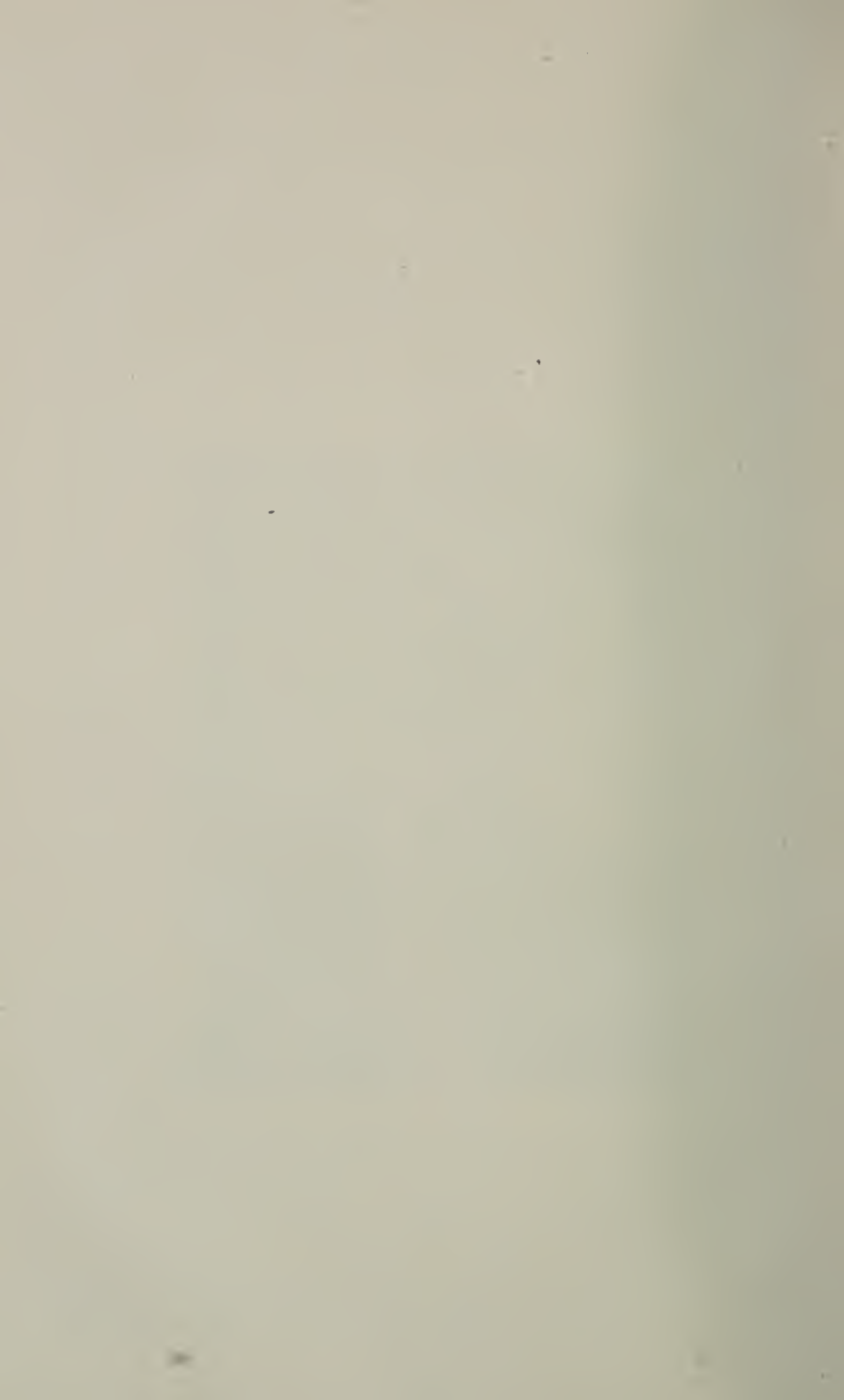
WM. S. WATKINS,
Sandwich, Ontario.

LEWIS WASHINGTON.

It was about this time that another colored man appeared in our midst who was once a slave but had obtained his freedom. His name was Lewis Washington—an assumed name of course. His native place was State of Virginia. He had wandered out into the western country, as he expressed it, to find something to do. He was without means, but was willing to do anything to make an honest living. He said his schooling, as he called it, was quite limited, as it was against the laws of the State of Virginia for a white man to teach a colored man to read or write. But Lewis had some native talent, and he in a secret way obtained a little smattering of the English language. His master was a public man, and away from home a great deal of the time, so that he was left to do about as he pleased and go around as he saw fit about the city in which he lived. Only he must not run off. He was a man about twenty-five years old, and well dressed for a colored man in those days. Finally, we asked him if he ever talked on the subject of slavery. Oh yes, he said he had preached, as he called it, quite often among his own people, and that he felt a great interest in seeing his people freed from this bondage of slavery. Under the guiding of Rev. Abel Brown, of New Jersey, he had talked in public and made addresses on the subject of slavery, and Mr. Brown encouraged him to keep on in the good work. He finally came to the West through the advice of Mr. Brown, and commenced his labors in Wisconsin. He said, "I know what it is to be deprived of my liberty, and if I can do anything to better their condition, I feel as though I ought to do it." So a meeting was called to hear what Lewis had to say, and, to our astonishment, we found that he had some native talent, and had such command of the English language, that he might be made of some use in the anti-slavery fight. We were still publishing the *American Freeman*, and as we were traveling about the State, soliciting subscriptions, we invited him to go with us. Our first trip was to the south through Racine and Kenosha counties. Our first stop was made at Raymond, in Racine county, and as I was a



Lewis Washington, Omaha, Neb.



stranger in that part of the country, and in that neighborhood, I drove directly to the hotel kept by a man by the name of Raymond. In fact, the town was named after him. I informed him who I was, and that I had a colored man with me, and that I wanted to have a public meeting called, that the people in his town might hear what he had to say on the subject of slavery. But to our astonishment, he refused to entertain either of us in his house even for one night. So I made up my mind at once that he was a "rock-ribbed Democrat of the first water." But we were used to just such treatment, and after a little inquiry, I found that there were several good anti-slavery men in the neighborhood, and messengers were sent out to give notice to the people that a colored man was to speak that evening at the school-house. And in a very short time the school-house was crowded to hear what a colored man had to say for his race. But before he commenced his speech, he gave the old Democrat Raymond a good raking down for his inhumanity in not giving us shelter for the night, while we were willing to pay our bills just as other travelers did. The castigation that was administered to the Democrat Raymond by Washington had its desired effect. He threatened all sorts of vengeance against the anti-slavery party, its promoters and the *American Freeman*, the organ of the party in Wisconsin. And in the next issue of the paper we had a letter published, dated at Raymond, that just started his hide from the old sinner's back. We denounced him as being a hard-hearted, misanthropic old tyrant without one redeeming quality as a good citizen or a friend to humanity, and gave him a raking down in general, and not a drop of the milk of human kindness manifested itself in his veins. When he saw the published article he just broke loose in denunciation of the whole anti-slavery party, its members, its publication, and declared that he would have the publisher and editor of the *American Freeman* arrested for libel. That would have just suited us. And he finally requested that an article should be published in the *American Freeman* apologizing for the slanderous article that heretofore had appeared in that paper. But no such article was published, and the old "rock-rooted Democrat" finally dried up and made up his

mind that silence was the better part of valor. Thus ended the first lesson. We had a good meeting at the Raymond school-house and Lewis Washington made a good speech, and it had its effect in that part of Racine county. At the closing of the meeting we informed the people that we had an anti-slavery song which we would sing if so desired. In all our meetings throughout the State we had introduced the "Liberty Minstrel" an anti-slavery song book, and I also had been training Lewis Washington's vocal organs somewhat, so that he could give me quite a good deal of help in singing these songs. The song that I selected on this occasion was :

" Oh, he is not the man for me
 Who buys or sells a slave,
 Nor he who will not set him free
 But sends him to the grave.
 But he whose noble heart beats warm
 For all men's life and liberty
 Who loves alike each human form.
 Oh, that's the man for me,
 Oh, that's the man for me."

Washington had a good heavy voice. Not very musical, but more like a circus caliope. But he sung with a vim and he took down the house. And they were not satisfied with one verse, but we had to go through the whole figure and sing the whole four verses. On the last line of each verse, " Oh, that's the man for me," Washington would open his whole battery in thundering it out, which had its effect on the enthusiastic audience. Thus ended our first meeting. We added quite largely to our subscription list and made many friends that eventually became good working anti-slavery men and women.

After leaving Raymond, we took a general tour through Racine and Kenosha counties, Racine being our first stopping place, which at the time was only a small village of perhaps fifteen hundred or two thousand people. Washington spoke there to an audience of some one thousand people, and the enthusiasm was unbounded, as it was a novelty to hear from a colored man such strong words and good sense as he gave them. He painted to the audience the monstrous evils of human

slavery. The lash being the principal agent in enforcing the will of the inhuman master. Therefore the only safe and speedy remedy was the emancipation of the whole colored race in the shortest time possible. The delay of such an action by the people of the North would throw additional responsibility upon them and call down upon their heads the wrath of an angry and just God. Washington was so wrought up on the subject that he had to stop and say to me, "Mr. Olin let us sing the 'Emancipation Song.' These people are not half awake to the enormity of the crime of human slavery." The song runs thus:

"Ho, the car Emancipation
Rides majestic through our nation,
Bearing on its train the story
Liberty, a nation's glory.
Roll it along, roll it along,
Roll it along through the nation;
Freedom's car, emancipation.

"Men of various predilections,
Frightened, run in all directions.
Merchant, editor, physician,
Lawyer, priest and politician
Get out of the way at every station.
Clear the track for Emancipation.

"Let the ministers and churches
Leave behind sectarian lurches.
Jump on board the car of Freedom
Ere it be too late to need them.
Sound the alarm, pulpits thunder
Ere too late to see your blunder.

"Politicians gazed astonished
When at first our bell resounded.
Freight trains are coming, tell the foxes,
With our votes and ballot boxes.
Jump for your lives, politicians
From your dangerous false positions.

"All true friends of Emancipation
Hasten to Freedom's Ransom Station;
Quick into the car get seated.
All is ready and completed.
Put on the steam all are crying,
And the liberty flags are flying.

XLVI

“ Railroads to Emancipation
Can not rest on Clay foundation,
And the road that Polk erects us
Leads to slavery and to Texas.
Pull up the rails; Emancipation
Can not rest on such foundation.

“ On, triumphant, see them bearing,
Through sectarian rubbush tearing,
The bell and whistle and the steaming
Startle thousands from their dreaming.
Look out for the car while the bearings.
Ere the sound your funeral knell rings.

“ See the people run to meet us,
At the depots thousands greet us ;
All take seats with exultation
In the car Emancipation.
Huzza! Huzza! Emancipation,
Soon will bless our happy nation,
Huzza! Huzza! Huzza!”

We added quite a large list to our subscription for the *Freeman*, and the contribution put shackles in the speaker's pocket, and after a good night's rest we took in Pike Grove, a farming community, it being on the way to South Port—now Kenosha. Pike Grove was a farming community of anti-slavery sympathizers in the fullest sense of the word. I do not think at that time that there was a Democrat in the neighborhood. Washington made a good speech to them, and the people were well satisfied that a colored man could talk good sense on the one subject of benefitting the condition of the colored people of the Southern States. After singing an anti-slavery song the people dispersed. After the meeting had closed, however, the people were not disposed to vacate the school-house until they had shaken hands with Washington, and had told him “God speed” in his work for his colored brethren. On our arrival at South Port we were received with open hearts and hands. There were more anti-slavery men there than in any other town in the territory of Wisconsin, with the exception of Waukesha. It appears that they had heard of the colored orator, Lewis Washington, and everybody was anxious to hear him, and the

people were not disappointed in hearing a good speech. There were a good many refined and educated people in the town, composed of all classes, lawyers, ministers, physicians, business men and laboring men of all kinds. In fact almost all of the people were anti-slavery at that time. We gave a hint to Washington that he would have an intelligent and critical audience there and that he must put his best foot forward and give them the best he had. And so he did. He, however, asked what subject he should take up as being best adapted to the condition of things in that part of the State. We told him that we thought the political aspect of the subject would perhaps be better adapted to them than any other, as a large number of the best men in town had come out from the old parties and were ready and willing to form a new party with a strong anti-slavery plank in it. "That is a good idea," he said, "and I will talk political abolition good and strong. But," he says, "before I talk I want that song which begins 'The vote, the vote, the vote.' " When we told him he would have to help, he said he could come in on the chorus good and strong.

"The vote, the vote, the mighty vote,
Though once we used an humble vote,
And prayed our servants to be just,
We tell them now they must, they must.

"The tyrants grapple for our vote,
We'll tear them from our brother's throat,
With Washington we here agree,
The vote's the weapon of the free.

"We'll scatter not the precious power,
On parties that to slavery cower.
But make it one against the wrong
'Till down it comes a million strong.

"We'll break the dough-face with our vote
Who stood the shame while we wrote.
And though they spurned our earnest prayer
The ballot bids them now beware.

"Our vote shall teach all statesmen law,
Who in Southern harness draw,
So well contented to be slaves
They vain would prove their father.

XLVIII

“ We'll not provoke our wives to use
A power that comes through fear, abuse.
His mother shall not blush to own
One voter of ours for a son.”

The people of Kenosha opened their purses in a remarkable manner to the wants of Washington. They realized that he was an active agent in the anti-slavery cause and were willing to put their hands into their pockets and pay him for his service in hard cash and sent him on *his way* rejoicing. Our subscription to the *Freeman* was materially increased and we went on *our way* rejoicing in the belief that another step had been taken in the right direction for the downfall of slavery and for the uplifting of the colored man.

Our next meeting was in Paris in the west part of Kenosha county. It was a farming district and full of good, whole-souled farmers that would always help a colored man who was fleeing from the bonds of slavery. We had an excellent meeting on a very short notice. The school-house was full of men and women anxious to see a colored man and hear what he had to say, as Washington was the first to make them a visit in the role of a colored anti-slavery speaker. Our meeting was a good one for the reason that there was entire sympathy between the people and the speaker. He knew that he was telling them the truth and his hearers seemed to drink in to the fullest extent every word that was uttered as the truth and nothing but the truth. After the meeting, Washington had quite a reception in the school-house, as everybody wanted to shake his hand and bid him “ God speed ” in his good work. There was scarcely a man or woman in the neighborhood but what insisted that he should be their guest for the night. From the first we had a large subscription in Kenosha county, which, in that day, was settled by Eastern people, and at most any time I could make a trip into any of the southern counties in Wisconsin and gather up a large number of subscriptions for the *Freeman*.

We visited several other places in the county, such as Bristol, Burlington, Rochester and Caldwell's Prairie. All of these places gave us a good hearing and encouragement in our work

in many ways, and the most important one was that they were willing to open their purses to the cause of the poor slave. Also to help sustain the *Freeman* in its efforts to interest the people on the subject of slavery.

At Burlington we had a very large and enthusiastic meeting. Dr. E. G. Dyer, one of the oldest citizens of the village, and who so manfully helped the slave girl Caroline to escape, was mentioned by Mr. Goodnow in relating his voyage as conductor on the underground railroad to Canada. The doctor had a meeting called and made it a point to say to everybody that they must turn out in *force*, so as to give encouragement to the speaker, because he was a colored man and once a slave. We had a little private conversation with Washington in regard to this meeting, and I informed him that I knew something about the people at this place and that they were above the average in intelligence and knowledge generally on the subject of slavery.

The doctor was an educated man. A man by the name of Perkins, although quite advanced in years, was as bright as a dollar on the subject of slavery, and had two or three sons who, though much younger, were not far behind him in intelligence, and others whose names I can not remember. Now what will be your subject? It at first chilled his feelings to think that he should appear before so critical an audience without much preparation. But finally he said he would talk on the subject of freedom in a general way. Not only for the slave, but for everybody; but to embrace the whole human family in word, in deed, in action, and obey the voice of God in trying to lift up all of our fellow beings and make them free and happy. We said to him that he had struck the right chord, and since we had a song that bore expressly on that subject we would open the ball with that. The title of the song was, "Be free, O man, be free." As the time had arrived for the meeting to open we repaired to the school-house. On our arrival we found the house packed to the door, and we could hardly make our way to the speaker's stand. After prayer by a local minister, Washington took the stand and announced his subject. "But," he said, "before I proceed with my talk Mr. Olin will sing us an anti-

slavery song bearing on the subject of my talk to-night, which is upon the freedom of the whole human family, whether white or black." The words of the song were as follows:

" The storm winds wildly blowing
 The bursting bellows mock,
 As with their foam crest glowing,
 They dash the sea-girt rock.
 Amid the wild commotion
 A rival of the sea,
 A voice is on the ocean,
 'Be free O man, be free.'

" Behold the sea brine leaping
 High in the murky air,
 List to the trumpet sweeping
 In chainless fury there.
 What moves the mighty torrent
 And bids it fly abroad,
 Or turns the rapid current;
 What but the voice of God?

" Then answer, is the spirit
 Less noble or less free?
 From whom doth it inherit
 The doom of slavery?
 When man can bind the waters
 That they no longer roll,
 Then let him forge the fetters
 To clog the human soul.

" 'Till then is a voice stealing
 From earth and sea and sky,
 And to the soul revealing
 Its immortality.
 The swift wind chants the number
 Careering o'er the sea.
 And earth aroused from slumber
 Re-echos, 'Man, be free.' "

This song was an eye-opener for many of the audience. It was, no doubt, the first anti-slavery song that they had ever heard, and they went wild over it, and wanted more of the same sort. But the speaker began to talk and quiet was soon restored. Washington acquitted himself handsomely and

brought out the strong points for freedom for the whole human family, including the blacks as well as the whites. Also for the voters to leave the old parties and vote the anti-slavery ticket until human bondage should be done away with throughout the United States and the whole of Christendom. Before the meeting closed a collection was taken for the benefit of the speaker, and quite a good sum was added to his purse. Neither did the *Freeman* suffer for a good many valuable subscriptions. Then they bid us good-bye and good-luck in the next town. On we went from town to town in most of the southern counties in the State, and Washington gave good satisfaction in most places; and especially where the leading spirits of the towns visited were of anti-slavery character. Our tour occupied some three weeks' time and we returned home feeling that our labor had not been in vain, as the people turned out in large numbers to welcome the man who was once a slave, to hear of the wrongs that were constantly being perpetrated upon the six millions of slaves in the beautiful land of freedom.

At about this time, after consultation with Mr. Booth, who had come from the East to take the editorship of the *Freeman* we concluded that the paper should be removed to Milwaukee, as that was a growing city, being then the largest in the State and would give us a greater influence in a commercial way, than to continue in so small a town as Waukesha. Finally, the change was made and the name of the paper was also changed to the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*. Mr. Booth came from Connecticut and was a graduate of Yale College, and had formerly edited the *Christian Freeman*, an anti-slavery paper. He was a strong anti-slavery man, and had been all his life. This was in 1847. The first issue of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat* was issued May 24, 1847, under the firm name of Olin & Booth, Mr. Booth being the editor. From that time on the *Free Democrat* prospered. Its circulation largely increased, and the people throughout the State had confidence in the principles it advocated. Mr. Ichabod Coddington, whom we have spoken of before, was still in the field and a strong anti-slavery advocate. He also came from Connecticut. (See portrait.)

This was our last trip with Washington. He had so far become acquainted with the State and with the anti-slavery element, that he could make some trips on his own account in the more northern counties—which he was glad to do.

His meetings were usually well attended, and the people to whom he spoke gave liberally, and he was enabled to make some trips with fair success. Finally, he concluded he would travel up in the northern part of the State and see if he could not find a piece of land that would suit him to settle upon. He found such a piece near Prescott, in Pierce county. Then he closed his relations with the *Freeman* and the anti-slavery cause, and became a small farmer in the northern portion of the State.

We found in the removal of the *American Freeman* to Milwaukee that we had increased responsibilities, as our field was greatly enlarged. We were in quite a large commercial city and were expected to make and furnish a very different paper than we could do in so small a place as Waukesha. The circulation of the paper became quite large and its influence was felt in all parts of the Northwest, but more especially in the State of Wisconsin. The next six years was occupied in building up the reputation of the *Free Democrat*, the name of the paper having been changed from the *American Freeman* while in Waukesha. Messrs. Booth and Coddington made frequent visits to different parts of the State in the interest of the paper and the anti-slavery cause in general. Public opinion was being more and more acted upon in the right direction for the utter abolition of American slavery, as both of the old parties were being influenced to take a more decided action in regard to the subject of human bondage. No doubt the *Free Democrat* had more to do with moulding public opinion for the full and complete abolition of American slavery than any other paper in the Northwest. It was ably edited, as Mr. Booth was a thoroughly educated man and zealous for the perpetuation of the principle of which he was such a strong advocate, and the people could not help but see that the time was now coming when the shackles must fall from the limbs of the slaves and they would go free.



Joshua Glover, the Fugitive Slave.

THE MEMORABLE YEAR OF 1854.

In 1854 we had another very exciting circumstance that came upon us very suddenly. Really it was of more importance to the anti-slavery cause than that of Caroline Quarries, the remembrance of which still remains in the minds of the people of Wisconsin. It was the arrest and imprisonment of Joshua Glover, the fugitive slave that had escaped from St. Louis. He was captured by his master in Racine, brought to Milwaukee and thrown into jail without warrant or authority of any kind. Even the United States Marshal for the State of Wisconsin lent himself to the dishonorable act of going personally to Racine and capturing Glover while at work trying to earn an honest living. Yes, and further, the United States Marshal had the sanction of the United States Judge, Miller, who was a Virginian by birth and a strong advocate of slavery. Of course Glover resisted and force had to be used to bring him under subjection, and he was brought to the Milwaukee jail covered with dirt and blood. This was on Friday, and the United States authorities refused to do anything for the poor, panting fugitive, with all his bruises and bloody clothing still on his back, until the next Monday morning. But there was still some humanity in Milwaukee, and a few resolute men said the law should be vindicated; that Glover must and should have a fair and impartial hearing at once. The sequel shows what was done. Greek met Greek and our side won. The following narrative explains all. How Joshua Glover became a free man and thanked God. But the five or six years of vexatious law-suits that followed the release of Glover was a disgrace to our government and the ruin, financially, of some good citizens of Wisconsin.

THE JOSHUA GLOVER RESCUE AND ITS RESULTS.

There are indeed but few events upon record in the history of the United States, between the revolution and the rebellion, that stirred the public mind more deeply, brought into question a more important principle or raised the populace to a more

dangerous frenzy than the never-to-be forgotten "Glover Rescue," and the war upon S. M. Booth, the main instigator of said rescue.

The name of Sherman M. Booth was one of the most familiar in history. He was one of the original anti-slavery men in the country, and believed that almost any means was justifiable in the work of wiping out the system of human bondage so long existing in the United States. He fought for what he believed and what all the world now acknowledges to be right, and attempted to organize power enough to gain the desired end by helping to found a political party on the principles of right and justice. His enemies, who mobbed Elisha P. Lovejoy, threw his press into the Mississippi river at Alton, Illinois, and then shot him to death and dragged Wm. Lloyd Garrison through the streets of Boston, were as bitter against him and persecuted him as ruthlessly and incessantly. Mr. Booth was induced to come to Wisconsin by the State Liberty Publication Association to take charge of their newspaper, the *American Freeman*, which had been removed from Waukesha to Milwaukee. He arrived in April, 1847, and from that day until President Lincoln sent forth his Emancipation Proclamation, never was silent for a day on the subject of human slavery. He was a graduate of Yale College, and had edited the *Christian Freeman*, at New Haven, Connecticut, with great success, being helped in this enterprise by the great reformer and lecturer, Ichabod Coddington. Mr. Booth always aided the escape of fugitive slaves, but had not been able to stir up the country through its entire length and breadth until the arrest of Joshua Glover, who was an alleged fugitive slave, laboring in a mill in Racine, Wisconsin, in the Spring of 1854.

A slave-owner named Garland, from Missouri, obtained a guide at Racine who directed him to the place where Glover was staying, and he was arrested as a runaway slave from St. Louis. In making the arrest, Glover was frightfully abused and maltreated, although it was declared by eye-witnesses that he made no resistance whatever. He was thrown into a wagon, half conscious and bleeding, and was brought at once to Milwaukee, March 11, 1854. At 9:00 A. M., March 11, 1854,

Mr. Booth received a telegram from the mayor of Racine that a negro named Joshua Glover had been kidnaped near that city by Deputy Marshal Cotton the night previous, and asking him if a warrant had been issued for that purpose. On inquiry Marshal Cotton denied all knowledge of the transaction. But Judge Miller, a pro-slavery United States Judge of the first water, said there had been a warrant issued, and no doubt he would be brought before him for examination. The judge expatiated on the liability of the marshal should the slave escape, and hoped there would be no excitement. Mr. Booth saw the judge and said: "We want a fair and open trial for the fugitive slave and that he be permitted to have counsel." Mr. Booth soon learned that Glover had arrived in Milwaukee and was in the county jail all bruised and bloody and bore marks of the most inhuman and brutal treatment. He at once obtained a saddle horse and rode up and down the streets crying at the top of his voice, "Ho, to the rescue! Ho, to the rescue! Ho, to the rescue." Of course the people became excited and inquired what was the trouble that so much noise should be made on the streets, and on explanation of the cause became more excited and immediately repaired to the jail to see for themselves what was going on and to prevent, if possible, the spiriting away of the colored man, Glover, without a legal hearing. In the meantime Mr. Booth had returned to the jail with some five hundred citizens. Writs of habeas corpus were issued on both the marshal and sheriff. About this time a dispatch was received from Racine stating that a large meeting had been held and strong resolutions passed in regard to a United States Marshal coming into their midst and kidnaping a citizen without legal process, or even having an examination before their own authorities. On reception of this news from Racine, the public became more and more excited. There was an impromptu meeting held and Dr. E. B. Wolcott was appointed Chairman and A. E. Biefeld Secretary. Mr. Booth explained to the thousand or more people that a second meeting had been called at Racine in which the people pledged themselves to do their utmost to rescue Glover by habeas corpus and secure a fair and impartial trial by jury. Speeches were made, a vigil-

ance committee was appointed of twenty-five to wait on Sheriff Page and ascertain if he would obey a writ of habeas corpus. After doing this, the meeting adjourned to meet at the ringing of the bells. At 3:00 P. M. the sheriff made returns that Glover was not in his possession but in the hands of the United States Marshal. A writ was at once served upon United States Marshal Cotton, and a committee, of which C. K. Watkins was chairman, waited on Judge Miller to see if he would obey the writ. The judge pompously informed him that he would not do so; that Glover would remain in jail until 10:00 A. M. on Monday, when he would be brought before him for a hearing.

At 5:00 P. M., a hundred delegates from Racine arrived, headed by the sheriff of the county, with a warrant for the arrest of Garland and United States Marshal Cotton for assault and battery on Glover. They landed at the steamboat wharf and marched to the county jail. The bells were ringing and the people assembled in large numbers. Mr. Booth explained to the Racine delegation what had been done and denounced the "Fugitive Slave Act." But he cautioned the people against violence. Mr. Watkins reported that Judge Miller had decided that the writ of habeas corpus should not be obeyed and that no earthly power should take Glover from the jail before Monday. Mr. Watkins said it was an outrage to keep Glover in jail over the Sabbath without medical aid, as he had been badly assaulted, maimed and covered with blood by the cruel treatment of Garland and the United States Marshal Cotton; that there were times when the people must take the law into their own hands, but whether the present was such a time the people must judge. He would give no advice on that point. After a conference of the vigilance committee with the Racine delegation it was decided to report at the American House, take tea and consult as to the best course to be pursued. Mr. Booth made this announcement publicly, when the crowd made a rush for the jail. On arriving there, a demand was made for the keys of the jail of the under-sheriff of the jail, S. S. Conover. But the request was denied, whereupon, about twenty strong and resolute men seized a large timber some eight or ten inches square and twenty feet long and went for the jail

door; bumb, bumb, bumb, and down came the jail door and out came Glover. About this time, the United States Marshal made his appearance upon the scene, and a rescue was attempted from those who had Glover in their possession, and for about twenty minutes or half an hour the devil was to pay. Glover was well kept in hand by his rescuers from the jail to Wisconsin street, about one thousand people following in the wake. Sometimes it seemed as though the marshal and sheriff's posse would rescue him from the angry populace, but on they went from Wisconsin street to East Water street, and down East Water street to what was then called Walker's Point bridge, while the crowd was constantly increasing. But the victory was for the rescuers. On arriving at the bridge, John A. Messenger, a Democrat, came along and wanted to know what was up. "What is this large crowd in search of," was his inquiry. After being told, he said, "Put that man into my buggy," and no quicker said than done, and away he went with the whole posse of the United States Government in his wake. But he had a fleet and strong horse. He took a westerly course out of the city toward Waukesha, but he meandered on several roads, here and there, so that the slave-hunters on his track gave up the chase and exclaimed, "Lost, lost, lost." Mr. Messenger continued his journey until he arrived at Waukesha, as that was considered the surest avenue of escape for all fugitives from slavery. When he arrived at Waukesha, his horse was pretty well used up, as the roads were heavy and he had been pursued for some distance by men on horseback and even by men on foot, so that he had to put his horse at the top of his speed to escape such a hungry and anxious crowd.

"John A. Messenger was born at Egremont, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1810, and came to Milwaukee in 1836. He had studied for the practice of medicine, but being of active, energetic turn of mind he left the slower ways of professional life and entered into real estate operations.

"He purchased on the west side of Kilbourntown and began making improvements, saying that the west side had more high and dry land and more room for development than any other quarter of the city. Mr. Messenger early began the manufacture of bricks, and to contract for building public and private edifices. Mr. Messenger was a generous, warm-hearted,

impulsive man. No one ever applied to him in vain for charity. In politics, he was a staunch Democrat, but his name will be forever green in history in connection with the rescue of Joshua Glover, an alleged escaped slave. He took the escaped slave in his carriage and drove him from Milwaukee to Waukesha, where a band of anti slavery men relieved him of his charge. In mentioning this drive, and Mr. Messenger's death soon after, one of his biographers wrote: 'When the excitement of the ride was over, and Mr. Messenger had time to think over the events just passed through, into which he had been drawn by his humane impulses, he was nearly overwhelmed with anxiety.' He was a Democrat and had violated the 'Fugitive Slave Act.' If discovered, he would be punished. His only hope of escaping punishment for this crime was that in the ride from Milwaukee to Waukesha he had not been recognized except by friends. In order, therefore, to better cover his tracks, he drove at once from Waukesha to Racine, at which place he had friends with whom he remained over night. Those friends were alarmed by his strange actions. Mr. Messenger was naturally light-hearted and jovial, but that night he was gloomy and silent. He paced the floor all night and refused to eat or drink. On his returning to Milwaukee he found the excitement running at its highest pitch. The slave sympathizers were eager to catch any one who had aided Glover's escape, and the slave-owner was fierce in his demands for legal and summary redress. However, Mr. Messenger escaped punishment, but his death, which occurred soon after, August 7, 1854, was said by his friends to have been hastened by the mental suffering from the part he took in the Glover rescue, or rather resulting from his fear of the consequences."

But he arrived late at night. His knowing W. D. Bacon was an abolitionist, he went direct to his house, which was where the Spring City Hotel is now located, in the village of Waukesha. It was thought best to keep Glover, whose hair was still covered with blood and his clothing dirty and torn from maltreatment received at Racine, hidden in their village. So Vernon Tichenor, W. D. Holbrook, Charley Blackwell and others were called in for consultation. Two things were necessary: a safe place and a reliable man. Finally, Vernon Tichenor went across the fields in the mud and darkness to the house of Moses Tichenor, his father, about two miles south of the village, and aroused him from bed. Mr. Tichenor at once consented to take charge of Glover. On his return, Vernon Tichenor was

chosen to act as guide in conducting Glover to his father's house. On arriving there, Mr. Tichenor saw several persons in the dim light at his father's house, and instinctively drew back, thinking that Glover had been followed; but on looking more closely, he saw W. D. Bacon and W. D. Holbrook, who had kept silently along to see that the fugitive was not captured. Glover was hidden in Mr. Tichenor's barn until C. C. Olin had returned from Milwaukee and made arrangements to carry him back to Racine, where only a few days before he had been captured by United States Marshal Cotton and the slave-owner, Garland, from St. Louis.

There was great rejoicing in Racine when the people found that Glover had escaped from the U. S. Marshal Cotton in Milwaukee, and was taken in a round-about way to Waukesha, by John A. Messenger and thence to Racine in the night time by the way of Rochester, by C. C. Olin. At this time of the year, March, 1854, the roads were very muddy and rough, but Mr. Olin, knowing the country pretty well, went directly to Muskego Center, where he struck the Milwaukee and Janesville plank road, and from there on he found good sailing. He had a fleet team, and about three hours from leaving Waukesha he was before the door of R. E. Ely, at Rochester. "Hello," he says, "who comes there?" "A friend, C. C. Olin, from Waukesha," was the reply. So out came Mr. Ely. We knowing him well, he said: "Well, what has called you here at this time in the night?" I said, "I have a precious load. I have a colored man by the name of Joshua Glover, who is assuming to be an American citizen and is fleeing from the grasp of the promoters and abettors of the fugitive slave law. They had him arrested only a few days since in Racine, taken to Milwaukee, and without the least shadow of law put him in the county jail, and were determined to return him to slavery under the infamous fugitive slave code. But a few determined men, S. M. Booth being the ring-leader, was as determined that this thing should not be done. A posse was raised in the city, the jail door was demolished and the slave taken to Waukesha and is here in my wagon, and by the help of such men as you, sir, I am bound for Racine,

where those infamous scoundrels found him at work as a peaceable citizen. Now, sir, I want your team, as you see mine look a little jaded, as we have been only a little over three hours coming from Waukesha." "Have a team," says Mr. Ely. "Yes, and here is five dollars to go with it." Mr. Ely says, "Is this not glorious that these slave hunters can be thwarted in their vile attempt to send a poor human being back into human bondage?" Mr. Ely got out the team and hitched them to Mr. Olin's wagon.

In the meantime we had taken Glover into the house, as Mr. Ely and wife wanted to see him, and after a hot cup of tea and lunch, we started on the underground railroad, as we had done from Waukesha. We met with no resistance on our way. At about 7 o'clock A. M., we deposited Joshua Glover at the house of the Rev. M. P. Kinney, a Congregational minister there, to be protected by the good people of Racine until some safe means could be provided to send him to Canada. It was a fitting place for him to return to, as only a few days before he was at work as a quiet, industrious citizen, trying to enjoy the rights and privileges of a citizen, when he was pounced upon by a Southern slave-owner and hunter, and aid given by a United States Marshal, which our government ought to be ashamed of, and deprived of his liberty. But the citizens of Racine saw justice done. Glover was sent in a few days to the land of freedom, never more to be a slave or recaptured. On March 15, four days after Glover was recaptured, S. M. Booth was publicly burned in effigy by those who favored the slavery party. The house of W. D. Bacon, at Waukesha, referred to as the one in which the fugitive passed the first night after escaping from the Milwaukee jail, and in which he received food and medical aid, now forms a portion of the famous Spring City Hotel. In 1873 Judge Miller, who did everything in his power to deliver Glover over to his master and secure the punishment of Booth and Rycraft, visited this room in the Spring City Hotel, in company with Salmon P. Chase. He then admitted that twenty years had modified his opinion of slave-holding and slave-hunting, and that mere loyalty to party was often stronger than their love for the right.

To return to the scene in Milwaukee, Sheriff Morrison, of Racine, arrested Garland the same evening (March 11, 1854), for assault and battery on Glover. Judge Miller issued a writ of habeas corpus on the sheriff, and on Monday following he discharged Garland on a hearing, deciding that until Garland executed his writ and obtained his slave he could not be interfered with by legal power from this State and that "in the execution of his slave warrant he was justified in using any violence, even to the taking of life, if necessary, to secure his slave, and that no State power could interrupt such violence." On the 15th day of March Mr. Booth was first arrested by Marshal Abelman and brought before United States Commissioner Winfield Smith. The examination was postponed till the 21st of March, when, after three days' examination and trial, he was held in the sum of \$2,000, Dr. Chas. E. Wonderly becoming his bail, to answer any bill of indictment prepared against him at the July term of the United States District Court. On the 25th of March Mr. Booth was sued by Benj. S. Garland, of Missouri, for the value of his slave and damages claimed of \$2,000, J. E. Arnold, counsel for the plaintiff. Soon after this Mr. Booth was surrendered. A writ of habeas corpus was granted by Judge A. D. Smith, of the State Supreme Court, and after argument of the case he was discharged on the grounds: Firstly, that the commitment was insufficient; secondly, that the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 was unconstitutional, because Congress had no power to legislate for the recapture of fugitive slaves, and because that act annuls the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury. The case was appealed to the full bench of the Supreme Court at the July term, and after a very full and able argument the court unanimously affirmed the order for his discharge. But Justice Crawford dissented and Chief Justice Whiton concurred in the opinion of Justice Smith, that the Fugitive Slave Act was unconstitutional. In the meantime the United States District Court was in session and a bill of indictment had been found against S. M. Booth and others. Booth was arrested in July, the next day after his return from Madison. He offered the same person, Dr. Wonderly, as bail, but the judge refused to accept him (though he offered to qualify in twenty minutes the sum demanded), on the

ground that the doctor had before taken as surety. Mr. Booth declined to give other bail, went to jail and again applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which was denied on the ground that United States jurisdiction had attached and that comity required the State Court to presume that the District Court, on hearing, would pronounce the Fugitive Slave Act unconstitutional and discharge him, and that it could not interfere while the case was pending in the Federal Court.

The news of the refusal of this writ caused much excitement, and a raid on the jail was apprehended. Marshal Abelman went to Booth in his cell and offered to accept the same bail which Judge Miller had refused, and urged the matter with some pertinacity, offering to go after Dr. Wonderly himself. Finally, Booth consented, and was released at 8 o'clock Saturday evening, having been in prison ten days and six hours. A special term of the United States District Court was held on November 20, for the purpose of trying the Glover rescue cases, but Mr. Booth being confined by a severe attack of typhoid fever had his case postponed. John Rycraft, however, indicted with him for the same offense, was tried and convicted. At the January term Mr. Booth was put on trial. The motion of his counsel that the indictment should be set aside on the ground, as was shown by the affidavits of four witnesses, that two of the Grand Jury which had indicted him were strongly prejudiced against the defendant, and expressed themselves in favor of his conviction, was overruled. The trial lasted five days, and was marked by a very bitter spirit against the defendant, the District Attorney being aided by one of Mr. Booth's strongest and most virulent personal and political enemies. The unfairness of the judge was the subject of general comment by the press and people. Under his instructions, the jury brought in a verdict at 9 o'clock Saturday night, after deliberating seven hours, of not guilty on the first three counts of resisting United States power, and guilty on the last two counts of aiding Joshua Glover to escape. The judge charged the jury that this fact alone, that Mr. Booth drew and presented to the meeting in the court-house the following resolutions, was enough to convict him:

“ *Resolved*, As citizens of Milwaukee, that every person has an indefeasable right to a fair and impartial trial by jury on all questions involving personal liberty.

“ *Resolved*, That the writ of habeas corpus is the great defense of freedom, and that we demand for this prisoner, as well as for our own protection, that this sacred writ shall be obeyed.

“ *Resolved*, That we pledge ourselves to stand by this prisoner and do our utmost to secure for him a fair and impartial trial by jury.”

The sentiment of the press and people in regard to the trial was fairly expressed by the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, as follows :

“ The manner in which the trial has been conducted has shocked the public sense of right and outraged the love for fair play. The impaneling of the grand and pe'tit jurors was a mockery of justice, and if acquiesced in establishes the right of the United States officers to select whom they please for that purpose, or, in plain phrase, to pack whenever it suits them. The leanings of the court, too, were evidently against the defendant, and mixed up with the professional zeal which animated the prosecution was more of personal vindictiveness toward Mr. Booth, than became them as the United States court.”

It was said the jurors understood that the court and not the United States was the prosecutor, and the following preamble and resolution were adopted by three of them in order to set themselves right before the public :

“ WHEREAS, The jurors who were sworn to decide in the case in the United States District Court and Sherman M. Booth for aiding and abetting in the escape of Glover on the 11th of March, 1854, have adopted and most cheerfully publish the following resolution :

“ *Resolved*, That while we feel bound ourselves by a solemn oath to perform a most painful duty in declaring the defendant guilty of the above charge, and thus making him suffer the penal-

ties of a cruel and odious law, yet, at the same time in so doing, we declare that he performed a benevolent and humane act, and we thus record our condemnation of the 'Fugitive Slave Law,' and earnestly commend him to the clemency of the court.

“(Signed)

“GEO. F. AUSTIN.

“DAVID PHELP.

“WM. FINKLER.”

“MILWAUKEE, January 13, 1855.”

On the 15th of January motions were made for arrest of judgment and for a new trial, on the ground of insufficiency of the indictment and proof, and the prejudice of jurors. To sustain this position the affidavits of eight responsible witnesses were offered, proving that two of the jurors that convicted him had declared previous to the trial that Mr. Booth ought to be convicted and punished to the fullest possible extent. But the motions, after argument, were overruled, and on the 23d day of January, Mr. Booth was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000, and \$461.01 costs, and to be imprisoned until this fine and costs were paid. Mr. Rycraft, who had been convicted of the same offense, was sentenced at the same time to ten (10) days imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$200. Both were immediately taken to the county jail amidst the greatest possible excitement. The news of this sentence produced almost an uncontrollable commotion and indignation in the city and throughout the State, and meetings, numerous attended were held everywhere in the country, pledging the sympathy and help of the people to save the convicted men from pecuniary loss. An application was again made to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, and on Monday, the 29th of January, at sunrise, the prisoners, in charge of the sheriff and preceded by a band or music and accompanied by their counsel, were escorted by a large number of their friends, amid the firing of cannons and the ringing of church bells to the railroad depot to take the cars for Madison, where court was in session. On Saturday, February 3, after a full hearing, the Supreme Court unanimously discharged them, on

the ground that no offense was charged against them in the indictment. Justices Whiton and Smith thus formed opinions holding the fugitive slave law or act unconstitutional and void.

This decision was hailed with acclamation by the Republican press through the State, and was responded to by a considerable portion of the Democratic press of this State. Meetings were numerous held and resolutions passed pledging the support of the people to the decision of the Supreme Court, and mass a State convention of the more radical portion was held in this city, and a Rescue Fund Committee appointed to raise money to defray the expenses of the slave trials in the past, and any that might come up in the future. About two-thirds of the expenses of the trial was made by contributions, the balance was paid by the prisoners. The general feeling of the press and the people was well expressed by the *Milwaukee Sentinel*, of February 6, 1855, at the close of a graphic and spirited review of the Glover rescue trials, written by Rufus King, as follows: "So stands the case to-day. Messrs. Booth and Bycraft, by the fiat of our State Court, have been cleared from their fines and imprisonment, to which the Federal Court had subjected them. The Fugitive Slave Act has again been pronounced unconstitutional and void by the Supreme Tribunal of the State. The great writ of liberty has been sustained. The threatening siege of slavery aggression has been stayed in its course. The birthright of Wisconsin's youngest and fairest offspring of the immortal ordinance of 1787 has been nobly vindicated.

"Slavery or involuntary servitude, except for crime, can not and will not be tolerated within her borders. Kidnaping finds no favor with her courts, no protection in her jails, no countenance among her people. Wisconsin is and will remain a Free State, and while she claims no desire to intermeddle in the domestic affairs of her sister sovereignties, she will at least assert and exercise at all times, and at any hazard, the power to protect her own citizens, and to maintain and defend in all their integrity the writ of habeas corpus and the right of trial by jury."

The Supreme Court also instructed its clerk to deny to the United States District Court the right to review the decision in this case. The State Supreme Court also refused to send up the papers on a writ of error to the United States District Court. At the judicial election held that year Orasmus Cole was chosen Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, over Justice Crawford, by an official majority of 7,148, no returns having been received from the counties of Chippewa, Door, Douglass, Jackson, Kewannee, LaCross and Polk. The sole issue was the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the Fugitive Act. This was a tremendous majority for those days. At the April term of the United States District Court the suit of Garland and Booth, for the value of Glover, came on, and after a trial of four days the jury disagreed and were discharged, having been out fifty-two and one-half hours. The trial was characterized by greater vindictiveness on the part of the court and prosecution, if possible, than on the criminal suit. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* said: "The judge's charge was very strong against the defendant, even more pointed than the argument of complainant's council." At the July term, held at Madison, the case came up again for trial, and after a three days contest resulted in a verdict against Mr. Booth of \$1,000 and costs. The Madison *State Journal* said of the judge's charge: "The charge of the judge to the jury transcended any of his former efforts in that line, if possible. We have heard but one expression from those who listened to it. It left the jury no choice, providing they heard it, but to bring in a verdict against the defendant. It seems even more partial toward Garland, the slave-hunter, than did the argument of his feed attorney.

The Republican legislative caucus which nominated Judge Doolittle for United States Senator, January 18, 1857, adopted strong State's Rights resolutions endorsing the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, and concluding with the following:

"*Resolved*, That in the application of these principles, we hold it an imperative duty to stand firmly by the Supreme Court in asserting the rights of the State tribunals to procure final judgment in all cases involving the reserved rights of the

State in declaring the 'Fugitive Slave Law' unconstitutional, and in shielding all the inhabitants of the State from the execution of unconstitutional enactments without right of review by any federal tribunal."

In the winter of 1858-'9, the United States Supreme Court assumed jurisdiction of the case of Mr. Booth without the papers or a certified copy of the record, and proceeded to review the decision of the Wisconsin State Court and send down its remitter requiring it to review its former judgment, discharging Mr. Booth from imprisonment and to remand him into federal custody. This the Wisconsin Supreme Court refused to do, denying the appellate jurisdiction of the United States Supreme Court over it pending. After the decision of the Supreme Court at Washington, the legislature, in March, 1858, passed joint resolutions denouncing the action of the United States Supreme Court, sustaining the decision of the State Supreme Court and recommended resistance as the only available and therefore rightful remedy. They had the sanction of every Republican vote in both houses and the approval of the Governor of the State.

In April, 1859, the judicial election again turned solely on this issue. Byron Paine, who had been Mr. Booth's counsel in the rescue case, being a candidate for Associate Justice against Wm. P. Lynde, was elected over him by a small majority. In connection with the rescue trials the name of Byron Paine is deserving of special mention. Mr. Booth could have had for his counsel such men as John P. Hale, Charles Sumner, S. P. Chase. But after mature deliberation he chose Mr. Paine, then not more than a youth. The curly haired, fair faced young barrister was chosen for the astonishing knowledge of the laws and doctrines of State Rights which he had displayed in an exhaustive article on that subject. His performance in court was declared to have been wonderful for eloquence, bearing and argument upon the laws governing the case.

In February, 1859, the U. S. Marshal levied upon Mr. Booth's cylinder press and steam engine to satisfy the judgment of Garland. The press and engine sold for \$175, and in April the Marshal made another levy on the printing office to satisfy the

balance of the judgment. Mr. Booth replevined his property in the Circuit Court and recovered them. Garland appealed to the State Supreme Court, and on March 1, 1860, Mr. Booth was again arrested by U. S. Marshal Beaver, on his way home from the railroad depot, and was confined in the U. S. Custom House in this city. His counsel applied for a writ of habeas corpus, but as Justice Paine declined to act, on account of having been Booth's counsel before his first discharge, and as Chief Justice Dixon had decided the Fugitive Slave Act constitutional the court was equally divided, and the application failed. Another application was made, on the ground that there was no authority of law for imprisoning him in the Custom House; but Judge Dixon decided that this averment should have been made in the first application, and again refused the writ. While Mr. Booth was lying in jail, Edward Daniels, of Ripon, who had been State geologist, and who soon after, as Colonel, raised the first regiment of cavalry, consulted with O. H. LaGrange, afterward a Colonel and Superintendent of U. S. Mint at San Francisco, Cal., as to what should be done. They, with others, matured plans, which Mr. Daniels submitted to Charles Sumner. The substance of those plans were, that if Booth should be denied any of the privileges usually granted to prisoners under arrest for any alleged offense, a body of men should rescue him from persecution. Sumner indorsed them. Therefore, on the last day Daniels and LaGrange proceeded to Milwaukee and made deliberate preparations to rescue Mr. Booth, take him from the Custom House and flee with him into the country. The time set for this humane act was Aug: 1, 1860, at noon. At about this time Messrs. Daniels and LaGrange left the *Free Democrat* office, being armed to the teeth, went directly to the Custom House. On reaching the first story they came in contact with a guard, who said, "Who comes there?" and by the time these words were out of his mouth he was told to move on up the stairs or he would be a gone sucker, and on seeing that the intruders meant business he moved double quick for the next flight. On arriving at the top of the next flight of stairs they encountered another guard, but he was also told to keep perfectly quiet and unlock the door to Mr. Booth's room, which was done without any resist-

ance, whatever. Mr. Booth was invited to follow his leader, which was done without much regret, and the two guards were told to take the place of Mr. Booth and to keep quiet at the peril of their lives. After this was done, and they were behind locked and barred doors, Mr. Booth and the two trusted friends, Daniels and LaGrange, sought the street as soon as possible. They made their way across Grand Avenue bridge and out of sight of the people as soon as possible. Mr. Booth and his friends proceeded north from Milwaukee, and reached Waupun, where they stayed three days. On August 4th they passed on to Ripon, the home of Daniels and LaGrange, under an armed escort from Waupun. Notice that he would speak in the city hall at Ripon was sent out, and in the evening the building and surrounding streets were filled. The meeting was duly organized by electing Wm. Starr, a prominent public man, chairman, and C. J. Allen, who once edited the Milwaukee *Daily Life*, as secretary.

When Mr. Booth appeared to speak he was greeted with such applause as no other man had ever received in that city. He had proceeded for some time with his speech to the dense throng when Deputy Marshal Francis D. McCarty, now a resident of Milwaukee, arrived from Fon du Lac and, appearing suddenly on the platform said: "I have a warrant for the arrest of Mr. Booth." McCarty barely succeeded in laying one hand on Mr. Booth when he was thrust away by the crowd amid deafening shouts of. "Shoot him!" "Kill him!" "Hang him!" A scene of intense and indescribable confusion and excitement followed, during which McCarty was hustled out of the hall by the enraged people and kicked and beaten down the stairs to the street. He escaped by entrenching himself in the "Maper House." When order had been restored a resolution was offered by A. E. Bovey: "*Resolved*, That S. M. Booth shall not be rearrested in Ripon." This was adopted amid deafening shouts and hurrahs. A league of freedom was formed to protect Mr. Booth from the federal officials. The Vigilance Committee, which was headed by O. H. LaGrange, Edward Daniels, A. E. Bovey, Dana Lamb, A. B. Pratt and others hardly less prominent, among them Asa Kinney, one

of Milwaukee's earliest settlers and best known citizens, they succeeded in evading the deputy marshal or in overpowering him. Mr. Booth was removed from Ripon to Dartford, a small place about six miles west of Ripon, where he was secreted for several weeks. But his secretion became somewhat irksome, and as the excitement had in the meantime died away, he ventured to go to Berlin and was there several days before it came to the ears of the Federal Court and United States Marshal of his whereabouts. But steps were soon taken if possible to have him rearrested and punished. October 8, Mr. Booth was arrested on the streets of Berlin and immediately taken to a special train, and in less than five hours was again in the third story of the Custom House in the city of Milwaukee.

A few days later Colonel Daniels was arrested by the United States Marshal and taken before Judge Andrew G. Miller, at Milwaukee, and the worst pro-slavery judge that this country ever saw, as it was his custom in all fugitive slave cases to return them to their task-masters without as much as a look of sympathy for the poor down-trodden slave.

When asked by the judge to plead, he arose and declared he did what was right. He acknowledged the charges against him. He had acted with forethought after mature deliberation, but had committed no crime. He then proceeded to justify what he had done, warning the court that it would be repeated if having an opportunity, and making a most eloquent but scathing attack on Judge Miller and all who aided, upheld or sympathized with the spirit and provisions of the infamous Fugitive Slave Act. The judge fined Mr. Daniels twenty-five dollars and costs, which he paid at once with a good grace.

Only a very small portion of the federal officials were in sympathy with Judge Miller, and although compelled to obey their oaths of office, joined with others in asking Mr. Booth to make a statement of his case and forward it to President James Buchanan. He finally consented to do so, although it was contrary to his desires and wishes in the matter, as he had been persecuted and hunted up and down the county just because he had done his duty in trying to protect one of his fellow beings

that was in trouble and fleeing from his task master from another State. But he made the following statement:

“ To the President of the United States :

“ SIR—The undersigned respectfully represents that on the 23d of January, 1855, he was sentenced by the United States District Court of Wisconsin to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$1,000 and costs, taxed at \$461.01, and to be imprisoned till the fine and costs were paid, for an alleged violation of the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 ; that I was discharged from the judgment of said District Court on a writ of habeas corpus on the 3d day of February, 1855, by the Supreme Court of the State of Wisconsin on two grounds:

“First, that the Fugitive Slave Act was unconstitutional; and second that the indictment under which I was convicted was fatally defective.

“Justin Crawford while affirming the constitutionality of the act, held, with other members of the court, that the indictment charged me with no offense against the act ; that on the 1st day of March, 1860, more than five years after this discharge, and after the Supreme Court of this State had refused to reverse, and had thereby re-affirmed its former judgment, discharging me from imprisonment; and after the Legislature of this State had passed formal resolutions which were approved by the Governor, sustaining the decision of the State Court, I was re-arrested and re-imprisoned on the old sentence on a warrant from the United States District Court for this district and am still in prison.

“ That I regard my conviction and sentence as unjust and illegal, and my imprisonment as an outrage on my rights and the rights of a sovereign State. That I am not able to pay my fines and costs, nor do I believe that a prolongation of my imprisonment will enable or dispose me to pay them. That the object of the government in imprisoning me was to vindicate an obnoxious statute. That was done long ago as fully as it could be by my perpetual imprisonment. But if its object is to compel me to acknowledge the Fugitive Slave Act as a constitutional law, that is not the provisions of government to control man's

opinion, and that no length of imprisonment can change my belief. The Fugitive Slave Act of 1854, is a violation of the fundamental law of the land. That the fact that one was sentenced with me for the same alleged offense, and who now sustains the same relation to the United States District Court and to one State Court in this case that I do, is permitted to go at large while I am imprisoned, gives me just ground to regard my imprisonment as the fruit of personal vindictiveness, rather than of a regard for law; that I do not ask for mercy, but for the recognition and restoration of my rights, and though the Government can never undo the wrong it has done me, yet, as a peaceable and law-abiding citizen, I have a right to demand that it shall cease to oppress me, and that you, as its chief executive, will do me the partial justice of discharging me from this unjust judgment, and order my release from imprisonment. The above statement, designed, without disrespect, to place my position clearly before the Government, is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

“SHERMAN M. BOOTH.”

To this letter of Mr. Booth's, Attorney-General Jerry S. Black, replied in scathing terms, as he recited the record, not the facts in the case. He said, “of his guilt not a doubt can be entertained. In fact,” he said, “I am not aware that it has ever been denied by himself.” But after laying down the law in regard to returning fugitive slaves, and the liability of all persons that helped to secret or helped such persons to escape from their lawful masters, he says that Mr. Booth ought to be severely punished for violating the United States statute in regard to the Fugitive Slave Act. But he says the law is sufficiently vindicated whenever the sentence of the proper court is executed upon him. He has already served out his term of imprisonment and the Government has no right to demand more than the payment of the fine and costs as a condition of his discharge. In his petition he says that he is not able to pay the fine, and if such be the fact, holding him until he does pay it is an equivalent to a sentence of perpetual imprisonment. This may be such a hardship as no government ought to inflict, because it would be making this law operate upon a poor man

with a severity which a rich man would not feel. To prevent the inequality the present state of the law furnishes no remedy, except in the exercise of the pardoning *power*, but Booth has never asked for such clemency in good faith, both of his papers being filled with insolent expressions, etc., of the law under which he was suffering. Thus Attorney Black wound up his tirade against Mr. Booth, by the following statement: "If Mr. Booth's petition had consisted of a simple statement that he was wholly destitute of means to pay his fines and costs, or any part thereof, and that he asked the clemency of the *Executive* to relieve him from imprisonment as a consequence of his poverty, such a statement, verified by his own oath and corroborated by the testimony of one or two respectable witnesses, well acquainted with his pecuniary circumstances, would have put his application upon an entirely different footing and entitled it to consideration, which at present is not the case."

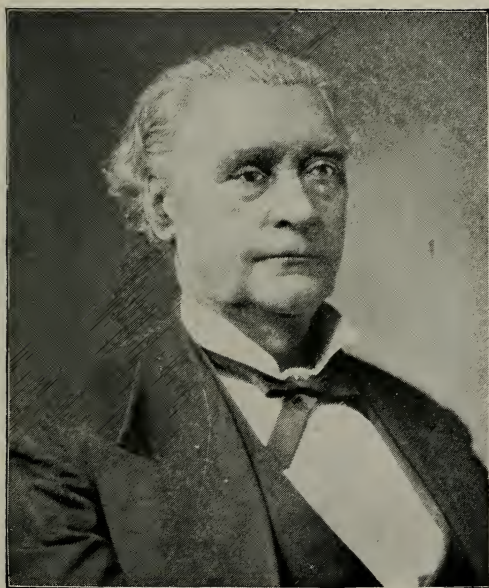
Great indignation was manifested when Atty.-Gen. Black's reply was received. It was at once proposed to again forcibly enter the jail and rescue the prisoner. But this was not done, and Mr. Booth lay in prison about one year, being finally pardoned by President Buchanan. This was said to have been done on the recommendation of Atty.-Gen. Black, who saw the fast-approaching rebellion, and saw also that the Booth affair had incensed public opinion in the North against the administration, while it had not strengthened the President in the South. The pardon ended the whole affair, which had occupied the attention of the people, the press and the courts during a period of seven years, and soon after Mr. Booth left Milwaukee, financially ruined. Mr. Booth once owned a very creditable dwelling house on Second street, between Sycamore and Clyburn streets; also No. 1 Grand avenue, where Henry Wehr's beer saloon now stands, besides having a large interest in the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, with C. C. Olin, C. C. Sholes, Judge A. D. Smith and others. Mr. Booth now resides in Chicago, John Bycraft, sentenced with him, resides on Clinton street, Milwaukee. Edward Daniels lives near Washington in Virginia, O. H. LaGrange lives on the Pacific Coast, John Messenger is dead, W. D. Bacon lives in Waukesha, Vernon

Tichenor is dead and C. C. Olin lives in Indianapolis. Thus ended the greatest tragedy that was ever enacted in the United States in the arrest and release by the underground railway of the slave, Joshua Glover, who escaped from St. Louis, Mo.

During the seven years, from March 11, 1854, not only were the people of Wisconsin interested in the outcome of the Fugitive Slave Act, but the best talented men in the country were up in arms in regard to the unconstitutionality of the act itself.

We will mention some of the names of the most prominent anti-slavery men that took an active part in seeing justice done in the State of Wisconsin, and upholding the law concerning the returning of fugitive slaves to their masters: Charles Sumner, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts; John P. Hale, of Maine; Garrett Smith, Horace Greeley and Abel Brown, of New York; Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, New York; Harriet Beecher Stowe, of Connecticut; Solomon P. Chase, of Ohio; Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; Elisha P. and Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois (southern part), and Charles Volney Dyer and J. H. Collins, of Chicago; Rev. Ichabod Coddington, S. M. Booth, Lewis Washington, a fugitive from Maryland, and Frederick Douglass, once a slave, Washington. All of these men were giving their time and attention more or less to help sustain the laws of the land, and see that justice was done to all that were concerned in this struggle for the freedom of those in bondage.

No doubt but what the bold stand these men had taken had a good deal to do in bringing on our civil war and overthrowing slavery. We had two strong men in Chicago. Their eyes and ears were always open to the wants of the panting fugitive. We are referring to Dr. Charles Volney Dyer and J. H. Collins. We will give an instance when Dr. Dyer let humanity take the place of cruelty and the return of a fugitive to slavery. Instead of his permitting the slave to be returned, as he was already handcuffed, he broke the chain from the fugitive's wrists and told him to flee for his life, which he did in double-quick time. In less than three minutes the officers came for their prey and, behold, he was gone. On inquiry of the doctor where the slave boy was his reply was, "that he was absorbed in the com-



XII.

Charles Volney Dyer, Chicago, Ill.—Deceased.



munity." Thus the slave-owner lost a valuable piece of property, and another human chattle had regained his right to freedom and to be his own master. No doubt Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" had more to do with wiping out the root and heart of American slavery than any other cause. "Uncle Tom" was read by millions of people. It was first published in the *National Era* at Washington, in its weekly issues, and then put into book form and published in twenty-five different languages, and was read by high and low, rich and poor, and it really seemed as if the whole world was reading "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

All of these causes combined were brought to bear upon this blight in our country's history, that it seemed as though it was foreordained that such a blot on the body politic must be wiped out. And so it was; and now, after more than thirty years; this great stain upon our land has disappeared. Yet we like to review the ground and call to mind the many sacrifices t at the anti-slavery advocates have made to accomplish these great events.

We publish in connection with our history some sketches of our friends, and quite a number of portraits of those that took part in the rescue and escape of Caroline Quarles and Joshua Glover to the land of freedom.

Really we know of only three persons that are now alive that were the main instigators in the escape of these two fugitives. They are S. M. Booth, of Chicago, W. D. Bacon, of Waukesha, and C. C. Olin, of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Edward Daniels and O. H. LaGrange, the rescuers of Mr. Booth, from the post-office in Milwaukee may be alive, but their residence is unknown to us.

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Mrs. Mary Olin	South Sodus, Wayne county, New York
Emily Olin	Cambridge, New York
Stephen Olin	Genesee Village, Genesee county, Michigan
Jeptha Olin	Medina, Medina county, Ohio
Merritt Olin	Yates City, Knox county, Illinois
James H. Olin	Los Angeles, California
John J. Olin	P. O. box 107, Wilcox, Nebraska
Florence Olin	Falcon, Colorado
Mrs. Whitman A. Olin	Leadville, Colorado
Mrs. Parthenia E. Olin-Robinson	Falcon, Colorado
James A. Olin	Junction City, Kansas
Fred E. Olin	Pueblo, Colorado
Henry Olin	901 Bowery street, Bay City, Michigan
John C. Olin	Reid Station, Kent county, Michigan
Gertrude E. Olin	Northfield, Minnesota
Nathaniel J. Olin	1121 West 17th street, Kansas City, Missouri
C. C. Olin	529 Park avenue, Indianapolis, Indiana

P.

Mrs. E. W. Parker	Garden City, Blue Earth county, Minnesota
Mrs. Freeloove Olin-Palmer	North Lansing, Michigan
Mrs. Caroline Place	Morley, St. Lawrence county, New York
Mrs. Edna J. Porter	221 North Kedzie street, Chicago, Illinois
Mrs. Freeloove Olin-Palmer	McLean, Illinois
George E. Palmer	318 Washington avenue, N. Lansing, Michigan
Thomas R. Palmer	Lansing, Michigan
Miss Lottie Palmer	Lansing, Michigan
James Palmer	McLean, Illinois
Mrs. Miranda S. Day-Page	Crary's Mills, St. Lawrence county, New York
Miss Pearl Pool	Battle Creek, Michigan
John Olin Palmer	Fisher, Champaign county, Illinois
Marc E. Palmer	Piper City, Ford county, Illinois
Harry M. Palmer	McLean, Illinois
George S. Palmer	3811 Michigan avenue, Chicago, Illinois
David G. Palmer	774 West 12th street, Chicago, Illinois
Charles D. Palmer	1 and 2 West Van Buren street, Chicago, Illinois

LXXXVIII

R.

Ezra J. Rice	Sacramento, Illinois
Henry L. Rice	Omaha, Gallatin county, Illinois
Mrs. Lydia L. Rodman	North Lansing, Michigan
Mrs. Maria B. Robinson	Middleport, New York
Mrs. Effe Ida Rose	Shopere, Wisconsin
Mrs. S. W. Roberts	Minneapolis, Minnesota
Mrs. Minnie Abigail-Round	Clarendon, Vermont
Julius D. Roberts	Harvey, Illinois
Mrs. Charles G. Roberts	Clinton, Iowa
David Roberts	Hastings, Nebraska
Sidney Olin Roberts	Thawville, Illinois
Calvin G. Roberts	Thawville, Illinois
Mrs. Kate Russell	Oak Park, Illinois
Mrs. Charlotte L. Healy-Rice	Omaha, Gallatin county, Illinois
Flora Stewart Root	Hartford, Van Buren county, Michigan
Mrs. Diantha Richmond	Liverpool, Medina county, Ohio
Mrs. Parthenia Olin-Robinson	Phillipsburg, Kansas

S.

John Emery Sweet	Florence, Kansas
Norman E. Sweet	Tomah, Wisconsin
Mrs. Mary J. Sheldon	Perry, New York
Mrs. Betsy N. Olin-Stockwell	South Shaftsbury, Vermont
Mrs. L. M. Olin-Stockwell	South Shaftsbury, Vermont
Olin Scott	Bennington, Vermont
Henry O Sweet	Madrid, New York
Julia Saunders	South Shaftsbury, Vermont
George Smith	Addison, Vermont
Henry Smith	Addison, Vermont
Robert D. Story	Norris City, Illinois
Mrs. Emily Olin-Scaddin	Greenville, Michigan
John C. Sample	Rich Hill, Bates county, Missouri
Mrs. Sarah A. Sherman	2400 LaFayette street, Denver, Colorado
Mrs. Ella Irene Stever	Cadott, Wisconsin
William Shell	Prairie Du Sac, Wisconsin
William T. Sample	Ada, Kansas
Miss Mariett A. Olin-Smith	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Hattie E. Olin-Smith	Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Frank R. Olin-Smith	Waterbury, South Dakota
Mrs. Laureathe S. Saunders	Shaftsbury, Vermont
William D. Smith	1193 Bonney avenue, Chicago, Illinois
William D. Smith, Jr., 1193 Bonney avenue, or Room 1202 Monadnock Building, cor. Dearbon and Jackson streets, Chicago, Illinois	
Mrs. Ada Bell Story	Ouray, Colorado

LXXXIX

J. M. Smith	"Phillips' House," Dayton, Ohio
Mr. Frank Strong	Marshfield, Wisconsin
Levering N. Sweet	Tomah, Wisconsin
James M. Sweet	Room 87, 314 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois
Mary Bryant Spence	Norris City, Illinois
Weston O. Smith	Alameda, California
Mrs. Ella R. Sweatt	Toledo, Iowa
Mrs. Arletta Olin-Sweatt	Freeport, Illinois
Mrs. Orelia A. Scott	Walton, Michigan
Alex. Stewart	Garden City, Minnesota
Mr. L. H. Searls	Conductor C. M. & St. P. R. R., Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Arima D. Smith	Clarendon, Vermont
Mrs. Harriet Olin-Stewart	3105 Lawrence street, Denver, Colorado
Olin A. Smith	Addison, Vermont
Everett and Mary Stewart	Toquin, Van Buren county, Michigan
James Smith	Bridge street and St. Louis avenue, Kansas City, Missouri
Mr. L. Shell	Sibley, Iowa
Laurela P. Saunders	South Shaftsbury, Vermont
Mrs. Sarah Arletta Sailors	Sailors' Springs, Clay county, Illinois
Sary L. Day-Smith	Norwood, St. Lawrence county, New York
Edgar H. Stewart	Toquin, Van Buren county, Michigan
Ashman Stewart	Covert, Michigan
Mrs. Charlotte Stockwell	South Shaftsbury, Vermont
Mrs. Julia P. Stephens, daughter of I. Codding	458 Holly avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota

T.

Robert J. Taylor	Scotland, South Dakota
Mrs. Ella Taft	Little Falls, New York
James Trotter	Mayberry, Wayne county, Illinois
Melissa M. Healy-Trotter	Mayberry, Wayne county, Illinois
John W. Trotter	Mayberry, Wayne county, Illinois
Frances M. Trotter	Norris City, White county, Illinois
Mrs. Martha A. Taylor	Berrien Springs, Michigan
Hon. Martin I. Townsend	Troy, New York
C. B. Tillinghart	Acting Librarian, Massachusetts State Library, South Boston, Massachusetts

V.

Emma J. Olin Viall	Waupun, Wisconsin
Ruth R. Rice Veath	Sacramento, Illinois
Mrs. Hattie M. Viall	Waupun, Wisconsin

W.

William S. Watkins	Sandwich, Ontario, Canada
O. G. Waldbridge	410 Broadway, New York
John E. Weeks	Salisbury, Vermont

Mrs. A. O. Whipple	Devil's Lake, North Dakota
D. J. Whittemore	222 Biddle street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Miss Jane E. Whittemore	Oshkosh, Wisconsin
Agnes Whittemore	Oshkosh, Wisconsin
Mrs. Albert G. Whittemore	Milton, Vermont
Mrs. Betsey R. Wright	Greenville, Illinois
Mrs. Mary A. Whittemore-Wauser . .	Bath Beach, Long Island, New York
Mrs. Annie McKinley-Whittemore .	1175 Chestnut street, Elizabeth, N. J.
Mrs. Mary Healy-Wease	Norris City, Illinois
W. H. Wright	Armington, Illinois
Mrs. Charlotte Palmer-Wagner	McLean, Illinois
Mrs. A. P. Wisner	2946 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago, Illinois
John Way	Northfield, Minnesota
Asa Wing	Pueblo, Colorado
James B. Wright	Waukau, Wisconsin
E. H. Walker	Woonsocket, South Dakota
Mrs. Hulda Westcott	Northfield, Minnesota
Rev. Moses Emery Wright	Whittinsville, Massachusetts
Eben Wright	Clearwhite Creek, New York
Mrs. Martha A. Westcott	Crary's Mill, New York
Mrs. Lottie Wilson	Benton Harbor, Michigan
A. G. Whittemore	Burlington, Vermont
Mrs. Elizabeth Weeks	Bandon, Vermont
Mrs. Hattie Olin-Watson	Cadott, Wisconsin
Mrs. R. A. Olin-Whipple	Ramsey, McLean county, Kentucky
Mrs. Martha M. Whipple	Huron, South Dakota
Mrs. Julia Wilmot	35 John street, Cleveland, Ohio
A. A. Whiting	Kansas City, Missouri
Olin Walton	Bennington, Vermont
Mrs. Mary M. Olin-Wilmont	P. O. box 881, Oberlin, Ohio
Dr. E. P. Wilmot	Austin National Bank, Austin, Texas
Lewis Washington	2210 Clark street, Omaha, Nebraska
C. B. Wright	Armington, Illinois
Mrs. Mary Willits	Asylum avenue, Pontiac, Michigan
Mrs. Emma S. Smith-Wilson	178 West 121st street, New York City
Mrs. Charlotte Smith-Wilcox . . .	2498 Cook avenue, St. Louis, Missouri
Mrs. Emeline Smith-Wilmorth	Addison, Vermont
Mrs. Malina Starkweather-Whittemore	Ovid, Michigan
Wm. L. Whittemore	Tama, Michigan
Sidney Olin Whittemore	East Tama, Michigan
James Elmer Whittemore	Oneda, Michigan
Ira Henry Whittemore	Ovid, Michigan
Lyma C. Whittemore	Ovid, Michigan
Harry Rodney Whittemore	Tama City, Michigan
Frederick S. Whittemore	Tama City, Michigan

XCI

Y.

Mrs. Mary Bullis-Young Villiard, North Dakota
Robert Young St. Johns, Michigan
Mrs. Mary A. Young Bath Beach, Long Island, New York

Z.

Mrs. Mary Ann Zentd Syracuse, Indiana
S. W. Zentd 6609 Wabash avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Jennie D. Zentd 43 Lake avenue, Chicago, Illinois

ADDENDUM.

The following information has come into our possession since we closed our history. We received this from two sources and the last is supposed to be correct. However, we published it as we received it, hoping that the corrected record is true and will give satisfaction to those that sent it.

The first is from the Rev. Moses Emory Wright, of Whittingham, Massachusetts. The second from the Dyer family. Which is to correct a few clerical errors and extend the record so as to take in the children and grandchildren that have been overlooked :

The Hon. Henry Olin was forty-nine years a resident of the town of Leicester; was born May 7, 1768, in Shaftsbury, Vermont, and died in Salisbury, August 18, 1837; aged sixty-nine years and three months.

In memory of Lois, consort of Henry Olin, Esq., who died February 22, 1814; aged forty-six years and five months.

In memory of Justin Olin, who died July 15, 1821, in the eighty-second year of his age.

Sally, wife of Justin Olin, died the 1st of October, 1812, in the seventy-fourth year of her age.

Sally, wife of James Mack, died February 28, 1844 in the forty-fourth year of her age.

Hannah, wife of James Mack, died September 24, 1848; aged sixty years.

Polly, daughter of James and Sally Mack, died February 20, 1814, in the eleventh year of her age.

Susan Olin Mack, died July 11, 1890; aged seventy-seven years and nine months.

Moses Emory Wright, b November 5, 1789, at Marlborough, New Hampshire; m February 25, 1816, to Sally Olin; d October 7, 1842. She was born in Leicester, Vermont, November 1, 1789; d March 1, 1833. She bore him eight children. Polly Olin married Rev. Moses Emory Wright after the death of her sister, who married Mr. Wright February 25, 1816, at Leicester, Vermont. Polly was born September 28, 1790, at Leicester, Vermont. She then married, after the death of Mr. Wright, Eben Conant and spent the last days of her life in Geneva, Illinois. Mr. Conant lived to be ninety-three years old. She survived him some years, dying at the age of eighty-seven years, October 18, 1877.

Wm. F. Wright, b January 3, 1817, at Leicester, Vermont; m November 10, 1845, to Electa Whitwood. She died April 2, 1880.

Henry O. Wright, b March 1, 1818, at Leicester, Vermont; d September 23, 1825.

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Betsey R. Wright, b October 8, 1819, at Leicester; m August 5, 1857, to John B. White. He died at Greenville, Illinois, February 12, 1887.

Sarah B. Wright, b June 11, 1822, at Leicester, Vermont; m August 16, 1848, to Ralzo M. Manly; d August 18, 1881.

Stephen O. Wright, b May 29, 1824, at Leicester, Vermont; d March 24, 1831.

Henry O. Wright, b December 9, 1825, at Leicester, Vermont; d September 27, 1827.

Moses Emory Wright, b May 23, 1828, at Leicester, Vermont; m March 25, 1855, to Jane E. Cone; no other record.

Mary Ann E. Wright, b February 21, 1833, at Leicester, Vermont; d October 2, 1834.

Catherine E., b August 21, 1846, at Leicester, Vermont; d August 15, 1866.

Catherine E. Wright, b June 20, 1849, at Leicester, Vermont; m September 1, 1876, to Samuel Y. Ewing.

Wm. H. Wright, b February 13, 1851, at Leicester, Vermont; m February 3, 1881, to Elizabeth E. Gardner.

Charles B. Wright, b May 17, 1854, at Leicester, Vermont; m October 21, 1889, to Alma E. Yeakle.

Mary E. Wright, b February 11, 1860, at Mt. Hope, Illinois; m March 4, 1886, to Elmer Cotton.

Children of Catherine E. Wright and Samuel Y. Ewing: Katie, b June 7, 1877, at Mt. Hope, Illinois. Nathan P., b April 13, 1879, at Mt. Hope, Illinois.

Children of Wm. H. Wright and Elizabeth E. Gardner: Chas. H., b October 27, 1881, at Mt. Hope, Illinois. Mable A., b June 13, 1882, at Mt. Hope, Illinois. Ulysses W., b October 17, 1884, at Mt. Hope, Illinois. Nellie E., b August 19, 1887, at Mt. Hope, Illinois. Annie E., b December 18, 1888, at Mt. Hope, Illinois. Althea G., b April 18, 1892, at Mt. Hope, Illinois.

Children of Charles B. Wright and Alma E. Yeakle: Infant son, b May 2, 1890, at Mt. Hope, Illinois, d May 2, 1890.

Children of Mary E. Wright and Elmer Cotton: Wm. H., b March 24, 1887, at Mt. Hope, Illinois; d February 11, 1892.

Children of Sarah B. Wright and Ralzo M. Manly: Catherine S., b October 25, 1850, at Randolph, Vermont; m to Otis H. Russell, May 26, 1873; no other record. Wm. M., b February 2, 1855, at Northfield, Vermont; m October 24, 1880, to Mary E. Masters; no other record. Ralzo W., b June 9, 1859, at Poultney, Vermont; m September 4, 1881, to Martha L. Seat. Mallette, b January 7, 1854, at Norfolk, Virginia; d August 16, 1874.

Children of Moses E. Wright and Jane E. Cone: Edward O., b November 26, 1860; d January 1, 1892. Helen C., b July 28, 1863, at Dudley, Mass.; no other record.

Children of Catherine S. Manly and Otis H. Russell: Joseph M., b August 11, 1879, at Richmond, Va. Malette S., b October 1, 1882, at Richmond, Va.

Children of Wm. H. Manly and Mary E. Masters: Mallette, b January 17, 1882, at Cottonwood Falls, Kas.; d March 19, 1882. Vera E., b October 3, 1883, at Diamond Springs, Kas. Ralzo M., b March 19, 1890, at Diamond Springs, Kas. Wm. M., b October 2, 1892, at same place.

Children of Ralzo W. Manly and Marletta L. Seats: Hattie A., b June 30, 1882, at Council Grove, Kas. Ralph W., b February 28, 1891, at Council Grove, Kas.

GENEALOGY OF SUSANNAH OLIN AND DANIEL DYER.

Susannah Olin, b November 9, 1767, at East Greenwich, Rhode Island; m March 19, 1787, to Daniel Dyer, at Shaftsbury, Vermont. He died September 8, 1845, at Clarendon, Vermont. No date of her death. She bore him nine children, as follows:

Gideon, b September 28, 1790.
 Jonathan, b January 6, 1792.
 Daniel H., b January 29, 1797.
 Anna, b January 26, 1799.
 Patience L., b August 6, 1801.
 Elizabeth M., b January 26, 1804.
 Lydia, b April 10, 1806.
 Charles Volney, b June 12, 1808.
 George R., b June 3, 1813.

CHILDREN—GIDEON DYER AND ELIZABETH (1) REYNOLDS AND JANE (2) RUGG.

Gideon Dyer, b September 28, 1790, at Hancock, Massachusetts; m February 12, 1812, to Elizabeth Reynolds, at Petersburg, New York. Second wife was Jane Rugg. He died in 1860 at Pittsford, Vermont. His first wife died at Salisbury, Vermont. His second wife bore him seven children: Sarah, no date of birth, marriage or death. Elizabeth, the same. Reynolds, the same. Olin G., b December 5, 1822, at Clarendon; no other record. Loraine, no record. Adelle, no record. Arabella, b May 15, 1847, at Salisbury, Vermont; m Edward Edgerton; d April 9, 1886, at Chicago.

JONATHAN DYER AND HANNAH DWINNELL, HIS WIFE.

Jonathan Dyer, b January 6, 1792, at West Greenwich, Rhode Island; m October 15, 1818, to Hannah Dwinnell, at White Creek, New York. He died February 26, 1875, at Galena, Ohio. She died April 17, 1859, at Galena, Ohio. She bore him six children. Only two now living, viz.: Jay and William.

Jay, b November 30, 1819, at Clarendon, Vermont; m October 4, 1847, to Hortense Norton, at Litchfield, Connecticut. They had two children: Alfred Clayton, b August 22, 1858; m September 1, 1887, to May White, at Hammondsport, New York. Daniel N., b January 20, 1862, at Galena, Ohio; m November 9, 1887, to Cora Estella Cook, at Harlem, Delaware county, Ohio. William N., b August 12, 1821, at Clarendon; m March 12, 1847, to Josephine Norton, of Litchfield, Connecticut. They had four children: Rolla Dyer, b September 21, 1851, at Delaware, Ohio; m November 6, 1879, to Ada B. Smith. She died November 4, 1880. Then he married Nettie Ryant. She was born June 27, 1854; m July 10, 1884. They had three children: Ada, b November 4, 1880, at Delaware, Ohio; she was a child of the first wife. Second wife's children: Edward R., b May 31, 1885, at Delaware, Ohio. Rolla E., b November 4, 1886, at Delaware, Ohio. Emma D., b Johnstown, Ohio. Jay Dyer, b Plain City, Ohio. Norra M., b Paris, Kentucky.

DANIEL H. DYER, AND PHILA BEVERSTOCK, HIS WIFE.

Daniel H. Dyer, b January 29, 1797, at Clarendon, Vermont; m March 26, 1820, to Phila Beverstock, at Shrewsbury, Vermont. He died May 16, 1870, at Iowa City, Iowa. She died in 1882, in Iowa City. She bore him nine children: 1st. Susan, b April 17, 1821, at Franklin, Vermont; m March 29, 1839, to Ezekiel Clark, at Lexington, Ohio; she died August 25, 1849, at Iowa City. 2d, Phila M., b January 9, 1823, at Clarendon, Vermont; m March 28, 1843, to Isaac R. Watson, at Lexington, Ohio. 3d, Arra B., b August 28, 1825, at Clarendon; m July 5, 1854, to Dr. W. W. Weddell, at Lexington, Ohio; she died May 5, 1875, at Atalissa, Iowa. 4th, Loduskey, b August 29, 1827; d February 21, 1829, at Lexington, Ohio. 5th, Allen V.,

b July 29, 1829; d March 4, 1847, at Lexington, Ohio. 6th, Henry H., b April 9, 1831, at Clarendon; m November 22, 1853, to Zula Jane Westcott, at Mansfield, Ohio; he died November 24, 1881, at Hoopeston, Illinois. 7th, Charles J., b August 4, 1835; d September 24, 1860, at Denver, Colorado. 8th, Nicholas D., b January 14, 1841, at Lexington, Ohio; m January 29, 1867, to Mary A. Lewis, b September 29, 1847; d June 29, 1870, at Atalissa, Iowa. Second wife, Juliette V. Hardy, died December 27, 1876; third wife, Anna A. Hardy, at Joliet, Illinois. He had five children: George L., b October 9, 1868, at St. Louis, Missouri; by his first wife. Florence B., b August 20, 1874, at Joliet, Illinois; by his second wife. Emily P., b April 14, 1879; Edward B., b April 11, 1881, and Marion, b February 5, 1886, at Joliet, Illinois; by his third wife. 9th, Cassius, b May 2, 1844; d June 21, 1844, at Lexington, Ohio.

The following record has been received from Jay Dyer to be inserted in the addendum:

The record of Jonathan Dyer is correct except the number of children. He had two children, Jay and William Nicols.

Wm. Dyer was born in Clarendon, Vermont, August 12, 1821. Josephine Norton was born in Washington, Connecticut, October 14, 1827. They were married March 11, 1847. Emma D. Dyer was born December 27, 1848. Aurelia J. Dyer was born December 3, 1849. Rolla Dyer was born September 21, 1851. Gertrude Dyer was born June 21, 1854. These are the children of Wm. and Josephine Norton-Dyer. Our children were born in Berkshire county, Ohio. Wm. and Josephine Dyer had four children and eleven grandchildren.

MARRIAGES OF THE CHILDREN OF WM. AND JOSEPHINE DYER.

Emma E. Dyer was married November 27, 1866, to Clinton Derthick, then a resident of Galena. He is six years her senior. They have two children: Jay D., b October 28, 1872. Aubrey V., b December 6, 1874. Both the children were born in Johnstown, Licking county, Ohio, where they now reside.

Aurelius Jay Dyer was married to Nofra Morgridge, December 17, 1877. They had three children: Christine Nofra was born April 6, 1879. Katherine, b December 22, 1882. William, b in 1878. They are residents of Madison county, Ohio; were born at Plain City, Ohio.

Rolla Dyer was married to Ada Smith in 1878. Addie C. was born November 4, 1879, at which time her mother died. Rolla Dyer married the second time, Nettie Ryant, July 11, 1883. Edward R. was born May 31, 1884. Eugene was born November 4, 1885; born in Berkshire, Delaware county, O. Rolla Dyer has, as you see above, three children.

Gertrude Dyer was married to Hosea Williams Hills, November 4, 1875. Margaret Williams Hills was born June 10, 1877. Josephine Norton Hills was born July 24, 1879. James Felix Hills was born July 31, 1887. Margaret and Josephine were born at Delaware, Delaware county, O. James Felix was born at Rodway, Monroe county, Iowa. The family returned to Ohio in 1891, and are at present residents of Berkshire township, Delaware county, O. They have three children.

(Signed) JAY DYER.

XCVI

On Page 37 the birth place of Frank P. Mack is given as Swinton, Vermont. It should be Leicester, Vermont. The same change should be made in the birth place of Fred W. Mack and Frank M. Mack, on same page, all being born at Leicester, Vermont, instead of Swinton.

On page 179, the name of Millard M. Olin is inserted in the family of Asa W. Olin. Millard M. Olin is a son of James M. Olin and his name should be inserted on page 182 below the family of Frances A. Olin-Bennett, and just above the sketch of his life.

On page 214 the husband of Emma J. Olin is given as William Bailey. This should read William Daily.

On page 214 Robert Young, son of Sarah More-Young, second wife of David Young, should read David Olin instead of David Young.

On same page it says Freeloze Olin, b October 1, 1834, at DeWitt, Michigan. Should read, born at Canton, New York; same date.

On page 219 it says, Sarah F. Olin, b June 16, 1800, at Shaftsbury, Vermont; m February 24, 1823, to Harvey Healey, at Canton, New York. She died April 30, 1834, at South Canton, New York. He was born November 11, 1791, at Canton; d February 22, 1862, at South Canton, New York. Should read, Harvey Healy was born at Shaftsbury, Vermont, instead of Canton, New York. She died April 30, 1874, instead of 1834, at South Canton, New York.

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